THE

WAR OF THE REBELLION:

A COMPILATION OF THE

OFFICIAL RECORDS

OF THE

UNION AND CONFEDERATE ARMIES.

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PREPARED, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

BY

Lieut. Col. ROBERT N. SCOTT, Third U. S. Artillery,

AND

PUBLISHED PURSUANT TO ACT OF CONGRESS APPROVED JUNE 16, 1880.

SERIES I—VOLUME XVI—IN TWO PARTS.

PART II—CORRESPONDENCE, ETC.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1886.

PART II.—VOL. XVI.

CORRESPONDENCE, ORDERS, AND RETURNS RELATING TO OPERATIONS IN KENTUCKY, MIDDLE AND EAST TENNESSEE, NORTH ALABAMA, AND SOUTHWEST VIRGINIA FROM JUNE 10 TO OCTOBER 31, 1862.

UNION CORRESPONDENCE, ETC.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 90. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE MISSISSIPPI, *Corinth, Miss., June* 10, 1862.

I. The order dividing the army near Corinth into right wing, center, left wing, and reserve is hereby revoked. Major-Generals Grant, Buell, and Pope will resume the command of their separate army corps,* except the division of Major-General Thomas, which till further orders will be stationed in Corinth as a part of the Army of the Tennessee. General Thomas will resume the immediate command of his division on its arrival at Corinth and Brig. Gen. T. W. Sherman will report to Major-General Buell for duty with the Army of the Ohio.

* * * * * * *

By order of Major-General Halleck:

J. C. KELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS, *June* 10, 1862.

Capt. OLIVER D. GREENE, *Nashville:*

Order the quartermaster and commissary in Nashville to commence accumulating supplies for 20,000 more men than they now furnish. Let it be done with all the secrecy possible. Edson must also have ammunition.

JAMES B. FRY,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HAMBURG, *June* 10, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

Your dispatches of yesterday ordering Eastport as the base of our supplies and the dispatch to-day about General Mitchel just received.

* The Armies of the Tennessee, of the Ohio, and of the Mississippi. The orders revoked as above are printed in Series I, Vol. X, Part II, pp. 138, 144.

Your orders will be obeyed with energy and dispatch. I will be at Tuscumbia to-morrow noon with 1,300 sacks of grain and 60,000 rations; same amount will follow next day. The shoals between Eastport and Tuscumbia have only 28 inches water, and I must be cautious not to lose our boats. I have seized near Eastport three shoal pilots and paroled them under penalty of death if they run away. It was a military necessity, as without them we could not turn a wheel over the shoals. I have shown your orders to Captain Gay and the quartermasters. Our commissary's supplies will all be at Eastport to-morrow. I have established a pony express from Eastport via Sulphur Springs to Pittsburg Landing, with relays, so you may depend upon headquarters mail without interruption.

FRANCIS DARR,
Captain and Commissary of Subsistence.

HAMBURG, *June* 10, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

I leave to-day for Tuscumbia with 75,000 rations and abundant forage. Tuscumbia is the head of navigation at the highest stage of water on account of Muscle Shoals; therefore it is impossible to take supplies to Decatur by water. I will attend to supplies up there carefully and promptly. Will you be kind enough to order Captain Sinton to report to me for orders? I want him for the post at Tuscumbia, if you approve of it.

FRANCIS DARR,
Captain and Commissary of Subsistence.

NASHVILLE, *June* 10, 1862.

Major-General BUELL:

Mr. Anderson will commence operations at once on the Decatur Railroad. He desires me to say he has an organization ready for running the Memphis and Charleston Railroad if desired. He also desires me to say there are two engines ordered to Columbus, Ky., to put on the railroad to run to Memphis. He wishes to suggest that orders be given that the engines go by river to Memphis, as all bridges are burned between there and Columbus.

OLIVER D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

*Abstract from Tri-Monthly Return of the District of the Ohio, Maj. Gen. D. C. Buell commanding, for June 10, 1862.**

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Aggregate present and absent at last return.
	Officers.	Men.			
District staff	20	.....	20	21	21
Staff officers at department headquarters	24	.....	25	25	25
Second Division (Brigadier-General McCook)	385	8,175	9,129	11,884	11,882
Third Division (Major-General Mitchel)	362	7,794	8,742	11,638	11,639
Fourth Division (Brigadier-General Nelson)	296	6,579	7,623	11,620	11,608
Fifth Division (Brigadier-General Crittenden)	202	3,408	4,148	6,381	6,394
Sixth Division (Brigadier-General Wood)	349	6,220	7,458	10,455	10,469
Seventh Division (Brigadier-General Morgan)	430	7,849	9,609	12,566	12,677
Seventh Brigade (Brigadier-General Negley)	134	2,927	3,320	4,223	4,223
Twenty-third Brigade (Colonel Lester)	113	2,361	2,829	3,318	3,327
Brigadier-General Dumont's command	123	2,178	2,584	3,191	3,196
Cavalry brigade	68	1,119	1,557	3,188	3,191
Artillery Reserve (Colonel Barnett)	23	493	560	638	639
Unattached cavalry	120	2,413	2,833	3,403	2,292
Unattached artillery	13	315	364	437	437
Unattached infantry	217	4,927	5,822	6,755	6,749
Signal Corps (Lieutenant Merrill)	18	43	62	62	.....
Michigan Engineers and Mechanics (Colonel Innes)	24	327	462	763	770
Grand total†	2,877	57,122	67,102	90,522	89,493

* The Tri-Monthly Return dated June 20 is a duplicate of this.
† Does not include district staff or staff officers at department headquarters.

*Organization of troops in the District of the Ohio, commanded by Maj. Gen. Don Carlos Buell, June 10, 1862.**

ENGINEERS.

1st Michigan, Col. William P. Innes.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. ALEXANDER McD. McCOOK.

Fourth Brigade.

Brig. Gen. LOVELL H. ROUSSEAU.

6th Indiana, Col. Philemon P. Baldwin.
5th Kentucky, Col. Harvey M. Buckley.
1st Ohio, Col. Benj. F. Smith.
15th U. S. Inf., Capt. Peter T. Swaine.
16th U. S. Inf., Maj. Adam J. Slemmer.
19th U. S. Inf., Maj. Stephen D. Carpenter.

Fifth Brigade.

Col. FREDERICK S. STUMBAUGH.

34th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Hiram W. Bristol.
29th Indiana, Lieut. Col. David M. Dunn.
30th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Orrin D. Hurd.
77th Penn., Maj. Stephen N. Bradford.

Sixth Brigade.

Brig. Gen. RICHARD W. JOHNSON.

32d Indiana, Col. August Willich.
39th Indiana, Col. Thomas J. Harrison.
15th Ohio, Col. Moses R. Dickey.
49th Ohio, Col. William H. Gibson.

Artillery.

Kentucky Light, Battery A, Capt. David C. Stone.
1st Ohio Light, Battery A, Capt. Wilber F. Goodspeed.
5th U. S., Battery H, Capt. William R. Terrill.

*As shown by a Tri-Monthly Return purporting to be for this date, but which probably represents the actual commanders, etc., for earlier dates, that cannot now be determined.

THIRD DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. ORMSBY M. MITCHEL.

Eighth Brigade.

Col. JOHN B. TURCHIN.

19th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Joseph R. Scott.
24th Illinois, Col. Geza Mihalotzy.
37th Indiana, Col. Carter Gazlay.
18th Ohio, Col. Timothy R. Stanley.

Ninth Brigade.

Colonel JOSHUA W. SILL.

2d Ohio, Col. Leonard A. Harris.
21st Ohio, Col. Jesse S. Norton.
33d Ohio, Lieut. Col. Oscar F. Moore.
10th Wisconsin, Col. Alfred R. Chapin.

Seventeenth Brigade.

Colonel WILLIAM H. LYTLE.

42d Indiana, Col. James G. Jones.
15th Kentucky, Col. Curran Pope.
3d Ohio, Col. John Beatty.
10th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Joseph W. Burke.

Cavalry.

4th Ohio, Col. John Kennett.

Artillery.

Indiana Light, 5th Battery, Capt. Peter Simonson.
Michigan Light, 1st Battery, Capt. Cyrus O. Loomis.
1st Ohio Light, Battery E, Capt. Warren P. Edgarton.

Engineers and Mechanics.

1st Michigan, Cos. A and K, Capt. John B. Yates.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Brigadier-General WILLIAM NELSON.

Tenth Brigade.

Col. JACOB AMMEN.

36th Indiana, Lieut. Col. O. H. P. Carey.
17th Kentucky, Col. John H. McHenry, jr.
6th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Nicholas L. Anderson.
24th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Frederick C. Jones.
51st Ohio,* Col. Stanley Matthews.

Nineteenth Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM GROSE.

9th Indiana, Lieut. Col. William H. Blake.
6th Kentucky, Col. Walter C. Whitaker.
27th Kentucky, Col. Chas. D. Pennebaker.
41st Ohio, Lieut. Col. George S. Mygatt.

Twenty-second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. MAHLON D. MANSON.

31st Indiana, Lieut. Col. John Osborn.
1st Kentucky, Col. David A. Enyart.
2d Kentucky, Col. Thomas D. Sedgewick.
20th Kentucky, Lieut. Col. Charles S. Hanson.

Artillery.

Indiana Light, 10th Battery, Capt. Jerome B. Cox.
1st Ohio Light, Battery D, Capt. Andrew J. Konkle.
4th U. S., Battery M, Capt. John Mendenhall.

FIFTH DIVSION.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS L. CRITTENDEN.

Eleventh Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JEREMIAH T. BOYLE.

9th Kentucky, Col. Benjamin C. Grider.
13th Kentucky, Col. Edward H. Hobson.
19th Ohio, Col. Samuel Beatty.
59th Ohio, Col. James P. Fyffe.

Fourteenth Brigade.

Brig. Gen. HORATIO P. VAN CLEVE.

44th Indiana, Col. Hugh B. Reed.
11th Kentucky, Col. Pierce B. Hawkins.
26th Kentucky, Col. S. G. Burbridge.
13th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Joseph G. Hawkins.

Artillery.

Pennsylvania Light, Battery B, Capt. Charles F. Mueller.
Wisconsin Light, 3d Battery, Capt. Lucius H. Drury.

* Detached as provost guard at Nashville.

SIXTH DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS J. WOOD.

Fifteenth Brigade.

Brig. Gen. MILO S. HASCALL.

17th Indiana, Col. John T. Wilder.
58th Indiana, Col. Henry M. Carr.
3d Kentucky, Col. Thos. E. Bramlette.
26th Ohio, Col. Edward P. Fyffe.

Twentieth Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JAMES A. GARFIELD.

51st Indiana, Col. Abel D. Streight.
13th Michigan, Col. Michael Shoemaker.
64th Ohio, Maj. John J. Williams.
65th Ohio, Col. Chas. G. Harker.

Twenty-first Brigade.

Col. GEORGE D. WAGNER.

15th Ind., Lieut. Col. Gustavus A. Wood.
40th Ind., Lieut. Col. John W. Blake.
57th Ind., Col. Cyrus C. Hines.
24th Kentucky, Col. Lewis B. Grigsby.

Artillery.

Maj. SEYMOUR RACE.

Indiana Light, 8th Battery, Capt. George T. Cochran.
Ohio Light, 6th Battery, Capt. Cullen Bradley.
1st Ohio Light, Battery F, Capt. Daniel T. Cockerill.

SEVENTH DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE W. MORGAN.

Twenty-fourth Brigade.

Brig. Gen. SAMUEL P. CARTER.

49th Indiana, Col. John W. Ray.
7th Kentucky, Col. Theophilus T. Garrard.
1st Tennessee, Col. Robert K. Byrd.
2d Tennessee, Col. Jas. P. T. Carter.

Twenty-fifth Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JAMES G. SPEARS.

3d Tennessee, Col. Leonidas C. Houk.
4th Tennessee, Col. Robert Johnson.
5th Tennessee, Col. James T. Shelley.
6th Tennessee, Col. Joseph A. Cooper.

Twenty-sixth Brigade.

Col. JOHN F. DE COURCY.

22d Kentucky, Col. Daniel W. Lindsey.
16th Ohio, Lieut. Col. George W. Bailey.
42d Ohio, Col. Lionel A. Sheldon.

Twenty-seventh Brigade.

Brig. Gen. ABSALOM BAIRD.

33d Indiana, Col. John Coburn.
14th Kentucky, Col. John C. Cochran.
19th Kentucky, Col. William J. Landram.

Cavalry.

6th Kentucky Cavalry (battalion), Lieut. Col. Reuben Munday.

Artillery.

Capt. JACOB T. FOSTER.

Michigan Light, 7th Battery, Capt. Chas. H. Lanphere.
Ohio Light, 9th Battery, Lieut. Leonard P. Barrows.
Wisconsin Light, 1st Battery, Lieut. John D. Anderson.

INDEPENDENT BRIGADES.

Seventh Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JAMES S. NEGLEY.

35th Indiana, Col. John C. Walker.
38th Indiana, Col. Benjamin F. Scribner.
21st Kentucky, Col. Samuel W. Price.
79th Pennsylvania, Col. Henry A. Hambright.
1st Wisconsin, Col. John C. Starkweather.

Twenty-third Brigade.

Col. HENRY C. LESTER.

8th Kentucky, Col. Sidney M. Barnes.
23d Kentucky, Col. Marcellus Mundy.
9th Michigan, Lieut. Col. John G. Parkhurst.
3d Minnesota, Capt. Chauncey W. Griggs.

INDEPENDENT BRIGADES—Continued.

Dumont's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. EBENEZER DUMONT.

28th Kentucky, Col. William P. Boone.
71st Ohio, Col. Rodney Mason.
74th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Alexander von Schrader.
1st Tennessee, Col. Alvan C. Gillem.
3d Indiana Cav., Co. I, Capt. Argus D. Vanosdol.
7th Pennsylvania Cav., Lieut. Col. William B. Sipes.

Artillery Reserve.

Colonel JAMES BARNETT.

Indiana Light, 4th Battery, Capt. Asahel K. Bush.
Michigan Light, 5th Battery, Capt. John J. Dennis.
1st Ohio Light, Battery G, Capt. Joseph Bartlett.
1st Ohio Light, Battery M, Capt. Frederick Schultz.

Cavalry Brigade.

2d Indiana, Col. Edward M. McCook.
3d Indiana, (3 cos.) Capt. Robert Klein.
3d Kentucky, Col. James S. Jackson.
3d Ohio, Col. Lewis Zahm.

UNATTACHED.

Infantry.

50th Indiana, Col. Cyrus L. Dunham.
16th Kentucky, Col. Charles A. Marshall.
18th Kentucky, Col. William A. Warner.
11th Michigan, Col. William L. Stoughton.
40th Ohio, Col. Jonathan Cranor.
69th Ohio, Col. Lewis D. Campbell.
78th Pennsylvania, Col. William Sirwell.

Cavalry.

1st Kentucky, Col. Frank Wolford.
4th Kentucky, Col. Jesse Bayles.
5th Kentucky, Col. David R. Haggard.
9th Pennsylvania, Col. Edward C. Williams.
Fry Kentucky Scouts, Capt. Henry G. Twyman.
Anderson Troop (Penn.), Capt. William J. Palmer.

Artillery.

Indiana Light, 11th Battery, Capt. Arnold Sutermeister
Kentucky Light, Battery B, Capt. John M. Hewett.
1st Ohio Light, Battery B, Capt. William E. Standart.

WASHINGTON, *June* 11, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK, *Corinth:*

A dispatch from General McClellan this morning repeats the report of Beauregard's being in Richmond with a portion of his force. The wretched weather checks all military operations there. General McClellan suggests a strong detachment from your army to strengthen him, and the movement of a heavy column from Dalton upon Atlanta. The President is greatly delighted with your own contemplated movements mentioned in your telegram two days ago.* Frémont had a battle with Jackson on Sunday and drove him from the field. Our troops are operating through Stono Creek upon Charleston; but I think that General Hunter's force is too small for any decided result, and every force that can be spared has been sent to Richmond.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

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* Which were "to send all forces not required to hold the Memphis and Charleston Railroad to the relief of Curtis in Arkansas and to East Tennessee." (See Series I, Vol. X, Part I, p. 671.)

HEADQUARTERS, *June* 11, 1862.

General HALLECK:

I have about 150,000 rations and 500 sacks of grain in depot behind Seven Mile Creek, and besides these some smaller quantities left in division depots.

Your orders yesterday were to haul all these to Corinth, and I have undertaken it, but to accomplish it will delay my operations a week. I would therefore suggest that your commissary and quartermaster take the supplies in the main depot, where they are, and issue them from there to the divisions, which now send all the way to the river. Nothing more would be necessary than to send a small guard to take charge and an officer or agent to receive them. The supplies in division depots I will have gathered up. I will take my ammunition.

D. C. BUELL.

CORINTH, MISS., *June* 11, 1862.

Major-General BUELL:

After fully considering the whole matter I am satisfied that your line of operations should be on Chattanooga and Cleveland or Dalton instead of McMinnville. At the same time Mitchel should keep forces enough at McMinnville or on the line to Nashville to hold the enemy in check. By moving on Chattanooga you prevent a junction between Smith and Beauregard and are on the direct line to Atlanta. Smith must abandon East Tennessee or be captured. A locomotive and cars go to Florence to-day.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

BUELL'S HEADQUARTERS,
Corinth, June 11, 1862.

General HALLECK:

The First Regiment of Ohio Cavalry belongs properly to Thomas' division, and when I left Booneville I directed it to come in with the division. General Pope has detained it. My cavalry force is limited, and where I am going the services of this regiment are imperatively necessary. The little cavalry I now have in Tennessee is broken down by constant hard work. I request that the regiment may be brought in and accompany Thomas' division.

D. C. BUELL,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS, *June* 11, 1862.

General MITCHEL:

General Morgan is advancing on Cumberland Gap. Endeavor as much as possible to keep your force in an attitude to threaten Chattanooga and occupy the attention of Kirby Smith. How many roads do you find leading to Chattanooga between McMinnville and the river? What is their condition and which the best? What is the condition of the road by Jasper from Stevenson?

D. C. BUELL,
Major-General.

HUNTSVILLE, *June* 11, 1862.

General BUELL:

Colonel Sill telegraphs from Stevenson as follows:

Two men arrived from Chattanooga; left there this morning; report 10,000 or 12,000 troops, 1,000 cavalry, two field batteries of rifled guns there. Troops had come from Knoxville, Atlanta, and other points; more expected from Savannah; think an invasion of this side contemplated. They also say a fight is progressing at Richmond, in which the Confederates are getting the best of it.

I send you this for what it is worth.

J. W. SILL.

O. M. MITCHEL,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS, *June* 11, 1862.

General MITCHEL, *Huntsville:*

I wish the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad put in order at the very earliest possible moment. If you can't spare troops for the purpose or if you think best call on Mr. Anderson, but let everything be done to accomplish the object.

At what points on the Tennessee between Decatur and Florence inclusive have you troops and of what strength are the posts? Answer.

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS, *June* 11, 1862.

J. B. ANDERSON, *Nashville:*

General Mitchel is ordered to have the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad put in order in the shortest possible time. He is told to call upon you if necessary.

Give all your efforts to this object and report prospects.

D. C. BUELL.

NASHVILLE, *June* 11, 1862.

Major-General BUELL:

I will render General Mitchel all the assistance I can if he calls upon me. If I do not withdraw force from Decatur road the track to Elk River will be completed in eighteen or twenty days. I think General Mitchel is building bridge over Elk River to be completed at same time. This will open road to Huntsville direct. It will require a strong guard of troops on Chattanooga road, south of Wartrace, to protect the bridges when built. If General Mitchel has saved bridges between Huntsville and Stevenson, we can reach that point sooner via Huntsville than via Chattanooga road, and by better track, though longer.

Edgefield and Kentucky Railroad Company want their engines and cars returned. If General Halleck wants the 184 cars and 6 engines at Louisville sent down to Columbus we cannot spare this stock. What answer shall I give these companies?

Will an organization be wanted to operate the Mobile and Ohio Railroad and the Memphis and Charleston Railroad? Can I assist in getting it up? Organization on roads here and working well.

J. B. ANDERSON.

CORINTH, *June* 11, 1862.

Major-General BUELL:

Following received from Bear Creek to Colonel Kelton:

My instructions from the commanding general of the Army of the Ohio direct me to move toward Decatur on being relieved here by General Nelson, leaving a brigade at Tuscumbia. General Nelson informs me that he is ordered to send a brigade to Tuscumbia. Is it intended I should go to Decatur? Whence will I draw supplies after I advance beyond Tuscumbia?

I would be glad to have explicit instructions and information, and apply directly to headquarters of the department in the absence, as I am informed, of the commanding general of the Ohio from Corinth. I propose to draw my forces together to-day, they being necessarily somewhat divided to protect the working parties, and move early to-morrow. My instructions contemplate that I will repair the railroad beyond Tuscumbia. To do this I must have a portion of the Engineer Regiment. Will the necessary orders be given? In my *résumé* last evening of General Hascall's dispatch I omitted to mention he reports the railroad bridge at Tuscumbia destroyed. Please answer early.

TH. J. WOOD,
Brigadier-General.

J. C. KELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS, *June* 11, 1862.

General WOOD, *Bear Creek:*

Your dispatch to Colonel Kelton has been forwarded here. Your orders are to proceed with your division to Decatur, repairing the railroad as you go and drawing your supplies from Florence via Tuscumbia. If you hear of a force of the enemy in your vicinity you are to move upon and drive it off unless it proves to be too large to attack. The entire regiment of the Third Ohio Cavalry is ordered to your division. General Smith is directed to send some of the Engineers and Mechanics along to aid in all the repairs and to see to it himself.

General Buell directs me to say that you must in future apply to these headquarters for instructions or explanation of instructions and make your reports in the same manner.

JAMES B. FRY,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Camp near Corinth, June 11, 1862.

Lieutenant MESSINGER,
First Regiment Wisconsin, Acting Ordnance Officer:

SIR: You will at once make up an ammunition train of 100 wagons. The quartermaster has been directed to send the wagons to you to-morrow. Let each wagon be loaded with about 1,800 pounds of ammunition and carry its own forage (about 500 pounds). Each wagon should have one caliber or kind of ammunition only as far as practicable, and you should keep a record of the contents of your wagons. You will see that thus loaded the loss of a wagon would be serious, as it would make a heavy draught on the caliber it contained, and you will therefore take pains to see that no wagon is left behind unnecessarily, and if one should break down absolutely the contents must be transferred to some other wagon carrying the same caliber.

The party now on duty with you will continue and move with the train. As your wagons are loaded they should stretch out on the road to Farmington and take up the line by your order when the entire train is loaded. Report here in person to-morrow evening after you have loaded, and you will receive further instructions and directions as to the route to be taken.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES B. FRY,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS, *June* 11, 1862.

General WILLIAM S. SMITH, *Bear Creek:*

You will go over the road in advance of Bear Creek, with General Wood, and distribute the Engineer Regiment as may best effect the repairs to Decatur.

Tell Colonel Innes of this order, that he may detail his men as you suggest. You must direct the repairs and call for details from General Wood. Answer.

JAMES B. FRY,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

NASHVILLE, *June* 11, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

Telegram received. The river is falling, with 3½ feet on the Shoals. On Friday and Saturday there will be about 30 inches on the Shoals. The steamboats May Duke and Fisher are the only boats running now. They will be able to cross the Shoals on Saturday with 100 tons of freight.

J. D. BINGHAM,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

HEADQUARTERS AT PRATT'S, EAST TENNESSEE,
June 11, 1862.

Major-General BUELL:

GENERAL: When I had the honor to receive your telegram it was too late to change my plan. I have advanced upon a road so narrow that two wagons cannot pass each other. The guns had to be drawn over several hills by block and tackle. I need say nothing of the difficulties of such an advance. A retrograde movement would be next to impossible. My troops are confident and in good spirits; to fall back would demoralize them.

Will you pardon me, general, for asking whether it is possible to reenforce General Negley, so as to retain Smith at Chattanooga? My advance guard occupies Rogers' Gap and will probably descend into the valley to-morrow. To-day our pickets had two skirmishes with those of the enemy, in which he sustained some loss in killed and wounded. On our side there were no casualties.

I will try and destroy the railroad bridges on either side of Knoxville, and throughout will act upon a bold, determined policy, as it is

the only prudent one in my position. The present fate of East Tennessee depends upon Kirby Smith being all occupied at Chattanooga.

GEORGE W. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS, *June* 11, 1862.

General MORGAN, *Cumberland Ford:*

General Negley has been withdrawn from before Chattanooga, but General Mitchel is instructed as far as possible to keep his troops in position to threaten that point.

As you were previously advised, you will have to depend mainly upon your own ability to beat the force opposed to you.

D. C. BUELL.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 23. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO, *In Camp, June* 11, 1862.

It has been satisfactorily shown that W. G. Semple, sutler of the Second Kentucky Regiment, contrary to law, arranged with Wagon-master S. Hudson for the transportation of sutlers' goods in Government wagons from Hamburg Landing to the camps of this army, in consideration for which the wagon-master was to receive $10 per load, which stores were discovered in the process of transportation. In another case the goods of a sutler were found in process of transportation in Government wagons, but without the knowledge of the wagon-master.

The captured stores in both cases are directed to be forfeited, and will be turned over to the medical director for use of the sick and wounded. In the first case the sutler and wagon-master will be forthwith dismissed from their places, the wagon-master forfeiting whatever pay, not exceeding $100, that may be due him; and in the second case the wagon-master, for neglecting his duty, will be discharged, and the teamsters will forfeit whatever pay, not exceeding $25 each, that may be due them.

It is also shown that Shultze and Stewart, sutlers of Thirty-eighth Illinois Volunteers, engaged Wagon-master Wayman to haul goods for them, agreeing to pay the wagon-master $25 a load, and that one load was hauled under this contract. Wagon-master Wayman will in consequence forfeit whatever pay may be due him, not exceeding $100, and be discharged from the service. Sutlers Shultze and Stewart not belonging to this command the disposition to be made of them is left to the general commanding the army to which the Thirty-eighth Illinois Volunteers belongs.

By command of Major-General Buell:

JAMES B. FRY,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Near Danville, June 12, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK:

If any portion of Beauregard's army has left this country, except the numerous deserters who have returned to their homes, the testimony of agents and deserters is worthless. I myself do not doubt that of what

is left of his army two-thirds is now scattered along the road to Columbus for 60 miles in no condition for service anywhere.

Beauregard may possibly have 35,000 reliable troops, though I consider that a large estimate, but they are fully occupied in securing his rear, protecting the artillery and supplies, and preventing the entire dispersion of the remainder. Without abandoning everything they have except their arms no considerable portion of them can now be transferred elsewhere. Such at least is my opinion from all the information I can obtain.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

HALLECK'S HEADQUARTERS, *June* 12, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

All reports of deserters and spies from Okolona oppose the supposition that Beauregard or any considerable part of his force has gone to Richmond. A farmer positively asserts that he saw Beauregard and conversed with him on Saturday last. It is also said that a part of his forces have crossed the Mississippi River at Helena to operate against Curtis in Arkansas. All represent his army as dissatisfied, mutinous, and deserting. Regiments which refused to serve longer, as their time of enlistment had expired, have been disarmed and large numbers shot. It is now abundantly proved that he did not commence the evacuation of Corinth till we got into position to breach his works and shell the place. His men expected to fight till the last moment. The immediate destruction of valuable stores proves that his retreat was a hurried one. Half-burned locomotives and cars are found at places where they would not have been left if he had previously contemplated a retreat. He has stripped the whole country south of here of food, and many of the inhabitants are in a starving condition.

The advance of the column moving to Memphis will reach Grand Junction to-day. If the combined fleets of Farragut and Davis fail to take Vicksburg I will send an expedition for that purpose as soon as I can re-enforce General Curtis. General Buell's column is moving toward Chattanooga, and his advance will probably reach Decatur tomorrow night. If the enemy should have evacuated East Tennessee and Cumberland Gap, as reported, Buell will probably move on Atlanta. It will probably take some time to clean out the guerrilla parties in West Tennessee and North Mississippi, and I shall probably be obliged to use hemp pretty freely for that purpose. They are already giving much annoyance in burning bridges, houses, and cotton.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS, *June* 12, 1862.

Major-General BUELL:

All the cavalry not belonging to General Pope's army have already been ordered back to their proper divisions. I do not see that by detaching trains to place your extra stores in depot here your expedition will be delayed. You have double the transportation for the same force of either of the other army corps. By turning in a portion of it to Major Cross for temporary use to establish a depot here, as directed in Field

Orders, No. 88, you will facilitate your own supplies, as they can be taken by rail from here to any point on your line. The wagons can be repaired here and sent to you hereafter as you may require them. It is officially reported to me that some 200 of your wagons have been idle for some time.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

CORINTH, MISS., *June* 12, 1862.

Major-General BUELL:

Only one well quartermaster for duty at Pittsburg and not one here. I have not a single quartermaster or commissary to take charge of your extra stores, but will direct General Thomas to receive them for his division. I have asked time and again for quartermasters, but can get none, all having been absorbed by the Army of the Potomac.

Rest assured that I shall do everything in my power to facilitate your movement.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS, *June* 12, 1862.

General HALLECK:

The 200 wagons have been idle because their drivers went off and could not yet be replaced. We have got along without them because, our camps being changed only occasionally and for short distances, we have been able to use the baggage trains instead. The question is not so much what we require in the start as what we require when we get to the limit of the river or railroad communication, say Stevenson, and what we need there will be needed as soon as we arrive if we are to go right on. They ought to go with the troops. The stores we have to turn over are in a good place, and if received there they could be issued as conveniently to the troops that remain here and our transportation at once released. I have directed the 200 teams at the landing to be turned over to Major Cross. The question of transportation is one of figures and facts, and I have so treated it in equipping my command.

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS, *June* 12, 1862.

General HALLECK:

I have just seen the War Department order placing all paroled prisoners on leave of absence. The effect of course is virtually to disband them, but still allow them pay. We have some 1,500 at Nashville that have not been allowed to disperse; if they could be exchanged they might be put into service immediately.

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS, *June* 12, 1862.

General HALLECK:

I have received the following dispatch from Mr. Anderson:

The Edgefield and Kentucky and Nashville and Northwestern Railroad Companies want their engines and cars returned. If General Halleck wants the 184 cars and 6

engines at Louisville sent to Columbus we cannot spare this stock. What answer shall I give?

Will an organization be wanted to operate the Mobile and Ohio and the Memphis and Charleston Railroad? Can I assist in getting it up?

J. B. ANDERSON.

How shall I answer?

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS, *June* 12, 1862.

General HALLECK:

I shall leave here for Florence to-morrow morning. McCook and Crittenden will commence crossing at Florence Monday, and will, I hope, get over in three days. I expect Nelson to complete the bridges at Bear Creek and Buzzard Roost so as to move forward Monday and be at Decatur by the following Saturday. I expect Wood to be at Decatur and the road in order by Monday week. I hope you will let Thomas march next Tuesday at furthest. You did not say whether you wanted Mr. Anderson to organize a force to run the Memphis and Charleston road.

D. C. BUELL.

CORINTH, *June* 12, 1862.

General BUELL:

I cannot yet say whether I shall want Mr. Anderson to organize any force for this road, but will telegraph to him if I should. I hope to be able to relieve Thomas as soon as Ord arrives.

I think the paroled prisoners at Nashville had better be mustered out of service, and if the Secretary of War consents I will order it.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS, *June* 12, 1862.

Major-General BUELL:

It will not be possible to say to Mr. Anderson how many of the cars and engines at Louisville will be wanted here till we ascertain how many we can get from other sources. It may be that the road from here to Memphis cannot be repaired for several weeks or perhaps months. General Mitchel telegraphs that road from Louisville to Stevenson can be repaired sooner than that from Columbia to Decatur. He says reliable information has been received that Smith has 10,000 men in Chattanooga and is receiving re-enforcements. McClellan telegraphs that it is reported that Beauregard and a part of his army from Corinth have reached Richmond, and asks the Secretary of War to re-enforce him by a part of the army here. Curtis telegraphs that the enemy has been greatly re-enforced in Arkansas; that a part of Beauregard's army from Corinth has been landed at Helena and is marching on Little Rock. All their reports are true, and which are we to believe?

H. W. HALLECK.

HEADQUARTERS, *June* 12, 1862.

J. B. ANDERSON, *Nashville:*

The Chattanooga road is of the most importance now, because it can

be soonest completed. Put all your force on it at once. Don't release the engines yet.

D. C. BUELL.

HUNTSVILLE, *June* 12, 1862.

General BUELL:

It is not for me to inquire into the plans of my commanding officer, but it is impossible to act intelligently without some general idea of the object which is to be accomplished. You order me to rebuild the bridges on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad immediately. Every available mechanic under my command is now at work on the Decatur and Nashville Railroad. I think they should all be transferred to the other road. There remains a gap of about 36 miles on the Decatur and Nashville Railroad, and with my supply trains, aided by brigade trains, I could feed from Nashville 20,000 troops at Stevenson. Even now to reduce the gap in the Decatur and Nashville Railroad sensibly will require twenty days, as there are 1,100 feet of trestle work and the great bridge across Elk River to build. The road from Nashville to Stevenson can be opened in half the time. There are two bridges to build between this point and Stevenson, but the road is in complete order to Bellefonte, and the haul from here to Stevenson is but 14 miles. There is a small bridge to build between Stevenson and Bridgeport. If we hold the river at Shell Mound, 6 miles from Jasper and 20 from Chattanooga, I have a small boat driven by steam and armed with one gun which can be used as a ferry-boat. It is now here and can be placed under your orders to go down the river, but cannot pass the Shoals.

I have ordered the brigade to remain at Stevenson for the present.

Pardon me if I exceed the limits of strict duty.

O. M. MITCHEL,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS, *June* 12, 1862.

General MITCHEL, *Huntsville:*

The present plan contemplates active operations eastward from your line, and it is desirable to open as many channels of communication as possible to depots and with the forces operating in this region. Hence the reason for opening the Memphis and Charleston Railroad and the various roads intersecting it from the north. Of the two in Middle Tennessee the Nashville and Chattanooga road is the most important, because it can be the soonest put in order. Put all your working force on that road and on the bridges between Huntsville and Stevenson. Call on Mr. Anderson for what help you require. I expect the road will be repaired between this point and Decatur in a week. The troops on the Columbia route and at Bainbridge and Lamb's Ferry had best remain a few days, unless you find it absolutely necessary to use them elsewhere. Your arrangements seem to me very judicious.

D. C. BUELL.

HUNTSVILLE, *June* 12, 1862.

General BUELL:

Yours received. Had already advised Colonel Turchin to remain at

Stevenson. Will occupy Jasper. The road from McMinnville taps the road from Jasper to Chattanooga in the Sequatchie Valley 12 miles from Chattanooga.

The road from Nashville to Stevenson via Huntsville and Columbia cannot be put in order in less than twenty days.

All our forces thrown to Nashville and Chattanooga road will open it in ten days in my opinion.

O. M. MITCHEL,
Major-General.

HUNTSVILLE, *June* 12, 1862.

General BUELL:

Your confidential dispatch received. Anticipating your decision had already ordered the lumber to be sawed for the bridges across Mud and Crow Creeks. All my force will be there to-morrow at work. I have directed Mr. Anderson to remove his force from the Nashville and Decatur Railroad to the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad promptly. General Negley reached Shelbyville this morning from Chattanooga via Manchester. He captured a number of Starnes' cavalry in Hubbard's Cove, and reports Starnes to have retreated toward Pikeville. I deem it necessary to put the troops now with him at Shelbyville on the line of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, but will not move any of the troops on the river or on the Columbia Railroad.

O. M. MITCHEL,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS, *June* 12, 1862.

General McCOOK,
Bear Creek Bridge or Tuka:

March for Florence with your division to-morrow morning. You are expected to reach that point on the 14th instant and rest there on the 15th, during which day you will have everything closed up snug for crossing the river on the 16th.

General Crittenden follows you, so keep your troops and trains well in hand. Acknowledge receipt. Assist Captain Morton in preparing means to cross. General Buell will be at Bear Creek to-morrow evening.

JAMES B. FRY,
Chief of Staff.

BEAR CREEK, *June* 12, 1862.

Colonel FRY:

Orders to march received. Also order about extra baggage. I will march as ordered. I have now three days' rations. Can I depend on [illegible]

McCOOK,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS, *June* 12, 1862.

General BUELL:

Following received from Huntsville (12th) to General Halleck:

[illegible] cavalry horses or Captain Dickerson, Cincinnati. They

can only be furnished on your orders. Is it possible to obtain them? The Fourth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry is absolutely dismounted.

O. M. MITCHEL.

Referred to Major-General Buell to give such orders as he may deem proper.

J. C. KELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Bear Creek Bridge, June 12, 1862.

General CRITTENDEN, *Bear Creek Bridge:*

Move with your division for Florence on the morning of the 14th and reach that place on the 15th. Keep your troops and trains well closed up and in hand for crossing the river.

General Buell will be at Bear Creek to-morrow evening.

Acknowledge receipt of this at once..

JAMES B. FRY,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS, *June* 12, 1862.

General WILLIAM S. SMITH, *Bear Creek:*

You were ordered yesterday to go forward with Wood's division toward Decatur and direct the repairs on railroad and distribute the Engineer Regiment along the line as may be best. Have you got the message? Answer.

JAMES B. FRY,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS, *June* 12, 1862.

Colonel SWORDS, *Louisville:*

A thousand cavalry horses are wanted. If you have none on hand buy a thousand; if you have some, buy enough to make up a thousand. Most of them should be delivered at Nashville.

D. C. BUELL.

LOUISVILLE, *June* 12, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

Will you send me my staff officers? Could you send my brigade (Eleventh Brigade) to Kentucky? I need them here.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS, *June* 12, 1862.

General J. T. BOYLE, *Louisville, Ky.:*

What force have you now in Kentucky; where is it posted, and how is it employed?

JAMES B. FRY,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS, *June* 12, 1862.

General J. T. BOYLE, *Louisville:*

Active operations, in which your brigade will participate, are now on foot. General Buell thinks the public interests will require your presence with it, and that you will be glad to take part in the operations referred to. It is expected that they will effectually quiet the rebellious element in Kentucky and Tennessee and render the command in Kentucky secondary and unimportant. General Duffield has been granted a leave of absence for ten days, by which time your brigade will be in position where you can join it immediately. The general directs therefore that you turn over the command to General Duffield on his return, and join your brigade at a point which you will be advised of in time.

JAMES B. FRY,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 33. HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE MISSISSIPPI. *Corinth, Miss., June* 12, 1862.

I. The States of Kentucky and Tennessee east of the Tennessee River, except Forts Henry and Donelson and such portions of North Alabama and Georgia as are or may be occupied by our troops, will constitute the District of the Ohio, under command of Major-General Buell. All officers will report accordingly. General Buell will take measures to relieve the troops of General Grant's command now stationed at Clarksville.

II. The District of West Tennessee will include all that portion of the State west of the Tennessee River and Forts Henry and Donelson.

By command of Major-General Halleck:

J. C. KELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LOUISVILLE, *June* 13, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

The part of Kentucky in General Frémont's department has been added to Department of Mississippi. The entire State is in Department of Mississippi by order of Secretary of War. I am assigned to command of the entire State, with directions to report to General Halleck. The people in the northeastern part of the State requested this of the Secretary of War because of some of General Frémont's appointments of provost-marshals. These report in Colonel Duffield's office from the several regiments. The Eighteenth Kentucky is at Lexington and on the Covington Railroad. Parts of the Fiftieth Indiana and of the Twenty-eighth Kentucky are on the Nashville Railroad. The Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry at Tompkinsville and Glasgow, now on Cumberland River. The Fortieth Ohio and Sixteenth Kentucky on the Big Sandy. No report from Colonel Noble at Paducah. Captain Andrews' Michigan battery at West Point, and Thirteenth Indiana Battery here and the provost guard of Louisville. By order of the Secretary of War I am organizing the Seventh Kentucky Cavalry, under Colonel Metcalfe; will have in service in twenty days. Need forces on the Cumberland River and Tennessee border.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. ARMY OF THE OHIO, SEVENTH DIVISION,
Powell's Valley, East Tennessee, June 12, 1862.
(Received Washington, June 13—1.10 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Below I have the honor to transmit to you the copy of my telegram to Major-General Buell. In response to my inquiry similar to your own General Buell immediately detached Colonel Ray from his regiment and ordered him to report for duty to General Dumont at Nashville. The spirit of the men of the Forty-ninth Indiana at once seemed to rise as though relieved from a weight. Under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Keigwin the regiment will soon regain its tone, morally and physically:

CAMP CUMBERLAND FORD, *June* 7, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY,
Chief of Staff, Headquarters Major-General Buell, Booneville:

COLONEL: The condition of the Forty-ninth Indiana is deplorable, morally and physically. With an aggregate of 895 Colonel Ray reports 219 for duty. Assistant Surgeon Howard, U. S. Army, sent to inspect the hospitals, &c., of this division, attributes the sickness existing in the Forty-ninth Indiana to want of proper police. I attribute it to the probable desire of Colonel Ray to become a Congressman. I regard him as totally unfit to command a regiment in time of war, though I do not impeach his courage. The lieutenant-colonel would make a good regimental commander. The fault is not in the men, though they are now demoralized, nor in Indiana, for no State has furnished better soldiers. The Thirty-third Indiana, commanded by Colonel Coburn, is one of the best regiments in my division, and in no small degree is attributed to its colonel. The complaints as to supplies are unsoldier-like; they have seen hardships, but none of which a good soldier could complain. My column is on the march to attack the enemy; in a short time I will be at its head. On receiving your dispatch I at once ordered the Forty-ninth Indiana back to Barboursville to await further orders. On the 24th of April last I respectfully requested General Buell to send the Forty-ninth Indiana to Lexington and the Eighteenth Kentucky to take its place in my division. The request was refused.

GEORGE W. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH DIVISION,
Bowman, East Tennessee, June 13, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

On yesterday I received your telegram giving me authority to operate offensively or not according to my judgment. At the same moment I received a dispatch from Colonel De Courcy, still at Rogers' Gap, saying that the enemy evacuated Cumberland Gap; that three regiments had arrived at Tazewell and that others were to follow. I telegraphed to Flat Lick and received confirmatory intelligence from that place. Soon after Mr. Kellinn, who resides within 8 miles of Cumberland Gap, arrived with information that the huts were burned and the tents taken down on the Kentucky front of the Gap.

Previous to receiving your telegrams of the 9th and 10th instant I had ordered General Spears to cross at Big Creek and join me at Rogers' Gap, but on receiving these telegrams I sent three successive couriers to him by different routes, directing him to fall back from Williamsburg.

On yesterday two of the couriers returned without having found General Spears, as he had already crossed the mountains. The third courier has not been heard from, but I have just received a dispatch from Colonel De Courcy saying that General Spears has fallen back upon Big Creek Gap, and the enemy was reported to be in position at Cedar Creek, near Pineastle.

General Carter is now *en route* to Big Creek Gap, and I feel it to be my duty to concentrate my division at the earliest moment practicable. The enemy may not have evacuated Cumberland Gap, but simply resorted to a ruse.

I have the honor respectfully to suggest that General Mitchel may make a diversion against Chattanooga.

GEORGE W. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General.

LAMBDIN'S, NEAR TENNESSEE LINE,
June 13, 1862.

E. M. STANTON:

I have reason to believe that Cumberland Gap was commenced to be evacuated as soon as the enemy learned that my troops were crossing the Pine Mountains. I have now two brigades in Powell's Valley; two others will soon be there. I will pursue my original design, and attack Cumberland Gap in the rear if it has not been evacuated.

GEORGE W. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General Volunteers, Commanding.

POWELL'S VALLEY, *June* 13, 1862.

Colonel FRY:

COLONEL: In obedience to the command of General Buell of the 9th and 10th instant I have selected Williamsburg, Ky., for my headquarters. The position is a good one, either for offensive or defensive operations. Cumberland Gap is not evacuated.

GEORGE W. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General.

CORINTH, MISS., *June* 14, 1862.

Major-General BUELL:

The Secretary of War telegraphs that he will send an officer to Nashville to pay off and discharge all paroled prisoners at that place.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

CAMP NEAR TUSCUMBIA, *June* 14, 1862.

General HALLECK, *Corinth:*

The river above Eastport is getting so low that it is doubtful whether we will be able to land supplies at Florence with the boats now in use. The next most convenient point is Eastport, 6 miles from Iuka, whence they can be shipped by railroad. I suggest that the necessary locomotives and cars may be put on that service at once. The bridges have probably been completed to-day so that cars can run through to Tuscumbia. I have a train hauling supplies from Eastport to Iuka, but that will probably be withdrawn to march with Nelson's division Tuesday morning. I request it may be replaced by that time by a train of at least a hundred wagons for my troops alone. If the Corinth depot should be supplied from Eastport of course a larger train will be re-

quired. I find the telegraph wire has not been put in order east of Bear Creek, and telegraphic communication from your headquarters therefore stops at that point. I shall be at Florence early to-morrow.

D. C. BUELL,
Major-General.

P. S.—The telegraph operator I brought from Nashville is gone and I have none, and could not communicate with you if the line were open to-morrow. I need Captain Chandler as quartermaster.

TUSCUMBIA, *June* 14, 1862.
(Received June 16, 1862.)

Captain GREENE:

Five days' rations and forage for two divisions with their trains, say 16,000 men, must be at Athens by Sunday, 22d instant. By same time there must be five days' supplies at Decatur for two divisions. After 22d instant supplies for the whole force, say five divisions, 40,000 men, exclusive of force now under General Mitchel, will be required either at Huntsville or Stevenson as may hereafter be directed. Apply to General Mitchel for such wagon transportation as may be necessary for this purpose in addition to what the quartermaster in Nashville can send. Answer.

JAMES B. FRY,
Colonel, Chief of Staff.

NASHVILLE, *June* 14, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

In the absence of General Dumont, in reply to your telegram of yesterday, I have to say there are no troops here whatever except provost guard and the unorganized First Tennessee Regiment (Governor's Guard). The Sixty-ninth and Seventy-fourth Ohio have both been sent to Murfreesborough. There are about two companies at Columbia, and Colonel Boone with two companies Twenty-eighth Kentucky temporarily at Franklin. I have not men enough to do ordinary guard duty, keeping them on post sometimes forty-eight hours without relief.

STANLEY MATTHEWS,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES,
Nashville, Tenn., June 14, 1862.

Brig. Gen. J. T. BOYLE,
Commanding, Louisville, Ky.:

A dispatch from General Dumont, dated McMinnville yesterday, 9 o'clock p. m., informs me that the enemy are in the Sequatchie Valley, near Pikeville, and a good chance to overhaul him. The general pursued last night. He says Morgan is either at Kingston, Roane County, or making from that to Jamestown, in Fentress County, and from that into Kentucky, with not to exceed 800 men, and ought to be struck by Williams.

STANLEY MATTHEWS.
Colonel, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Camp near Florence, June 15, 1862.

Brigadier-General McCOOK,
Commanding Second Division:

General Buell directs you to hold one brigade in readiness to cross the Tennessee River to-morrow, so that it can move at once in case the preparations for ferrying are completed. In moving forward on the other side the general desires the brigades to march with considerable intervals, the leading brigade being perhaps a day in advance of the other two, and these marching with intervals which will be indicated to you. Each brigade should therefore have its share of the division train and should take its forage and rations. Those for the leading brigade should be loaded at once and held ready for the advance. They should take all the forage and rations that their transportation will permit, and certainly not less than six days', preferably ten.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES B. FRY,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HUNTSVILLE, *June* 15, 1862.

General BUELL:

Colonel Sill occupies Jasper and holds the adjacent points. He has captured dispatches from Maj. A. M. Lea, which say that the Yankees have crossed into Powell's Valley in large force, but have not taken Cumberland Gap. Colonel Sill says that these prisoners informed him that there are 20,000 troops at Chattanooga. I deem it my duty to keep you advised and to forward whatever information I may obtain.

The enemy do not seem to meditate a crossing of the river, as they are making efforts to obstruct the road to Chattanooga. We had destroyed five ferry-boats at Gunter's Landing, crossing the river to accomplish it.

We learn from citizens on the other side that large bodies of the enemy are passing almost daily *en route* for Chattanooga.

O. M. MITCHEL,
Major-General.

HUNTSVILLE, *June* 15, 1862.

Major-General BUELL:

A dispatch just received, dated Jasper, Tenn., from Colonel Sill, reports a large body of the enemy below Rankin's Ferry and opposite the mouth of the Sequatchie. There are also indications of an attempt to seize the mouth of Battle Creek. I have twelve companies at Stevenson and four companies at Bellefonte. I have ordered a regiment of the Eighth to Winchester or Decherd, with three pieces of artillery. We will do our utmost to keep the enemy from crossing the Tennessee.

O. M. MITCHEL,
Major-General.

HDQRS. FOURTH DIVISION, ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Near Iuka, June 15, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY, *Chief of Staff:*

COLONEL: A citizen has just come into camp and makes the following statement: That the army of Beauregard is now in three divisions; one at Okolona; the other at a point 25 miles west of Okolona, in the woods; the other at Fulton, 50 miles south of this camp, on the high road from Eastport to Aberdeen, Miss. Fulton is 25 miles east from Okolona. This citizen states that it is the intention, so soon as our army spread out, to march on Corinth and drive what troops we have here into the Tennessee; that they are aware that we believe that a part of their army is on the way to Virginia or Eastern Tennessee and that Buell is moving with the hope of heading them off; that such is not the intention; that all of the Confederate Army is in hand and waiting only till ours is split up sufficiently for them to attack.

I send this for what it is worth. This much I know to be true, that there is a division of the Confederate Army under Van Dorn and Price at Fulton, and have cavalry pickets 12 miles this side.

Very respectfully,

W. NELSON,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS, *June* 15, 1862.

Brigadier-General MORGAN, *Williamsburg, Ky.:*

(Or wherever his headquarters may be about Cumberland Gap.)

General Buell desires to know what you propose to do and where you are going to concentrate your troops?

JAMES B. FRY,
Chief of Staff.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 24. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
In Camp, June 15, 1862.

I. Until further orders but three Sibley tents will be allowed for the men of each company and one wall or Sibley for the company officers; one of the company tents to be taken for hospital purposes whenever the hospital tents are found insufficient for the sick. All surplus tents will be at once turned in to the division quartermaster, to be by him turned in to the nearest depot quartermaster.

II. Nothing whatever will be carried in the ambulances but their regular furniture and the sick except the surgical instruments, and, when thought best by the surgeon, the field medicine knapsack.

III. Division commanders will have a thorough and complete inspection made of every regiment, company, and man, to see that these orders and those heretofore published fixing the personal outfit of the soldiers are strictly complied with, and to see also that all unauthorized persons are excluded from the command.

IV. All quartermasters are required to march with their trains, and will remain habitually just in rear of them. Whenever the wagons stop they will move promptly along to the front of their own trains, ascertain the difficulty, and the quartermaster in whose train it is found will take prompt and energetic measures to remove it. If a wagon is so broken as to be likely to cause any considerable delay the remainder of the train will pass it, the damaged wagon being removed from the

road if necessary and falling in the column as soon as practicable. The wheels will only be locked when that precaution is rendered actually necessary by the steepness of the hill or unfavorable nature of the ground at the foot of it. Down gentle slopes, where the ground is smooth in advance, the wheels will not be locked; the animals will be permitted to increase the gait a little to keep out of the way of the wagon, and the train will close up in this way. Many trifling stoppages are observed to lock wheels unnecessarily and apparently that teamsters may in various ways humor their fancies or whims. These cause serious delays in long columns. They must be entirely discontinued, and it is the duty of the quartermaster especially, but also of all general staff officers, to see to the execution of this requirement.

V. The attention of division and brigade commanders is called to General Orders, No. 11, from these headquarters, dated December 5, 1861, directing the order of march for troops in this army, especially that part prescribing column by section or platoon at half distance. This order of march is most comfortable for the soldier and advantageous to the service. When the column is moving on a dusty road at a safe distance from the enemy the platoon or section may move at full distance.

VI. The general commanding desires on the part of officers a rigid enforcement of orders concerning the manner of conducting marches. By General Orders, No. 13, of February 26, 1862, from these headquarters, officers and soldiers are forbidden to enter the residences or grounds of citizens on any plea whatever. All violations of this order must be promptly noticed and punished. Medical officers are especially enjoined to exercise a rigid discrimination in deciding between the sick and those disposed to straggle under plea of sickness. The former must be promptly provided for by the medical officers. These matters must have the direct supervision and attention of the officers concerned.

VII. Before marching the troops will be regularly formed and the rolls called and the troops will move off by music. They will march into camp by music, and before dismissal the rolls will be again called and absentees not properly accounted for will be regarded as stragglers, and, besides being amenable to trial and punishment, will be detailed for the earliest fatigue duty.

By command of Major-General Buell.

JAMES B. FRY,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Chief of Staff.

HALLECK'S HEADQUARTERS, *June* 16, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

General Pope reports that it is almost absolutely certain that no part of Beauregard's force has gone east. All parties concur in the statement that his main army is at Okolona, Overton, and Columbus, with an army corps at Fulton for the double purpose of protecting their flank and threatening our line at Tuscumbia and Decatur. Should our forces be too much weakened here by detachment I have no doubt Beauregard would immediately march back and attack us. The weather is intensely hot. Our troops generally encamp in the woods, and march only in the morning and late in the evening. Nevertheless, their suffering from the heat is very great. Mobile and Ohio road re

paired north to Humboldt. Memphis and Charleston Railroad repaired from Corinth east to near Tuscumbia.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

CAMP NEAR TUSCUMBIA, *June* 16, 1862.

General HALLECK:

The subject of a guard for the road from Decatur to Corinth has no doubt received your attention. It ought to be going into position at once, so as to replace Nelson at Bear Creek by day after to-morrow and Wood at Tuscumbia by the 20th. These troops will be easily supplied from Eastport in healthy localities and within easy distance of Corinth. I should think a whole brigade could be advantageously stationed that way, but in case of necessity it could be greatly reduced. It seems to me quite clear that Eastport is the point for a depot for all that part of the road as long as water transportation fails up to this point.

D. C. BUELL,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS, *June* 16, 1862.

General HALLECK:

A portion of General Wood's force is at Town Creek, 15 miles beyond Tuscumbia, and have commenced work on the bridge, which is represented as being as heavy a work as the Bear Creek Bridge. I have directed the telegraph to be repaired to that point, but there is no operator to go with it. I have no operator at my headquarters, and there is only one this side of Corinth, and he at Tuscumbia. There ought to be one with every division. The bridge at Tuscumbia is short but high, and will require ten days' more work.

Please establish regular mail communication with us.

D. C. BUELL.

CORINTH, *June* 16, 1862.

Major-General BUELL:

There is an operator at Tuscumbia; we have no other to send you. We can give you very little transportation by railroad from here until locomotives from Decatur, Florence, or Columbus are brought in. Until we get material from Saint Louis we cannot put any more of the burnt locomotives captured on the road in running order.

The road to Memphis and from Humboldt to Columbus is so seriously injured that our hope of first getting rolling stock must be Florence or Decatur.

You must not expect too much from the four half-repaired locomotives we now have running. These are necessarily used for transporting men and material to repair bridges and telegraph line east, west, and north.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

CORINTH, MISS., *June* 16, 1862.

Major-General BUELL:

Major Smith and his telegraph corps are on the road between Hum-

boldt and Union City. Operators and instruments have been sent for, but till they arrive I have neither to send you.

You have an instrument, and undoubtedly an operator for temporary purposes can be found in your command. A mail will be sent daily to Tuscumbia Bridge as soon as a locomotive can be fitted up. Your force must guard the road from Bear Creek to Decatur till other arrangements can be made. I have information, apparently reliable, that no part of Beauregard's army has gone south or east. He is watching to attack us if too much divided. The telegraphic corps and the rolling stock of railroad will be increased as rapidly as possible. We must wait for some indispensable articles which have been ordered.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
In Camp, June 16, 1862.

Brigadier-General McCOOK,
Commanding Second Division:

General Buell directs me to say that depredations have been committed by the Second Indiana Cavalry on the premises and property of Mr. Carnay, the man who guided you yesterday from South Florence to your present camp. The general directs that you send an officer to inquire into the matter, to have Mr. Carnay paid for what he has lost by these depredations, and that you submit a full report of the facts, calling upon Colonel McCook for explanation. They have taken Mr. C.'s corn and otherwise misbehaved. The general desires the most thorough investigation into this matter, with a view to punishing the guilty and stopping this marauding.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
[JAMES B. FRY,]
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Camp near Florence, June 16, 1862—7 p. m.

Major-General McCOOK,
Commanding Second Division:

It has come to the knowledge of General Buell that the working parties under Captain Morton are not well regulated. He therefore directs that you have two details for each day, the first to work from 6 a. m. to 12 m. and the second from 12 m. to 6 p. m., each of these details to be divided into two reliefs. The details must be regularly formed under their officers, marched to their work at the hours designated (6 a. m. for the first and 12 m. for the second), and reported to the officer in charge of the work, and must be kept faithfully at their work during the time.

All this is necessary to accomplish speedily the object in view, and you are desired to see carefully to it.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES B. FRY,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Camp near Florence, June 16, 1862.

Brigadier-General NELSON:

The general commanding directs that you march your brigades, commencing to-morrow, with intervals of about 5 miles. Send one battery and one company of cavalry with each brigade and detain the remainder of your cavalry at Bear Creek to come up with your supply train. The wagons (baggage and supply) which you are directed to send to Eastport it is expected will have returned to-day, bringing about four days' rations and forage. Forward that at once to Tuscumbia by railroad, and start your supply train to Eastport for another load, which with what you now have will suffice to take your three brigades to Decatur. Send this load also by rail to Tuscumbia and let your train follow empty with the remainder of your cavalry, reaching Tuscumbia in two days and Decatur in three more.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES B. FRY,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Camp near Florence, June 16, 1862.

Brig. Gen. T. J. WOOD,
Commanding Sixth Division:

General Buell directs that you have 100 wagons from your train ready to cross the river to-morrow and next day. This train will be used on the other side and probably will not join you again for some time.

A train of about 100 wagons is ordered, under Captain Brinkerhoff, quartermaster, to haul supplies from Eastport to Iuka, to be sent to Tuscumbia by rail for the use of yourself and General Nelson. This train will haul until it is ordered by you to stop, and you must then bring it forward to join your division and retain it until further orders. It ought to be at Eastport to-night, but I am not sure it will. It would be well for you to send an intelligent officer by rail to Iuka to inspect and see what the train is doing, its size, &c., as Captain Brinkerhoff has not heretofore shown much activity. He is at Eastport in person.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

_____ _____,
Aide-de-Camp and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Camp near Florence, June 16, 1862.

Brigadier-General WOOD:

It will be necessary to establish a temporary hospital in Tuscumbia and it will be done under your direction. There are about 100 sick at Iuka. These must be brought forward to Tuscumbia by the cars as soon as practicable, and when your division moves to Decatur the hospital at Tuscumbia is to be broken up and the men moved on to Decatur. See General W. S. Smith, and get in possession of a locomotive and some cars to move the sick from Iuka.

General Nelson's attention has been called to this point, and by get-

ting at once into telegraphic communication with him the transfer of these men can be arranged by you, he attending to the business at Iuka. He expects to get some cars to move supplies to Tuscumbia, and when not occupied the train can move the sick. The supplies sent by General Nelson by rail to Tuscumbia must be taken care of by you.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES B. FRY,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HUNTSVILLE, *June* 16, 1862.

Major General BUELL:

Yours of 11th from camp near Tuscumbia just received.

The haul from Reynolds' Station to Elk River Bridge is about 25 miles. If the supplies are promptly delivered, as I trust they will be, at Reynolds' Station the division trains will bring them forward as rapidly as possible.

Orders have already been received to accumulate supplies in Huntsville. I will do my utmost to execute your order. My division train will not be sufficient to do the work required, but will suffice to feed 10,000 troops in addition to the new supplies.

O. M. MITCHEL,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS, *June* 16, 1862.

General MITCHEL, *Huntsville:*

What means are there of crossing the river at Decatur and can you increase them? At what rate can regiments with their trains be put across? Answer soon.

D. C. BUELL.

HUNTSVILLE, *June* 16, 1862.

General BUELL:

Have ordered seven companies of Colonel Sirwell's regiment, more than half of his cavalry, and one piece of artillery to march immediately to Pulaski. We have no adequate protection for our depot of supplies and for our train. Learning our forces occupied Florence I have ventured to issue this order. Colonel Sill with a portion of his brigade still holds Jasper; is supported by twelve companies of Eighth Brigade at and beyond Stevenson. The enemy have obstructed cut off, 18 miles long, leading from Jasper to Chattanooga. This has been done by Indians under command of a man by the name of Morgan; they have probably crossed the river. A portion of the Eighteenth Brigade with three pieces of artillery is now at Decherd. Colonel Mundy, at Pulaski, reports a threatened attack by cavalry last night. His scouts exchanged shots with the enemy at Fayetteville road.

Captain Bingham has just made requisition on me for 200 wagons and teams. I can furnish about half the number. My brigade teams, as you see, are scattered, and we are obliged to haul forage 17 miles.

Do I understand you that rations ordered are to be stored at Athens and to cross river by ferry to Decatur, one-half at each place? Please answer.

O. M. MITCHEL,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *June* 16, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

I send one railroad train loaded with supplies to-day to Reynolds', 23 miles below Columbia. One wagon train starts to-day for the same place to haul from Reynolds' to Athens. It cannot reach Decatur in time.

Colonel Swords has not filled my requisitions for wagons yet.

General Negley has 100 wagons at Columbia and General Mitchel will probably have 100 at Reynolds' to-morrow. I have requested that both trains may be used to haul supplies to Athens and Decatur.

The military superintendent of railroads reports that the road can be opened to Huntsville and Stevenson much sooner via Decatur than via Wartrace. The Louisville and Nashville Railroad has not enough rolling stock to bring forward all the supplies.

J. D. BINGHAM,
Captain, Assistant Quartermaster.

CAMP NEAR TUSCUMBIA, *June* 16, 1862.

Capt. OLIVER D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Have rations and forage pushed forward on the Nashville and Decatur road as fast as possible to the terminus of railroad. How far will that be? To what station or point can cars run on that road?

JAMES B. FRY,
Colonel, Chief of Staff.

JUNE 16, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY,
Chief of Staff, Tuscumbia, Ala.:

Everything possible will be done. Transportation beyond Columbia must be by wagons, as General Mitchel withdrew the force at work on the railroad below there. No exertion will be spared.

OLIVER D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Camp near Florence, June 16, 1862.

Captain NIGH, *Quartermaster:*

The general supply train of Captain Brinkerhoff must run continually between Eastport and Iuka, hauling rations and forage to the latter point, to be shipped thence by rail to Tuscumbia. See that Captain Brinkerhoff is instructed accordingly and that Captain Darr is made acquainted with this arrangement. The train will continue thus employed until it receives orders from General Wood to discontinue, and it will then march as directed by him.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

JAMES B. FRY,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Camp near Florence, June 16, 1862.

Captain NIGH, *Quartermaster:*

The behavior of Captain Brinkerhoff, quartermaster, since the 12th instant, must be explained at once by him. He was ordered to turn over to Major Cross certain teams at Hamburg Landing and to make up and come forward in person with the remainder of the teams. He should have started on the 13th instant. It is understood that he is now at Eastport and that his train is somewhere on the road between Iuka and Corinth. This method of doing duty will not answer. Captain Brinkerhoff must display more energy and zeal and a more rigid and prompt compliance with orders. These neglects of staff officers are ruinous to the prompt movements of large armies, and arrest and trial of the offender will follow a recurrence of these neglects.

It is probably not necessary to impress upon you the necessity of untiring industry and activity in the quartermaster's department, but this must be instilled into those acting under your direction.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES B. FRY,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Camp near Florence, June 16, 1862.

Colonel SEDGEWICK:

The regimental quartermaster of your regiment is required to make out at once and send to these headquarters a detailed statement of the indebtedness of officers of your regiment for subsistence stores and forage obtained by them up to this time.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

_____ _____,
Aide-de-Camp and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

ROGERS', POWELL'S VALLEY, *June* 16, 1862.

Major-General BUELL:

My division will be concentrated to-day. The enemy has come out of the Gap and taken up a strong position at Town Creek, 10 miles in our front. My own position could not be better; the rear rests on Rogers' Gap and the front and flank are completely masked from view by a forest. It is said that Barton is approaching from Knoxville.

GEORGE W. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General.

(Copy to Secretary of War.)

CAMP NEAR ROGERS' GAP, *June* 16, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

My command is in motion to attack the enemy here. His position is 9 miles from here. I march 6½ miles for breakfast. I may be cut off from telegraphic communication for a day or two.

I greatly need two good regiments of cavalry.

GEORGE W. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
June 17, 1862.

General HALLECK:

The movement which I am making cannot be made without risk if it is not made promptly and the enemy is watching on our flank as is stated. General Nelson sends me information similar to your own, and possibly from the same source, that Van Dorn and Price are at Fulton, another corps at Okolona, and another farther west, ready to take advantage of any disorder in our arrangements. On the other hand, General Mitchel reports on similar authority that there are 20,000 troops at Chattanooga; that troops are constantly moving in that direction from the west and demonstrations to cross the river are being made. Our whole force, scattered as it is, is really weaker than a much smaller one concentrated. I think it at least proper, if not important, to expedite the movement of my troops so as to get them across the Tennessee at the earliest possible day. I will cross two, perhaps three, divisions here, and leave only force enough on this side to repair the road and guard it against molestation by small parties. It seems to me that the importance of the road from Bear Creek to Decatur is greatly overrated; as a means of transferring troops it is of no value whatever, and as a channel for supplying those in Tennessee it is neither essential nor the most convenient, while its exposure to interruption makes it extremely objectionable. A small force is insufficient to guard it against anything but mere depredating parties; a large force makes it a tempting object to the enemy. Such a force can neither be withdrawn nor re-enforced with facility or safety, exposed as it constantly is on its flanks. An object of far greater importance, it seems to me, is the immediate construction of a floating bridge at Eastport, and I would suggest that the bridge which I brought around be immediately put in use for that purpose. A good deal of the material has been used for bridging creeks, &c., but it can soon be replaced. A telegraph order to Captain Dickerson at Cincinnati will complete it at Eastport in a week. The importance of this measure is I think apparent. By means of it troops can move to either flank under shelter of the Tennessee, and the distance between river transportation on the west and the railroad transportation on the east is about 70 miles.

D. C. BUELL,
Major-General.

CORINTH, *June* 17, 1862.

Major-General BUELL, *Tuscumbia:*

I fully appreciate the importance of your moving promptly; but I do not think there is any serious risk of a flank attack in force from Fulton. A small force might strike at the railroad if it be not sufficiently guarded. Beauregard has not transportation to supply his army at any considerable distance from his line of railroad. It seems to me that by repairing the road to Decatur, then moving light, your supplies following you by rail, you can reach Chattanooga sooner than in any other way. I cannot perceive any object in constructing a floating bridge at Eastport. Every division of General Grant's army is engaged in repairing railroad and establishing batteries for the defense of Corinth. I hope in a few days to send Thomas' division to Tuscumbia. I oppose no objection to your crossing a part of your army at Florence if you think it will facilitate your advance. I see no risk, however, in moving to De-

catur, and it seems to me the shortest and best route, besides having the advantage of keeping your troops on the same line.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

HDQRS., FOURTH DIVISION, ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Near Iuka, June 17, 1862—8 p. m.

Colonel FRY,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Chief of Staff:

COLONEL: I learn from a pretty reliable source that the enemy, consisting of 900 cavalry and 6,000 infantry, have marched up from Fulton and encamped on Bear Creak, 10 miles east of Bay Springs, which point is 28 miles south of here on the Fulton road. Their camp is at the bridge over Bear Creek, 10 miles east of Bay Springs. The brigade is 18 miles in an air line from the railroad bridge. It is 27 miles from Tuscumbia; it is 33 miles from this place. It appears to be their intention either to destroy the railroad bridge or to attack me to prevent more supplies coming up from Eastport or to go to Wood at Tuscumbia. I sent a patrol that went within 3 miles of Bay Springs, who confirm the statement of the enemy's presence and numbers. They questioned everybody they met. I have sent two companies to-night down, with orders to stampede their picket at Bay Springs and to bring in a prisoner if possible. It appears to me that if the news is positive, which I will know to-morrow, that Wood from Tuscumbia and I from this point could make a forced march and gobble the whole party. If they advance on me I shall await their arrival to within striking distance and then attack them.

Very respectfully,

W. NELSON,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Camp near Florence, June 17, 1862—6 a. m.

Brigadier-General NELSON,
Commanding Fourth Division:

General Buell directs that you halt such of your troops as may have marched and await further orders. It is presumed your leading brigade only has marched and that you can stop that at Buzzard Roost Creek. Continue to haul supplies to Iuka with your division train when it is not otherwise required for your movements.

Let your cavalry watch well the approaches from the south, and take all possible means to ascertain the movements of Van Dorn and other parts of the enemy's force.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

[JAMES B. FRY,]
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Near Florence, June 17, 1862.

Captain BRIGHT, *Commissary of Subsistence:*

CAPTAIN: General Buell directs me to say that your failure to send by the boat last night the official letter intrusted to you for Captain

Nigh has seriously inconvenienced the public service, and he desires that you will take pains to avoid such an omission in future. When there are no fixed mail arrangements prompt transmission of official documents by officers is highly essential.

I am, very respectfully, &c.,

JAMES B. FRY,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

NASHVILLE, *June* 17, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY.

Supplies will be at Reynolds', within 10 miles of Pulaski, to-night. Will be very difficult to get them forward from that place, as the reconnoitering expedition of Generals Mitchel, Negley, and Dumont have taken the wagon transportation so far away that I cannot get it in time. General Negley cannot even furnish guard from Columbia.

J. D. BINGHAM,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

ROGERS' GAP, IN POWELL'S VALLEY, TENNESSEE,
June 17, 1862.

Maj. Gen. D. C. BUELL:

My division is concentrated. I have reliable information that Barton and Kirby Smith, with all their available force, are marching to attack me. If possible have a serious feint made on Chattanooga.

GEORGE W. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General.

CAMP IN POWELL'S VALLEY,
June 17, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

Your dispatch* is this moment received. My command has overcome almost insurmountable difficulties and was concentrated on last evening. The men of two brigades are too much broken by fatigue to march to-day.

I hope to attack the enemy early to-morrow morning. My object is to beat the enemy in the field and then take Cumberland Gap. I regret to have caused any inconvenience to General Buell, but I hope that he will cause a strong division to be moved against Chattanooga this morning and to-morrow.

GEORGE W. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Cumberland Gap, June 17, 1862.

Colonel FRY:

If I am to continue offensive operations I must have two regiments of cavalry.

GEORGE W. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General.

(The same to Secretary of War on the 18th.)

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*See Fry to Morgan, June 15, p. 25.

HEADQUARTERS, *June* 17, 1862.

General MORGAN, *Cumberland Ford:*

The general cannot determine your position from the places you speak of. They are not on our maps and not known to any one here. State where you are, referring to localities mapped or generally known.

JAMES B. FRY,
Chief of Staff.

NASHVILLE, *June* 17, 1862.

General HALLECK:

There is much I would like to say in reference to the management of affairs in Tennessee since I received the State. I left my position in the Senate not for the purpose of obtaining place and emolument, but to give whatever aid I could in mustering my adopted State to the former position in the Union; this has been my sole object in accepting my present position. I was assured by the President of the United States and Secretary of War that I should be sustained in my efforts to do so, and I was authorized to call upon you for adequate force to carry out all measures deemed necessary and expedient. I have not done so for the reason that I did not wish to be importunate or to manifest a desire to exercise power. I will say this much: this place has been left to a very great extent in a defenseless condition, thereby keeping alive a rebellious spirit that could otherwise have been put down by this time.

Since I have been here there has been a constant struggle between staff officers, provost-marshal, and brigadier-generals left in command, which has paralyzed all the efforts of Union men in bringing about a healthy and sound reaction of public sentiment. I have now to ask of General Halleck, without going into detail or specification, that he will remove some of these impediments. Capt. O. D. Greene, a staff officer, who has been assuming much more than either you or General Buell would have done or even allow, should be ordered elsewhere, and I earnestly hope that there will be a change of provost-marshal of this place and one appointed who is not in direct complicity with the secessionists of this city and a sympathizer with the master-spirits engaged in this rebellion. General, if it were left to me, I could suggest the arrangements that ought be made for Tennessee, and which would aid, as I believe, in successfully carrying out the designs of the administration and yourself. In claiming to understand the peculiar position of affairs in Tennessee I do not wish to be considered vain or egotistical. I am willing to place my reputation and all that is sacred upon the part I am called to act. I therefore ask you, general, to sustain me in these requests and in taking the action I recommend. Rest assured that any orders or demands you may think proper to make will be implicitly obeyed and carried out. The demonstrations which have been made upon Lower East Tennessee, causing the people to manifest their Union feelings and sentiments and then to be abandoned, have been crushing, ruinous to thousands. I trust in God that when another advance is made upon that section of the State our position may be maintained, at least until arms can be placed in the hands of the people to defend themselves against their relentless oppressors. I hope General Thomas and his division may be sent in that direction. General Thomas I believe to be truly brave and patriotic, and his sympathies and feelings are for that people.

Please let me hear from you at the earliest practicable moment. I earnestly hope that you will concur with me in the views I take and be pleased to give me the solicited aid.

Very truly,

ANDREW JOHNSON,
Military Governor.

WASHINGTON, *June* 18, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK, *Corinth, Miss.:*

It would be of both interest and value to us here to know how the expedition toward East Tennessee is progressing, if in your judgment you can give us the information with safety.*

A. LINCOLN.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Camp near Florence, June 18, 1862.

Captain SINTON,
Commissary of Subsistence at Belew's Landing:

You are hereby directed to proceed at once to General Wood's headquarters in Tuscumbia, and inform him that you are detailed to take charge of the commissary stores coming by rail to that point. General Wood will inform you where the stores are to be put, and will furnish the necessary guards and details on your application. Report daily for the next ten days to these headquarters the amount of stores on hand and inform me of your whereabouts. You are to supply any of the troops of this army.

Respectfully,

JAMES B. FRY,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HUNTSVILLE, *June* 18, 1862.

General BUELL:

I have ventured to send a party to-day across the Tennessee at Decatur to reconstruct the telegraph line. I fear they may be in danger, but the chief operator was very anxious to be at work. I repeat my question of yesterday: Am I to store half the rations ordered at Athens and pass the other half across the river to Decatur?

The enemy managed this morning to overpower a small picket sent out by Colonel Sill and posted near Rankin's Ferry; 2 are captured, 1 killed. I fear they will learn our numbers and may now give us trouble.

There are small bands of cavalry hovering around us almost everywhere, and we have no cavalry to destroy them.

I have been enabled to furnish one hundred and thirty teams to aid Captain Bingham. Have just returned from Elk River and Decatur. Have ordered the tunnel to be planked, which will reduce our haul 23 miles when finished.

O. M. MITCHEL,
Major-General.

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*See Halleck to President, June 21, p. 43.

CUMBERLAND GAP, *June* 18, 1862.

E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War*, and
Major-General BUELL:

At 1 o'clock this morning my command took up the line of march from our masked position in front of Rogers' Gap to attack Generals Stevenson and Barton at this place, but the enemy commenced retreat on yesterday afternoon and his rear guard left only four hours before our arrival.

I will take possession of Cumberland Gap to-day.* The enemy's forces outnumbered mine by one regiment of infantry, two of cavalry, four light pieces of cannon. Had I two regiments of cavalry I would cut up his rear guard, but I am powerless for pursuit after the march just made.

After two weeks of maneuvering we have taken the American Gibraltar without the loss of a single man. To do it I had to abandon the base of my supplies and depend upon foraging upon the enemy.

In no country and in no age were greater obstacles overcome by an army marching with cannon. We brought with us two 30 and two 20 pounder siege guns, which were drawn up over the precipitous sides of Pine and Cumberland Mountains by the aid of block and tackle and drag-ropes, 200 men being employed upon a single piece.

We had several trifling skirmishes, in all of which the enemy sustained loss and we not one. In fact the passage of Rogers' Gap and Big Creek Gap with cannon demoralized the enemy and gave a bloodless victory.

Pardon me for speaking of the heroic bearing and fortitude of the Seventh Division. A nobler band never marched beneath a conquering flag. I am especially indebted to Brigadier-Generals Spears, Carter, and Colonel De Courcy, brigade commanders, and Capt. J. T. Foster, chief of artillery. I respectfully recommend that Col. John De Courcy be made brigadier-general. He is an accomplished officer and is every inch a soldier.

High praise is also due to Capt. Charles O. Joline, assistant adjutant-general; Capt. S. S. Lyon, topographical engineer; Major Garber, assistant quartermaster; Capt. G. M. Adams, commissary of subsistence; Lieuts. E. D. Saunders, C. S. Medary, and Robert Montgomery, aides-de-camp.

GEORGE. W. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Near Florence, June 19, 1862.

Col. E. M. McCOOK,
Commanding Second Indiana Cavalry:

COLONEL: General Buell directs that you proceed to-morrow morning in charge of a wagon train to Reynolds' Station, a point on the Nashville and Decatur Railroad 10 miles north of Pulaski and about 23 miles south of Columbia. The object is to get rations and forage at that point and transport the same to Athens, Ala.

Captain Smith, assistant quartermaster, is directed to go as quartermaster of the train, and will report to you in that capacity.

The train will consist of about 200 wagons. It is understood that there are troublesome bodies of the enemy's cavalry in the country over which you will move; you must therefore take two of your battalions,

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*See Series I, Vol. X, Part I, pp. 52–77.

and will at all times take all military precautions for the protection of the train and your troops. You will continue to move with trains to and fro between Athens and Reynolds'. In moving to-morrow you must get two competent guides and not mistake the route. Move by the shortest and best road. It is thought the road by Lawrenceburg is the best, but of this you must inform yourself. See that no time is lost in moving to and fro with the trains between Reynolds' and Athens.

Report by letter to these headquarters from time to time.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES B. FRY,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS, *June* 19, 1862.

General MITCHEL, *Huntsville:*

The supplies are only intended for troops in passing. It will be enough to have at Athens 200,000 rations of provisions and 120,000 rations of forage, and 50,000 rations of provisions and 25,000 rations of forage to meet the troops when they arrive at Decatur not to be crossed over the river. Work on the road will permit the arrival of the troops somewhat beyond the 22d instant.

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Camp near Florence, June 19, 1862.

Captain SMITH,
Assistant Quartermaster:

SIR: The following trains are put under your charge, viz: One hundred wagons from Wood's division, 75 from McCook's division, and 35 from Crittenden's division. They are now on north side of Tennessee River awaiting your orders. You are directed to take charge of them at daylight in the morning and to report in person to Colonel McCook, commanding Second Indiana Cavalry, for orders. The train is to be taken to Reynolds' Station, on the Nashville and Decatur Railroad, about 10 miles north of Pulaski. You will there find rations and forage, and will have the wagons loaded with the same, and they will then be conducted to Athens, Ala., where you will have the supplies properly stored and guarded and held subject to issue to the troops of this army. Having deposited the first load at Athens, the train will be at once sent back to Reynolds' for another load. You had better remain at Athens in charge of what is brought—the first load—unless there is a quartermaster from General Mitchel there for that purpose, in which case he can be left in charge and you move again with the train.

Let the trains be loaded at the rate of two rations of provisions to one ration of forage.

You should have some quartermasters' funds with you to pay guides, &c. Colonel McCook is with his cavalry on the north side of the river.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

[JAMES B. FRY,]
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
In Camp, June 19, 1862.

General T. J. WOOD,
Commanding Sixth Division:

I am directed by the general commanding to send to you the bearers of this communication, J. P. Abbot, L. G. Morton, and T. D. Morton, of whose loyalty the general is satisfied. They desire to enlist in the regiment of cavalry attached to your division. You will put them in the way of accomplishing their object.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

_____ _____,
Aide-de-Camp and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS, *June* 20, 1862.

General HALLECK:

The engine sent by the river to this place proves to be worthless. I have ordered an inspection and report on it by competent engineers.

The river between here and Eastport is fast falling, and troops here are already dependent on the railroad for supplies. The cars landed here cannot be used to the west until the bridge at this place is finished, and that is dependent on timber, which was to be sent by General McPherson, but has not arrived.

D. C. BUELL.

Confidential.] NASHVILLE, *June* 20, 1862.

Colonel FRY:

I wish to call the attention of the general to the outrageous proceedings of the recent expedition to Chattanooga. I have reports from several reliable officers with the expedition that outrages of every sort were perpetrated on friend and foe alike. The line of march is one scene of pillage and robbery. Officers have aided and encouraged and benefited by the pillage. General Negley laughed at and did not attempt to prevent the outrages which came under his notice.

As I am informed, hundreds of Union men in East Tennessee have been transformed into secessionists by this expedition. I am told that all men who declared their Union sentiments on the line of General Negley's march were after his retreat either run out of the country or murdered. The expedition was a miserable failure. I am reliably assured that, all reports official or otherwise notwithstanding, the troops in Negley's and Mitchel's commands, with few exceptions, have become bands of robbers and thieves.

For God's sake let something be done for relief. When you get a little farther east you will hear enough.

OLIVER D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Camp near Florence, June 20, 1862—8.30 p. m.

Brigadier-General McCOOK,
Commanding Second Division:

General Buell directs that you commence, not later than 3 a. m. to-

morrow, to cross the baggage train of your division, leaving on this side three baggage wagons to a regiment and ammunition (in wagons) enough to make 100 rounds with what the men carry. The men must keep three days' rations with them in haversacks and bivouac on this side, sending their baggage over, except the necessary articles of supplies, which can be carried in the three wagons to a regiment to be retained.

As soon as your train is over the same orders will apply to the Fifth Division (Crittenden's) and then to the Sixth Division (Wood's), and you are required to notify them accordingly to be ready, and then send them word when to have their trains at the landing.

If the divisions can get rations from the boats expected so as to have on this side four or five days' supply it will be preferable to three.

If General Crittenden is unable to get rations from the boats to-morrow morning you must share yours with him.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES B. FRY,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HUNTSVILLE, *June* 20, 1862.

Major-General BUELL:

In obedience to your orders Major Shanklin, Forty-second Indiana, has been placed under arrest. I have investigated the case fully, and it will be shown that Major Shanklin had pickets and sentinels well posted; that he had been anticipating an attack for some days, was notified of the proximity of the enemy that night at 12 o'clock, called his officers around him, and sent out a party of scouts in search of the enemy's camp, who actually found the camp; had his men roused, their muskets loaded, and orders given to sleep upon their arms. Many officers remained up nearly the entire night, the accused among the number.

A short time before day, knowing that a party of cavalry had been sent from Shelbyville to re-enforce them, and supposing these had been mistaken for rebel cavalry, the officers laid down. Just as reveille was sounding the attack was made, the enemy having by a very circuitous route passed from the front to the rear of the encampment and came through a wood and filed between the pickets and the camp and thus effected a surprise, being seen by the picket only after they emerged from the wood and were between the pickets and the encampment. The fight, we all know, was a most gallant one, men rallying rapidly behind some fallen timber, whence, by a well-directed fire, they drove the enemy in confusion from their camp, killing 7 men and 9 horses, who were left on the ground. I hope you will order the release of Major Shanklin, as it is next to impossible to get any witnesses other than those of the Forty-second, five of whom I have examined.

O. M. MITCHEL,
Major-General.

HUNTSVILLE, *June* 20, 1862.

General BUELL:

Your dispatches of the 16th and 17th just received.

Captain Yates reports that we can cross 300 troops each trip, two trips per hour. We can take 5 wagons with their teams at each trip.

This enables us to cross a regiment (700) with 15 wagons in six trips or three hours. Our train of wagons passed the tunnel to-day, making our haul but 23 miles. We will have in Athens to-morrow for the use of your troops about 150,000 rations of provisions, though the invoice is not received. We can transport by rail 18 wagons and their horses and 1,500 men at each trip. The running time from Athens to Stevenson will be about six hours.

O. M. MITCHEL,
Major-General.

FLORENCE, *June* 20, 1862.

Captain BINGHAM, *Nashville:*

About 200 wagons with two battalions of cavalry start for Reynolds' Station to-day to carry supplies to Athens.

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS,
Near Florence, June 20, 1862.

General MITCHEL, *Huntsville:*

About 200 wagons, under escort of two battalions of cavalry, start this morning for Reynolds' Station to carry supplies to Athens. Continue your guards, which need not be very large, at the ferries for the present. Our troops are working at Town Creek Bridge. It will take seven days yet to complete it. A few companies are at Courtland to guard the trestle work there. The telegraph is being carried forward. You can judge best whether you can send a party from Decatur to meet it. The danger, I think, is only from guerrilla parties. Can timber be procured conveniently at Stevenson?

D. C. BUELL.

[JUNE 20, '62.—For strength of Buell's army, as stated in Tri-Monthly Return of this date, see statement for June 10, p. 5. The two reports are identical except as to dates.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Camp near Florence, June 20, 1862.

Brigadier-General WOOD,
Commanding Sixth Division:

General Buell directs that you send out and keep at Frankfort and Russellville a party of mounted men (one company at each) to observe the movements reported upon to-day by Major Paramore. The companies on duty at these points should not leave there until regularly relieved, and should be instructed to send you prompt information of everything that transpires. The general does not deem it best at present to order in the regiments of your division now to the eastward.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES B. FRY,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. SEVENTH DIVISION, ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Cumberland Gap, June 20, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

It is rumored that General Stevenson has retreated to Abingdon, and that Smith and Barton, with their concentrated forces, are at Knoxville. My telegraphic orders from Major-General Buell of the 10th instant do not permit me to advance upon Knoxville, and I will not until further instructions advance farther than Tazewell, through which General Carter will proceed to-night with his brigade and a battery of artillery. On the 9th instant I directed General Spears to send a force to burn the railroad bridge over the Tennessee River at Loudon. It is rumored that the bridge has been burned. On the night of the 11th instant I was prepared to send a force to destroy the railroad bridges at Strawberry Plains and Mossy Creek. Canteens were filled with oil and turpentine, and bundles of fagots were soaked in the same substance. I was in the act of giving orders for the execution of that design at the time I received General Buell's orders. The enemy greatly exaggerates my strength, and reports my force to be 50,000 strong. Gladness prevails in East Tennessee, and old men and children alike weep with joy at the entry of our troops.

GEORGE W. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General Volunteers.

(Copy to Secretary of War.)

CUMBERLAND GAP, *June* 20, 1862.

Colonel FRY,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have great need of two regiments of cavalry, and hope that they will be sent me immediately.

The rebel cavalry are committing atrocious outrages, and I have not the means to protect the people. With one regiment much could be done, and with two I could give immediate security to the people of this portion of the State.

GEORGE W. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General.

CORINTH, MISS., *June* 21, 1862.

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:

General Buell's column is at Tuscumbia. As soon as the bridge at that place is rebuilt he will move east more rapidly. The enemy has evacuated Cumberland Gap. Must very soon leave all East Tennessee. Our troops have reached Memphis, and the railroad connection will be complete in a few days.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

CORINTH, *June* 21, 1862.

Major-General BUELL, *Tuscumbia:*

Yours of the 20th just received. I am still of the opinion, which I expressed to you verbally and by telegram, that you should rely upon the railroads rather than the river for supplies. There has not been

the same efficiency in repairing the road to Decatur as has been exhibited between here and Memphis and toward Columbus. I am not satisfied with the progress which has been made. There has been a negligence somewhere which I wish you to investigate and correct immediately. I repeat, the road to Decatur must be put in running order with all possible dispatch. That being done, supplies can be sent to you in abundance. There must be no delay in this matter. Don't wait for timber, but cut it in the forest. McPherson's hands are full and he has no timber at present to furnish you. You already have more than your share of the rolling stock on hand.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

FLORENCE, *June* 21, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK:

I am equally dissatisfied with the slow progress in repairing the road. On inquiring into it a day or two ago I learned that the bill of material sent to General McPherson and which he was to fill had been mislaid; parties were at once ordered out to cut timber, which is, however, inconvenient, as it will have to be hauled some distance. The road will be completed beyond this point to Decatur about Wednesday. The work has been much greater than was supposed. Our share of rolling stock could not have been less, and any advantage in that way has been neutralized by some conflict of orders or bungling in the execution at the other end of the line. We have derived no benefit from the road worth naming. The first train of any consequence was interrupted by the depredation on the track yesterday.

D. C. BUELL,
Major-General.

CORINTH, *June* 21, 1862.

Major-General BUELL:

Governor Johnson complains bitterly of Captain Greene, assistant adjutant-general, the provost-marshal, and others, at Nashville, and asks that they be removed. I hope you will inquire into this, as it is not the first time that such complaints have been made. None but undoubted Union men should be in office in Nashville.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Camp near Florence, June 21, 1862.

Brigadier-General McCOOK,
Commanding Second Division:

In crossing your division over the river the general commanding directs that you will see that all unauthorized persons are expelled from your command and prevented from crossing with it. By these are meant fugitive slaves and all other hangers-on, white or black, who have not some legitimate connection with the service.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

_____, _____,
Aide-de-Camp and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

IUKA, *June* 21, 1862.

General BUELL and General WOOD:

Last night I sent Jackson's cavalry by way of the bridge over Life Creek, on the old Natchez track, to pass to the south of Frankfort, Ala., to intercept the marauders that come up the railroad. If General Wood's cavalry would move on Frankfort I think we can catch them.

W. NELSON,
Brigadier-General.

IUKA, *June* 21, 1862.

General WOOD, *Tuscumbia:*

The following communication has just been received at these head quarters. Send to General Buell:

BUZZARD ROOST, *June* 21, 1862.

General NELSON, *Iuka:*

Mr. Fox, who is here, says Beauregard is two days' march south of this, with a large force, with the intention of marching to Eastport to destroy public property. They will come into this road between this and Dixon's, as they consider this our weak point. The cavalry are about 15 miles from here—a very large force. I give this not knowing what it is worth, but several persons acquainted give nearly the same story. This was the position of the enemy yesterday. The infantry of the enemy is said to be numerous. They think the force at Iuka too strong to attack.

J. AMMEN,
Colonel.

W. NELSON,
Brigadier-General.

NASHVILLE, *June* 21, 1862.

Colonel FRY,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Chief of Staff, Tuscumbia, Ala.:

Cars run on Decatur road to Reynolds', 8 miles north of Pulaski. Will push forward supplies. Wright is in Louisville, anxious for something to do. Had he not better inspect the barracks. Only a gap of 22 miles unfinished on Nashville and Decatur road.

OLIVER D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HUNTSVILLE, *June* 21, 1862.

General BUELL:

The following has just been received from Colonel Sill:

JASPER, *June* 21—noon.

The enemy crossed in force last night both above and below Rankin's Ferry. Colonel Mihalotzy is certain that they had previously evacuated, but that they returned during the night.

Trains of cars ran all night. I do not know what it means. A cavalry force is also reported in our neighborhood. I regret to fall back, but my position here is untenable, and the voice of all the regimental commanders is that we should proceed to Battle Creek.

It would be well perhaps to accumulate more force at Stevenson. If we ascertain that we are mistaken as to the strength of the enemy we will again advance; the distance is only 5 miles.

J. W. SILL.

I deem it a matter of the utmost moment that we hold our position at Battle Creek.

The bridge across Mud Creek is just finished and we are just commencing the bridge at Stevenson across Crow Creek. If we are driven out of Stevenson all this work must be done over.

I have no troops at any point that can be spared to re-enforce Colonel Sill. Cannot you possibly send at once a brigade forward to Decatur and I will send them by rail to Stevenson?

O. M. MITCHEL,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, June 21, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

I am with difficulty maintaining my position before Chattanooga. My main force is at Jasper. We thus hold the mountain region bordering on the Tennessee and upon the railroad. I hope to be able to maintain my position until re-enforcements arrive. I respectfully solicit more active duty. Has my son been nominated brigade quartermaster? I greatly need his services.

O. M. MITCHEL,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., June 21, 1862.

Maj. Gen. O. M. MITCHEL, *Huntsville, Ala.:*

I would gladly send you re-enforcements if we had them to spare, but the protracted operations before Richmond require, in the President's opinion, that our disposable forces should go to General McClellan. It would also gratify me very much to have your eminent military genius employed actively in the East, but the President regards the advance on East Tennessee as only second in importance to Richmond, and that you cannot safely withdraw from that field, so that at present the Department cannot gratify your wishes. Your son has been nominated, confirmed, and the commission has been forwarded to your care.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH DIVISION,
June 21, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

COLONEL: Your telegram of the 17th instant has just been received. On the 18th instant I telegraphed you fully from the mouth of Baptist Gap, Tenn., 10 miles west of here, and Rogers' Gap is 20 west of this gap, the intersection of the Powell's Valley and Knoxville roads being 45 miles from Knoxville.

In a few days I will have the honor to forward to General Buell through you a written report of my operations, accompanied with an accurate map.

GEORGE W. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General.

NASHVILLE, *June* 21, 1862.

General HALLECK and
Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

There is great need of two cavalry regiments in East Tennessee, and I trust that it will be in your power to have them sent. The rebel cavalry are committing the most atrocious outrages upon the people, and there are no means to protect them. With two good cavalry regiments immediately security and protection could be given to the people.

ANDREW JOHNSON,
Governor of Tennessee.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *June* 21, 1862.

Hon. ANDREW JOHNSON, *Nashville:*

You are authorized to raise two regiments of cavalry for three years or during the war. The Government has not a single regiment at its disposal that can be sent to you. A premium of $2 for each recruit accepted and one month's pay in advance upon the company being mustered in is now authorized.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

CAMP NEAR FLORENCE, *June* 22, 1862.

General HALLECK:

Under the circumstances, and in the view of the Secretary's dispatch of the 17th* to you, and of a previous day to me,* which I mentioned to you, I understand that General Boyle is assigned to the duty of raising troops in Kentucky and not to the command of them. I suppose that to be the meaning, and request to be informed if I am wrong.

D. C. BUELL,
Major-General.

CORINTH, MISS., *June* 22, 1862.

Major-General BUELL:

You know everything about General Boyle that I do; deal with him as you may deem best.

Captain Greene and the provost-marshal at Nashville are very much complained of by Governor Johnson, and he demands that both be removed. Perhaps it would be best to make some change. I leave it, however, for you to determine.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS, *June* 22, 1862.

General HALLECK:

General Morgan reports that he turned the enemy's position at Cumberland Gap and occupied it at 3 o'clock p. m. on the 18th. The enemy evacuated at 10 o'clock a. m., leaving a number of pieces of artillery and some stores.

D. C. BUELL.

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*Not found.

HEADQUARTERS, *June* 22, 1862.

General HALLECK:

Has any charge of disloyalty been made against Col. Stanley Matthews and Captain Greene? I should have no hesitation in believing such a charge frivolous and absurd. It is difficult to make inquiry without knowing the matter complained of.*

D. C. BUELL.

HDQRS. FOURTH DIVISION, ARMY OF THE OHIO,
June 22, 1862.

Col. J. C. KELTON:

Following copy of telegram to General Buell:

IUKA, *June* 22, 1862.

A lieutenant of cavalry has just arrived from Colonel Ammen, who is on Buzzard Roost, and states that all the country people who are Union men report that Price with 10,000 men has advanced to Pleasant Site, 18 miles south of Ammen's position; that they will advance upon Eastport by the road that crosses at Buzzard Roost on Monday or Tuesday. I have the Nineteenth and Twenty-second Brigades with me. The Tenth Brigade, under Ammen, is at Buzzard Roost. The enemy have two roads to Eastport; one by way of Buzzard Roost, the other by Iuka. If General Wood will move to the support of Ammen there will be four brigades to hold that point, and if the enemy attack there I will go to his support; also if the enemy attack me they will come to my support. If Ammen falls back the railroad bridges all will be destroyed. If I leave here then Eastport and the supplies are lost. If Wood and I both stand still then we will both be beaten in detail. I solicit instructions.

W. NELSON,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS, *June* 22, 1862.

General HALLECK:

For several days reports have come to me of the advance of a large force, say at least 10,000 men, toward this line at different points. General Nelson sent such a report this morning. They have been so positive and frequent that I have deemed it proper not to expose Wood's division alone scattered along the road. In fact our means of crossing the river have not enabled us to advance beyond this point until now.

I could move two divisions to-morrow morning east from the other side of the river, and I shall do so at once if, as I hope, the reports in this quarter turn out less serious than at present. I hope Mitchel's situation is not as serious as his dispatch, which I sent you, would indicate, but I am fully impressed with the importance of getting a large force over there as soon as possible. Wood's position is far more exposed than Iuka, and I am anxious that his work shall not be interrupted. I will post Thomas to the best advantage and advise you.

D. C. BUELL.

CORINTH, *June* 22, 1862.

Major-General BUELL:

On receiving a copy of General Nelson's telegram to you I this morning ordered General Thomas' division to Iuka and a division under General Rosecrans to move against the enemy's flank by the Jacinto

*Answer, if any, not found.

road. Should more troops be required they will be immediately sent forward.

General Thomas has orders to report to you, but at present his division should not be moved beyond Tuscumbia, but should guard the road from Iuka. The Tennessee is falling so fast that nearly all the boats are leaving.

No effort must be omitted to open the railroad as soon as possible. General Allen, chief quartermaster, has arrived at Pittsburg, and I hope soon to relieve Captain Chandler.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

IUKA, *June* 22, 1862.

General BUELL:

The cavalry have returned after an absence of thirty-six hours, having gone by way of the old Natchez track to Frankfort, in Franklin County, Ala., and returned by Chickasaw Station. Found no troops. Three hundred and fifty rebel cavalry made the raid and the alarm. There is no danger of any disturbance.

W. NELSON,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS, *June* 22, 1862.

General NELSON, *Iuka:*

Your dispatch received. Move your brigades forward with intervals of about 5 miles to-morrow and reach this point in three days. Let the rear brigade wait at Iuka until Thomas' advance comes up. Leave guards at all bridges until ——— relieves them. Bring five days' rations and forage in haversacks and baggage wagons.

Leave your supply train to cross at Eastport with two companies of cavalry. The rest of your cavalry had better march day after to-morrow and come through in two days, to save transportation of forage. You will receive further orders when you get here. Where is General Thomas to-night? See that he gets the instructions sent you and him by telegraph to-day.

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS, *June* 22, 1862.

J. B. ANDERSON, *Nashville:*

Have you such facilities that you can in ten days build 100 boats similar to those you made at Louisville? Your road party can get through by Decatur easier than by any other route.

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS, *June* 22, 1862.

J. B. ANDERSON, *Nashville:*

Organize a party sufficient to run one train and have the party here in four days from this time.

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Camp near Florence, June 22, 1862.

Brigadier-General McCOOK,
Commanding Second Division:

General Buell directs that you have your division ready to march tomorrow morning with four days' rations and forage. The artillery of your division will not cross until you march, and will then probably be able to overtake you the first night out.

Report for instructions to the general commanding at headquarters this evening after the preparations are made.

You will move on the road to Athens.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES B. FRY,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

CAMP NEAR FLORENCE, *June* 22, 1862.

Generals THOMAS and NELSON:

If the enemy should advance toward the railroad between Cherokee and Iuka your force will, under General Thomas' command, be posted in the best position to oppose him, leaving him suitable guards for the stores at Iuka and the bridge this side. In case the report of an advance should prove untrue, or if the danger should not be serious, General Thomas will leave one regiment and four additional companies at Iuka to guard stores, one company at Eastport for the same purpose, four companies to guard Bear Creek Bridge, and one at Buzzard Roost Bridge, and establish the remainder of his division at or near Cane Creek, on the road to Tuscumbia. His cavalry will be actively employed in patrolling the roads at Frankfort, Russellville, and other roads by which the enemy might advance. In the same case General Nelson will at once move his entire division to this point, where it will receive further orders. Its supply train now hauling from Eastport will probably cross at that point; but further orders will be given in regard to that.

D. C. BUELL,
Major-General, Commanding.

CAMP NEAR FLORENCE, *June* 22, 1862.

General HALLECK:

The following is received from General Mitchel this morning. I will telegraph you on the subject at once:

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES,
Huntsville, Ala., June 22, 1862.

General BUELL:

I have news from Colonel Sill, dated 21st, 9 p. m., mouth of Battle Creek. He is still confident that the enemy has crossed in large force. He says that for some days a rumor has prevailed that Breckinridge's command was expected to arrive at Chattanooga and that Price was opposite Bridgeport with a remnant of the Corinth army. He adds, "I am quite sure that the enemy has crossed for something more important than my small command." Colonel Sill's troops, in moving from Jasper to Battle Creek, were fired upon from across the river by artillery and infantry. I know that the enemy have recently been passing Gunter's Landing in very considerable numbers, moving east. Pardon me, general, but I think everything depends upon celerity of

movement. If we are driven from Stevenson, or even from the region we now hold, which closes the entrance to our lines from Stevenson to Nashville, I should esteem it a great misfortune. To add to my perplexity dispatches written to General Negley last night are at this hour unsent, the wire being down. Of course nothing has gone to General Dumont or Colonel Lester. Colonel Stanley, Eighteenth Ohio, I have ordered forward from Fayetteville. Colonel Turchin, with part of his brigade at Winchester, is also ordered forward to Stevenson. I intend to have brought forward Colonel Mundy's regiment from Decatur and Colonel Sirwell's regiment from Reynolds' Station and to have their places [filled] by other regiments between Reynolds' Station and Nashville, but just at the critical moment communication by telegraph is interrupted. I have now here the Seventeenth Brigade, with the duty of guarding bridges and depot, machine-shop, and the river for 30 or 40 miles up and down, as well as the heavy stores we are accumulating. You see how my force is cut up and scattered. I will do my utmost to hold our position, but if the enemy has crossed the river in large force—and to cross with a small one looks incredible—he will soon occupy a position in the mountains that will give us great trouble.

O. M. MITCHEL,
Major-General.

D. C. BUELL,
Major-General.

HUNTSVILLE, *June* 22, 1862.

General BUELL:

Your dispatch of June 20 is just received. The only point requiring an answer seems to be the question about lumber. There is a good saw-mill near Stevenson, and timber can be had in my opinion for almost any purpose. I am moving troops toward Stevenson, amounting in all to about a brigade. The Eighteenth Ohio, Nineteenth Illinois, and two regiments under Colonel Starkweather are under marching orders. A train was fired into to-day and the wires cut half way to Stevenson. I am just sending an armed train to protect the line.

O. M. MITCHEL,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS, *June* 22, 1862.

General MITCHEL, *Huntsville:*

Reported movements of the enemy in this quarter make it doubtful whether you can be re-enforced as soon as I intended in my dispatch last night. You must make your dispositions with that view. Collect your detachments from every point where you can spare them. It seems to me far more probable that the enemy has crossed with a small than with a large force. The latter could retreat less easily before the superior force he must soon expect to meet. His object is, I think, to destroy your works.

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS, *June* 22, 1862.

General MITCHEL, *Huntsville:*

Not at Decatur, but I can probably have a force at Athens Wednesday. I hope you will be able to hold your position without it. The enemy cannot have ventured to cross in any considerable force unless supported by a large force coming from East Tennessee. Let me hear frequently in regard to it. Morgan is in possession of Cumberland Gap, the enemy having evacuated it.

D. C. BUELL.

NASHVILLE, *June* 22, 1862.

Major-General BUELL:

Telegram received. I have a train of cars loaded with supplies at Athens waiting orders. The wagon trains that hauled them from Reynolds' to Elkton returned yesterday to Reynolds' for another load. All the available rolling stock is employed in forwarding supplies to Reynolds'.

I am informed that sufficient guards have not been furnished at Reynolds' for the stores there and *en route*.

J. D. BINGHAM,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

CUMBERLAND GAP, *June* 22, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

I might as well be without eyes as without cavalry. The enemy is said to have taken up a strong position in the Clinch Mountains, in the direction of Morristown, but not on the route I would advance if authorized to go forward; but this place would be threatened by the enemy's position were I to pursue another route. One strong brigade, with six heavy guns and 500 cavalry to act as scouts and foragers, should be left here, and I should be strengthened by two brigades of infantry, one battery of artillery, and two regiments of cavalry. With such a force I can sweep East Tennessee of every rebel soldier. My effective force is about 7,500 men of all arms. The people flock in and implore protection.

GEORGE W. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General Volunteers, Commanding.

(Duplicate to Secretary of War, June 23, 1862.)

HEADQUARTERS, *June* 22, 1862.

General MORGAN, *Cumberland Gap:*

It is impossible at this time to send you any cavalry. The general has not intended his orders to prevent such expeditions for special purposes as you refer to in your dispatch of the 20th; on the contrary, he approves them. His wish is for you to make yourself secure in the Gap and accomplish all the results you can by rapid expeditions, but not to attempt a deliberate advance on Knoxville as long as it seems probable that you would not be able to maintain your position there. The general wishes to make no actual advance which he cannot maintain. It brings our friends among the people into trouble, and the reaction is injurious otherwise to our interests.

JAMES B. FRY,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, *June* 22, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I learn from Corinth to-day that General Buell with forces about 40,000 strong is on the Charleston Railroad near Decatur. Another

division left Corinth this morning to re-enforce him. He will make a junction with General Mitchel and go to East Tennessee. General Grant has gone to Memphis. Pope's command and one or two divisions remain 4 to 8 miles south of Corinth. No other news.

A. STAGER.

CORINTH, *June* 23, 1862.

Major-General BUELL, *Florence:*

News from Arkansas favorable. Our forces are clearing out White River and rebel Governor has fled from Little Rock. According to last advices Bragg has from 70,000 to 80,000 men at Tupelo and Okolona; 10,000 at Vicksburg and Jackson. A force, numbers not given, at Grenada and Panola have moved east from Aberdeen. I hear that Nelson has moved to Tuscumbia; if so, Thomas' division should not go east of Bear Creek for the present.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

CORINTH, MISS., *June* 23, 1862.

Major-General BUELL, *Florence:*

From all accounts received here there seems to have been a culpable neglect in guarding the approaches to the railroad between Bear Creek and Tuscumbia. The matter should be investigated and the negligent officers held to a strict accountability. Such negligence cannot be overlooked.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

CORINTH, MISS., *June* 23, 1862.

Major-General BUELL, *Florence:*

Send the prisoners wherever you may deem best. Governor Johnson telegraphs for two regiments of cavalry in Middle Tennessee. Perhaps Board's regiment, or the greater part of it, could be spared from Savannah. I know of no others available, nor do I see the necessity of sending troops back to Middle Tennessee. No one will dare to get up an insurrection there now.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Camp near Florence, June 23, 1862.

Brigadier-General CRITTENDEN,
Commanding Fifth Division:

General Buell directs that you have an estimate made of the amount of damage done to the property of the persons on whose plantations your camps are established, and that you have payment made for all the property, such as wood, rails used for fuel, standing crops, &c., from which our troops have derived benefit. The accounts must be made for the actual value of the items used and not for the prospective value of crops, and in the case of rails used for fuel, must show that it

was necessary on account of the absence of wood to use rails for the purpose.

This order, though general, applies more particularly at this time to the case of Mr. Patterson, on whose plantation you are now encamped. Give prompt attention.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES B. FRY,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS,
Camp near Florence, June 23, 1862.

General NELSON, *Iuka:*

Have your division crossed at Eastport loaded with rations, each wagon to carry five days' forage for its own animals. The train will move forward on the north side to join you when you cross. Send an officer in charge and a detail with your train. Answer.

JAMES B. FRY.

DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Camp near Florence, Ala., June 23, 1862.

Captain GREENE:

We want supplies thrown forward toward Athens as far as practicable. The object is to get them on the line of Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

JAMES B. FRY,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

NASHVILLE, *June* 23, 1862.

Colonel FRY:

Telegram received. I am sending supplies to Athens as fast as they arrive from Louisville. The river is too low for use. I have asked Colonel Swords to send forage by river if possible.

J. D. BINGHAM,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

EASTPORT, *June* 23, 1862.

Colonel J. B. FRY:

Your telegram of yesterday received at 10 a. m. to-day. I arrived here this morning after receiving my orders and at once made requisition on General Nelson for assistance. A detail reported to me this morning, but has been withdrawn, the regiment being ordered to Iuka. The work can hardly be begun and I cannot estimate when it will be done. I have got two good barges. When they are decked and the other arrangements completed teams can cross afloat as fast as at Florence. I request written authority to occupy as a depot for my ——— and to use as a ferry during the progress of the work one of the stern-wheel boats at this place. The boat to be subject to my control exclusively till the crossing is effected, and also that a guard be placed

under my orders to prevent the confusion and delay that will otherwise happen from the presence of idlers.

JAMES ST. C. MORTON,
Captain of Engineers.

PITTSBURG LANDING, *June* 23, 1862.

Major-General BUELL:

Have arrested Captain Moe and taken his parole to report to you. Colonel Gibson, sick in his berth, passed through the lines on boat Fort Wayne. I telegraphed to provost-marshal at Paducah to have him arrested.

F. F. REMPEL,
Colonel and Provost-Marshal.

HUNTSVILLE, *June* 23, 1862.

General BUELL:

We are now informed from Nashville that our requisitions for ordnance stores require your approval. Can this be so?

If it be necessary I must send my requisition to you promptly, as Colonel Sill is in the face of the enemy and requires ammunition immediately. We are now borrowing from other batteries to supply his immediate wants. I am uncertain as to the result, but am determined to do my utmost to hold my position on Battle Creek near Jasper. Our re-enforcements will commence to go forward to-morrow from here.

O. M. MITCHEL,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, June 23, 1862

Lieut. WILLIAM P. CRAIGHILL,
Corps of Engineers, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: You will proceed without delay to Cumberland Gap and report yourself to the nearest commanding officer of the United States troops as having my directions to enter at once upon and to push forward with the utmost vigor such works as you may find necessary for a thorough defense of that pass.

The commanding officer, by a letter which you will bear to him,* will be directed to consider the prompt completion of these defenses as an object of very great importance, and to that end will be required to protect and aid your operations with all such means as his command will supply.

You will by letter report to the commander of that department your arrival at Cumberland Pass, transmitting to him a copy of these instructions. As soon as you have formed your project of defense you will send a sketch thereof with the necessary explanations, through your immediate commander to the commander of the department, and also to the Engineer Department here for my information, and at short intervals you will report through the same channels your state of advancement.

In order that the necessary ordnance may reach the works by the

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*See of June 26, p. 67.

time it can be mounted you will make requisition for all, including ordnance supplies, at the earliest day practicable.

No restrictions are imposed on you as to the manner of fulfilling the important duty now confided to you; all is committed in full confidence to your ability, professional knowledge and zeal beyond the following conditions:

1st. That the extent of the system be as much restricted as practicable consistently with effectual resistance in order to keep back as garrison the fewer troops from operations elsewhere.

2d. That the works as far as possible be arranged to be formidable only against attack from the south, so that if lost from any cause they may present no obstacle to our regaining from the north possession of the Pass.

All necessary aid in the way of draughtsmen, clerks, overseers, &c., you are authorized to procure. If practicable, an officer of engineers will soon be sent to your assistance.

In your requisition for funds, which will be promptly attended to, you will state the manner in which you desire them to be supplied.

You may have to employ a number of mechanics from civil life, but the labor generally is to be furnished by the troops, who will execute the works under the immediate supervision of their own officers, these being responsible for strict conformity to your projects and directions and for industry and diligence on the part of the men. At the first interval of comparative leisure that you may have while executing these orders you are desired to make a reconnaissance of the principal road by which supplies and re-enforcements must arrive at the Pass from the interior of Kentucky, with a view to report to the Department, the sooner the better, in general terms, the condition, the nature and extent of the repairs needed, and the measures necessary for putting it in good condition and so maintaining it through all seasons as an important route for troops and supplies.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS,
Camp near Florence, June 24, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK:

Our cavalry have examined the various roads as far south as Russellville, Frankfort, Pleasant Site, and Bay Springs without finding any signs of an enemy, excepting small bodies of cavalry. It appears that these have everywhere told that they were the advance guard of a large force, and no doubt in this way the reports of an advance on this line have gained such general circulation as to give them color of truth. They are contradicted, however, by the reconnaissance which our cavalry have made and by the reports of many deserters and other persons who have within two or three days come in from the enemy or from places which they have been said to occupy. These reports render it extremely probable that the enemy have been gradually withdrawn from the south and perhaps are moving in considerable force to the east. Deserters report that officers' baggage had been moved away and rumors prevailed of a movement toward the east to get into Tennessee. This last has no tangible shape, but is probable enough. My troops are now moving steadily forward. The advance will reach Huntsville on the 30th.

The bridge at this place will be completed on the 26th, from which time the trains will be able to run through to Decatur. The rear of Wood's division will leave here on the 27th. The bulk of Thomas' division will take post here, with a regiment at Iuka and guards at all of the bridges. His cavalry will diligently patrol the railroads and the various roads south.

That we shall have ample employment toward the south and perhaps the east also for all the troops that can be put into East Tennessee seems to me about as probable a hypothesis as can be made, and I hope you will think proper to relieve Thomas very soon, so that he may at once get into position. I shall leave here on the 26th and reach Huntsville on 29th.

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Camp near Florence, June 24, 1862.

Captain CRITTENDEN,
Commanding Fourth Cavalry, U. S. Army:

The general commanding directs that you cross the river with your command with General Crittenden and march with him in the morning. The orderlies on duty at headquarters and the company detailed for patrol duty have been relieved and will return to camp this morning. Send to General Crittenden for further orders and instructions about crossing.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

[J. M. WRIGHT,]
Aide-de-Camp and Acting Assistant-Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS, *June* 24, 1862.

Captain DARE, *Eastport:*

Gaubert's train starts to Waterloo to-day for rations. Send back with it the cavalry you now have, and any convalescents fit to march, having their equipments carried in the wagons. Cross the cavalry at once. Be prepared to square up at Eastport and go forward and establish new depots in a day or two.

JAMES B. FRY,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Florence, June 24, 1862.

Brigadier-General WOOD,
Commanding Sixth Division:

General Buell directs me to say that in accordance with instructions sent you to-day your leading brigade will continue on with the Engineer Regiment, making the repairs to Decatur, leaving the guards as designated. Your second brigade will march to-morrow and go through to Decatur. These two brigades will cross the river as soon as practicable after their arrival at Decatur, and await your third brigade on the north side or orders to proceed. Your third brigade will march for Decatur as soon as General Thomas' headquarters and troops reach

Tuscumbia. It is thought General Thomas will get here on Saturday. He has already been ordered to relieve at once your guards west of this point. They will therefore march with your rear brigade. The guards east of Tuscumbia will be relieved by General Thomas and sent forward to Decatur.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES B. FRY,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HUNTSVILLE, *June* 24, 1862.

General BUELL:

We still hold our own near Jasper, on the other side of Battle Creek. A large force of the enemy's cavalry entered Jasper on the 21st, expecting to meet there seven or eight regiments of their infantry, with artillery, which were to have crossed at Rankin's Ferry, opposite the mouth of the Sequatchie, but did not cross for some reason unknown to us. The rebel cavalry fell back and our scouts penetrated to Jasper and beyond. I have ordered Colonel Sill to strengthen his position on Battle Creek, which is by nature very strong. His right rests on the river Tennessee and his front Battle Creek, which cannot be forded, while his left rests on the mountains. The Eighteenth Ohio left this morning at 6 by rail for Stevenson. The Nineteenth Illinois and half Simonson's battery will probably reach Bellefonte this evening. On to-morrow General Negley's force will begin to reach Elk River, so we are doing what we can. I have supposed it possible the enemy's cavalry crossing opposite Chattanooga might pass the mountains to McMinnville for a raid on Wartrace and Murfreesborough. I have directed the commanding officer to be ready.

Please give me all the notice you can, that we may be ready to transport your troops.

O. M. MITCHEL,
Major-General.

IUKA, *June* 24, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

My division has just arrived; has been delayed by the bad roads. Will send a guard to Eastport to-day, and will send my quartermaster to take charge of the clothing as soon as he arrives here with his train.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

CAMP NEAR FLORENCE, *June* 24, 1862.

General GEORGE H. THOMAS:

The position assigned your division is with a view to guarding the railroad and telegraph from Iuka to Decatur. The general thinks the orders sent you to-day fixing the position of your troops will accomplish the object.* If, however, you find it otherwise, make such changes as may be necessary.

It is hoped you will soon be permitted to join the rest of this army, and when you are ordered to do so that you will have your division on

* See Special Orders, No. 85, p. 61.

hand and lose no time. Patrol the approaches from the south with your cavalry to a distance of 15 or 20 miles, and be vigilant against marauders who come to break up the track and cut the telegraph wire. There are about 60,000 rations at Iuka and also forage, and 1,000,000 rations and much forage at Eastport, from which you will supply yourself.

JAMES B. FRY,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

IUKA, *June* 24, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

Special Orders, No. 85, and dispatch received.

Is it General Buell's intention to keep up Eastport as a depot or is it to be broken up as soon as the stores are removed?

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS, *June* 24, 1862.

General THOMAS, *Iuka:*

I do not intend to use Eastport for a depot longer than is necessary to draw about fifteen days' supply of forage from it. If you should be detained on this line, which I should be very sorry for, it may be convenient for you to use it. I hope that the enemy's inaction, if not that, your vigilance, will make the road so safe that you will not have to remain on it more than a few days.

D. C. BUELL.

NASHVILLE, [*June*] 24, 1862.

Colonel FRY,
Chief of Staff, Florence, Ala.:

The Eleventh Michigan (Stoughton), Seventy-fourth Ohio (Moody), and Sixty-ninth Ohio (Campbell) are in this vicinity; Third Minnesota and Ninth Michigan at Murfreesborough. Either of these last would make a good provost guard. Neither of the others ought to be. Colonel Lester, Colonel Parkhurst, or Colonel Miller I should recommend for provost-marshal. Lieutenant Tannatt waiting your reply to a dispatch he sent you some time since with Swift's certificate that he can't go into the field in a Southern climate. He has applied for a seven days' leave of absence to take his wife North, when he proposes to join you. The leave will not be granted here. Lieutenant Wharton is acting ordnance officer here. I detailed Wright to inspect the convalescent barracks at Louisville, but Major Granger declined to allow him to inspect, taking the order for any one to inspect as an insinuation that he and his doctors did not do their duty. He reports a large number ready for joining. They will be forwarded so as to meet you at Athens.

General Boyle writes me that he don't consider himself under the orders of General Buell. Is he or not?

For God's sake put a decent man in command of Nashville. Stanley Matthews is the best one to suit the people and the interests of the service, and he would not object.

OLIVER D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 26. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO, *In Camp near Florence, Ala., June 21, 1862.*

There are 14,000 officers and soldiers absent from their duty with the various divisions of this army, *i. e.*, the five divisions south of the Tennessee River. Some of them have gone off without any authority; others with the permission of officers not authorized to grant it. In general sickness is given as the cause of absence, but in very many cases that cause has notoriously ceased to exist, and men remain away, drawing the same pay as their comrades who are faithfully performing their duty. To correct this abuse it is ordered—

1st. All officers and soldiers who are absent without direct authority from these headquarters, the period for which has not expired, will on or before the 10th of July proximo join their companies or regiments wherever they may be. If ignorant of their locality they will report to the commanding officer at Louisville or Nashville, by whom they will be directed to their regiments or put on such light duty as they may be able to perform if they are not entirely fit for active service; and these will be promptly reported to their regimental commanders by the officer so assigning them. The cases of those who fail to join as above required will be disposed of as follows:

2d. If any absent officer or soldier in consequence of sickness or wounds is absolutely unable to report for duty as above required he will forward by mail to "the Assistant Adjutant-General, District of the Ohio, Nashville, Tenn.," a certificate of disability according to the following form:

Certificate of disability.

I declare on oath that I have carefully examined ——— ———, of Captain ——— ——— company, Colonel ——— ——— regiment of ——— Volunteers, now at this place and under treatment by me, and find him incapable of performing the duties of a soldier for the following reasons:

[Here state all the facts known concerning the disease or wound or cause of disability; the time, place, manner, and all the circumstances under which the injury occurred or disease originated; the duty or situation of the officer or soldier at the time the injury was received or disease contracted, and whatever facts may aid a judgment as to the cause, immediate or remote, of the disability and the circumstances attending it.]

Place: ———.

Date: ———.

(Signed) ——— ———,

Surgeon (or Physician).

Sworn to and subscribed before

——— ———.

This certificate must be subscribed and sworn to by a surgeon or private physician in good standing and known as such by the magistrate or other officer by whom the oath is administered, and on it a discharge will be ordered from these headquarters or the case otherwise disposed of according to the circumstances.

3d. The death of any officer or soldier which has occurred since the 1st of January last, while he was absent from his regiment or company and which has not been reported by the surgeon of the hospital in which the death occurred or by the friends of the deceased if not in

hospital, will be immediately reported by the surgeon of the hospital or by the affidavit of friends to the "Assistant Adjutant-General, District of the Ohio, Nashville," setting forth the date of decease and other material circumstances.

4th. All absent officers and soldiers who do not join their companies and regiments or are not satisfactorily accounted for as above by the 10th of July next will be reported on their muster roll as deserters, dating from the time they may have been absent without authority.

By act of Congress every deserter forfeits all claim on the Government for pay and allowances, besides being liable to arrest and trial by court-martial. Any person who apprehends and returns a deserter to the commanding officer of a military post is entitled to a reward of $5.

By command of Major-General Buell:

JAMES B. FRY,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Chief of Staff.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 85. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Camp near Florence, June 24, 1862.

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IV. The First Division (Thomas') will take post as follows: One regiment at Iuka, sending a company to Eastport; three companies at Bear Creek Bridge; one company at Buzzard Roost Bridge; two companies at Cane Creek Bridge; one company at bridges 3 miles west of Tuscumbia; two companies at Jonesborough; one company at Courtland; one company at trestle east of Courtland; two companies at Decatur; one company at the ferry from Tuscumbia to Florence.

The remainder of the division at Tuscumbia, except the cavalry, which will be distributed as follows: Two battalions at Tuscumbia, from which one company will be posted at Iuka and a platoon at each of the bridges at Bear Creek, Buzzard Roost, and Cane Creek, for patrol and other purposes. One battalion at Courtland, from which a platoon will be assigned to Decatur and one to Town Creek and a few men at the trestle east of Courtland for patrol and other purposes.

General Thomas will at once send forward cavalry to relieve all guards in place, and Wood's division now on the railroad as far as Tuscumbia, and to hold the corn points until the infantry guards herein ordered are established. The guards of General Wood's division when relieved as above will at once join their regiment.

By command of Major-General Buell:

A. F. ROCKWELL,
Aide-de-Camp and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HDQRS. SEVENTH DIVISION, ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Cumberland Gap, June 24, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

On yesterday a. m. I sent Lieutenant-Colonel Monroe with a flag of truce, bearing a letter to Kirby Smith. Colonel Monroe has not yet returned, which tends to show that the enemy has fallen back upon Morristown, if he has gone no farther. My letter was to learn the fate of Captain Frye, whom they hold as a spy.

GEORGE W. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Corinth, Miss., June 25, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: The sanitary condition of this army is a matter of serious consideration, and one to which I have given as much attention as my other occupations would admit.

On arriving at Pittsburg Landing just after the battle I found the sick lists in the armies of General Grant and General Buell enormous. An immediate change of position seemed of imperative necessity, and yet our means of transportation were so very limited and the roads in such a terrible condition that it would be impossible to provision them at any considerable distance from the Tennessee River. To remedy this difficulty as rapidly as possible I made large details for building roads and bridges and ordered the cavalry to pack on their horses all forage to their camps, using the wagons only for transporting provisions.

On reaching the higher land a few miles south of the plain of Shiloh a decided improvement was observed in the health of the command. The issue of whisky rations mixed with quinine, under the judicious advice of Dr. McDougall, assisted much in this change.

Moreover the employment of the men in building roads, throwing up intrenchments, and doing picket duty in the face of an active enemy served as a diversion from the ordinary duty of camp, and contributed not a little to the diminution of the sick lists.

Nevertheless the injudicious conduct of State Sanitary Commissions and State Governors, who visited the regimental camps and publicly offered free passages home to all who were sick, took off thousands of soldiers who were either well enough at the time or would have been in a few days to perform their duties.

I found it very difficult to remedy this evil without giving serious offense to men who came here, as they believed, on an errand of mercy and charity. Their intentions were undoubtedly good, but the effect was exceedingly injurious to the efficiency of the army.

Since the evacuation of Corinth and pursuit of the enemy south our army has been comparatively in good condition. The question now arises, can it be kept so during the summer? Or, in other words, can we carry on any summer campaign without having a large portion of our men on the sick list?

If we follow the enemy into the swamps of Mississippi there can be no doubt that our army will be disabled by disease. And yet to lie still, doing nothing, will not be satisfactory to the country nor conducive to the health of the army. I have therefore deemed it best under the circumstances to establish a strong corps of observation a few miles south of this place, on high timbered ridges in the vicinity of clear streams and springs of water. Such positions have been found and are now occupied by General Pope's army.

General Grant's army has been mainly occupied along the railroads to Memphis and Columbus and driving guerrilla parties out of West Tennessee.

As soon as this work is completed they can best guard the railroads by occupying positions at or near Hernando, Holly Springs, and Ripley. These places are on a plateau which is said to be the most healthy part of Mississippi.

Re-enforcements have already been ordered to General Curtis on the White River, and others will soon be sent. If that river is not found to be navigable at this season of the year we shall open the railroad

from Memphis to Madison and occupy all Arkansas north of Little Rock.

Pope's army will occupy the plateau from Ripley to Tuscumbia, covering the railroad to Decatur. This is represented as a tolerably healthy country.

General Buell's army is moving east through a healthy region via Decatur, Huntsville, and Stevenson to Chattanooga and East Tennessee. Should he be able to penetrate into Georgia as far as Atlanta he will still be in a dry and mountainous country.

After a full consideration of the matter, on consultation with medical officers, I cannot think of a better disposition of the army so as to guard its health and at the same time make it useful. Of course this plan is based on the supposition that the enemy will not attempt an active campaign during the summer months; should he do so, or should he expose himself so that we can gain some decided advantage by a movement, the present dispositions must be varied to suit the change of circumstances.

In this arrangement I have not provided for a movement on Vicksburg. It is hoped that the two flotillas united will be able to reduce that place. If not, it will probably be necessary to fit out an expedition from the army.

I have no doubt that with all possible care in adopting every sanitary precaution our troops will suffer considerably from sickness. In this climate it will be unavoidable. But under the advice of Dr. McDougall and his medical officers I think we can prevent the mortality from being greater than it was last winter in Missouri, Kentucky, and Tennessee.

If the War Department has any suggestions or instructions to give in the matter under consideration I shall be most happy to receive them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General, Commanding.

CORINTH, MISS., *June* 25, 1862.

Major-General BUELL, *Florence:*

Scouts and deserters say that no movement of the enemy has taken place, although one was contemplated some days ago. A large part of the command was directed to prepare cooked rations and be ready to march. This was afterward countermanded. The rumor was that a demonstration was to be made east, while the main force moved to Holly Springs and attacked Sherman. The destruction of the Tallahatchie Railroad Bridge may have frustrated this plan. I cannot replace Thomas' division quite yet. I have been obliged to send a detachment to the relief of General Curtis on White River. Gunboats are unwilling to co-operate. As soon as the railroads are opened to Memphis and Columbus I will withdraw a part of the forces employed in repairing them and relieve Thomas' division. I cannot ascertain that any re-enforcements have been sent from Okolona to Kirby Smith. Prisoners and deserters are unanimous that no troops have left except those sent to Vicksburg.

We must wait for further information before making any new movement except those already ordered. How many locomotives and cars have you this side of Decatur? I want to run a daily train with mail and supplies.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Camp near Florence, June 25, 1862.

General HALLECK:

One locomotive and nine cars which were off the track the other day got into Tuscumbia yesterday. We have also the locomotive and six cars which have been landed at South Florence and are now on the track. The locomotive is positively unsafe and cannot be relied upon for rendering much service, though it has been patched up and put to light use between this point and Decatur. We have been obliged to detail men from these commands to run these trains. I have therefore called on Mr. Anderson to organize a force to run one train, and the party will be here to-morrow or next day.

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Florence, June 25, 1862.

Colonel McCOOK,
Commanding Second Indiana Cavalry:

Your dispatch by sergeant has been received, as was also your telegram. Your arrangements for sending forward supplies and the conduct of your train to Reynolds' are satisfactory and seem to be working well. The general directs that you remain until further orders at Reynolds' Station, or the terminus of railroad communication if it is moved southerly by repairs, and employ your command in guarding wagon trains between your position and Athens. In sending dispatches two messengers should go together, as it is too severe a tax upon the vigilance of one man to look out properly for himself in passing over a road not entirely safe.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES B. FRY,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Florence, June 25, 1862.

Mr. OSBORNE,
Louisville Journal, Louisville, Ky.:

SIR: I inclose herewith several copies of General Orders, No. 26, from these headquarters.* General Buell desires that you will have it printed in the Journal and Democrat for one month, and he also asks that you will do him the favor to have it published in two of the most prominent papers in each of the following-named States for the same length of time: Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Minnesota, Michigan, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, and Tennessee. The bills for these publications will be paid on presentation to the quartermaster in Louisville. Please show this letter to Colonel Swords, acting quartermaster-general, that he may understand the subject when the bills come in. I ask the above favor of you, as I do not know the papers. They should not both be in the same place in a State, except perhaps Kentucky.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES B. FRY,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

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* Of June 24. See p. 60.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Florence, June 25, 1862.

Brigadier-General McCOOK,
Commanding Second Division:

The general commanding directs that you will furnish the commanders of batteries in your division with a copy of the following standing order:

No cannoneer or other person shall ride on any gun-carriage or caisson when on the march; nor shall any knapsack, haversack, canteen, or other article that does not properly belong there be carried on them or in any way be attached to them at any time whatever.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

_____ _____,
Aide-de-Camp and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Florence, June 25, 1862.

Captain SINTON,
Commissary of Subsistence:

You are directed to take charge of the subsistence train (Captain Brinkerhoff's) now at Florence, and move with it in connection with General Nelson's command. With a view to this you will proceed to the train this afternoon, take possession of it, and then report yourself in person to General Nelson and show him this letter.

The train had probably better move with the leading brigade of Nelson's division, and the rations may be issued to his or any other of our troops found to require them. If the train moves with the leading brigade it would be able to leave rations at any point for the brigades in the rear if it should be found that they were in need of them. Continue with General Nelson's division until further orders.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

_____ _____,
Aide-de-Camp and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Camp near Florence, June 25, 1862.

Capt. E. NIGH, *Chief Quartermaster:*

The services of the steamer Lady Jackson being no longer required the necessary steps will be taken to discharge her, and as it is doubtful whether she can now get below the Shoals all superfluous weight about her will be removed so as to lighten her as much as possible, and if then the shoal pilot is of the opinion that there is a reasonable prospect of getting her over she will be ordered to report to the quartermaster at Eastport or Pittsburg Landing for discharge from her charter. If, on the other hand, the pilot is satisfied she cannot be passed over the Shoals the attempt will not be made, and she must be detained at the expense of the Government, inasmuch as she has been kept above without the consent of the captain or owners for the public service. To provide for the contingency of the loss of the boat in the attempt to pass the Shoals an appraisement will be made of her value by a board of competent officers, detailed by General Nelson, to meet to-morrow morning at 7

o'clock. The board will make a written report, a copy of which will be furnished to the captain. In the event of the boat not being able to pass the Shoals the question of purchase to supersede the charter or of a continuation of the charter will be left for subsequent determination.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES B. FRY,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Camp near Florence, June 25, 1862.

Mr. JEFFERSON:

SIR: It having come to the knowledge of the general commanding that you have presumed to offer a bribe to one of the officers of this army, the permission granted you to purchase cotton in the valley of Tennessee is withdrawn by the general. You will therefore at once return to me the written permit granted you to purchase cotton, and thus render it unnecessary to make public the withdrawal of the privilege extended you.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES B. FRY,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

NASHVILLE, *June* 25, 1862.

Brigadier-General NEGLEY, *Columbia, Tenn.:*

Lieutenant-Colonel Bennett is on parole, and is traveling under the protection which the laws of civilized warfare afford. If he has been guilty of imprudence only, it is an exhibition of bad taste, for which the proper punishment is a dignified rebuke. If he has violated his parole, you would be justified in arresting him. Under all other circumstances his person is sacred. Report in detail what Lieutenant-Colonel Bennett has done. What can be sworn to is what I want to know, not what irresponsible parties say.

OLIVER D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SEVENTH DIVISION, ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Cumberland Gap, June 25, 1862.

General BUELL, and
Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Lieutenant-Colonel Monroe has returned. He was allowed to pass the lines of Carter's cavalry, but Ashby sent forward to General Stevenson, who occupies, I think, a gap in the Clinch Mountains this side of Morristown. His supposed position will be indicated upon the map accompanying my report, which goes forward to-day. Ashby with his cavalry is on the north side of Clinch River, 20 miles distant. Secession citizens of Tennessee continue to come in to take the oath of allegiance and ask the protection of the brave old flag. Colonel Monroe was treated with great courtesy. Smith's answer will be reported to-morrow.

GEORGE W. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

CAMP NEAR FLORENCE, *June* 26, 1862.

General HALLECK:

I am informed that General McPherson has ordered the regiment of Michigan Engineers to obey no orders but his. You told me to retain the regiment. It is very necessary to my command and I hope it will not be taken away.

D. C. BUELL,
Major-General.

CORINTH, MISS., *June* 26, 1862.

Major-General BUELL, *Florence:*

As soon as the road is opened to Decatur the Michigan Engineer Regiment will be transferred back to your command. The superintendent of telegraphs is unwilling to spare Mr. Hammond from his district. It is officially reported that Price, Van Dorn, and Breckinridge are moving a strong force against Sherman at Grand Junction. I am sending him re-enforcements as fast as possible.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., June 26, 1862.

To the General Commanding U. S. Forces at Cumberland Gap:

GENERAL: This letter will be placed in your hands by First Lieut. William P. Craighill, Corps of Engineers, who proceeds hence to Cumberland Gap, under instructions from this Department to enter at once upon and to push forward with the utmost vigor such works as he may find necessary for a thorough defense of that pass.*

You will regard the prompt completion of these defenses an object of very great importance, and to that end you will protect and aid the operations of Lieutenant Craighill with all such means as your command will supply.

The labor required by Lieutenant Craighill in his operations is to be furnished by the troops of your command, who will execute the works under the immediate supervision of their own officers, these being responsible for strict conformity to Lieutenant Craighill's projects and directions and for industry and diligence on the part of the men.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Athens, Ala., June 27, 1862.

Brigadier-General CRITTENDEN,
Commanding Fifth Division:

General Buell directs that you halt and encamp your division at the creek about 4½ miles from Athens, on the Huntsville road, and there await further orders. Keep yourself in constant communication with the telegraph office in Athens. Draw your supplies from the same place. See that the ammunition in Captain Gaubert's train is turned

*See Stanton to Craighill, June 23, p. 55.

over to the quartermaster in Athens for transportation by rail when called for. Lieutenant Messinger and party now in charge will remain with it and bring it forward when so ordered. The train (continuing under Captain Gaubert) to be sent at once to Reynolds' Station, on the Nashville Railroad, to continue hauling supplies from Reynolds' Station to Athens until further orders. Captain Gaubert to attend to this.

General Nelson's division will encamp and await orders about 3 miles west of Athens on the Florence road.

By command of Major-General Buell:

JAMES B. FRY,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Athens, June 27, 1862.

Captain GAUBERT, *Assistant Quartermaster:*

You are directed to assist Lieutenant Messinger in having the ammunition in your train turned over to the quartermaster in Athens and stored, to be sent forward by rail when required. You will then put your train on the line from Reynolds' Station, on the Nashville Railroad, to Athens and haul supplies to the latter place. The general supply train now coming forward under Captain Sinton, commissary of subsistence, which belongs to Captain Brinkerhoff, will also come under your charge for the same purpose, and you will see that it is used and properly run, hauling rations and forage from Reynolds' Station to Athens. The number of trains on the route will probably enable you to have one day's rest at each end for your trains, and you will occupy that time in shoeing your mules and refitting your trains. You will report by telegraph the arrival and departure of your trains and what they are loaded with, and any other facts of interest. Send these reports to Captain Nigh at General Buell's headquarters, Huntsville. As soon as you arrive at Athens have your animals that want shoeing and your wagons that want repairs attended to, leaving good men to see to it, and take up for the first trip only the teams that are in good order. Keep your trains at all times parked out of town and see that they are orderly and commit no depredations. Do not neglect the reports by telegraph. Colonel Norton will see that you are supplied with an escort, and you will apply to him accordingly.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES B. FRY,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Athens, June 27, 1862.

Brigadier-General NELSON,
Commanding Fourth Division:

General Buell directs that you halt and encamp your division on the stream about 3 miles before you reach Athens and there await further orders. Draw your supplies from Athens at the rate of five days' at a time. The general supply train now with you under Captain Sinton must be put upon the road to haul supplies from Reynolds' Station, on the Nashville Railroad, to Athens, the stores now in his train being turned over to your division or to the depot in Athens, as you may deem

best. Keep yourself in constant communication with the telegraph in Athens. General Crittenden's division encamps about 4½ miles from Athens on the Huntsville road. Send two battalions of your cavalry to escort the wagon trains between Reynolds' Station and Athens.

One battalion should go up with the first train sent by Captain Gaubert and the others be in readiness to go up when called for. They will report to Colonel McCook, Second Indiana Cavalry, at Reynolds' Station, and he will send them back in their turn.

Colonel Norton, commanding in Athens, will give orders for their departure from Athens.

By command of Major-General Buell:

[J. M. WRIGHT,]
Aide-de-Camp.

CUMBERLAND GAP, *June* 27, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

A yellow boy of remarkable intelligence, the servant of Colonel Beck, of the Twenty-third Alabama Regiment, has come in. He abandoned Colonel Beck beyond Tazewell. He represents the forces of the enemy at the time of my advance to be as follows: Stevenson's command at the Gap, composed of from 5,000 to 6,000 infantry and twenty-seven pieces of cannon and one battalion of cavalry; the brigades of Barton and Taylor, composed of seven regiments of infantry, one of cavalry, and ten pieces of artillery. This force was on its way to Chattanooga, but was recalled on its arriving at Loudon. It was in the big valley immediately south of Powell's River, and about 6 or 8 miles on my right flank; and General Smith advanced from Knoxville with 8,000 men toward Tazewell. He confirms the rumor that the enemy is beyond Clinch River with a concentrated force of 20,000 soldiers; but he greatly overestimates the aggregate force of the enemy in East Tennessee, which he places at 70,000 men. He further states that additional forces are expected from the direction of Chattanooga. The Loudon Bridge was not burned; it was protected by two regiments.

GEORGE W. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General Volunteers.

CUMBERLAND GAP, *June* 27, 1862—10.45 a. m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

Has the engineer officer left Washington for this post? I do not wish to commence any defenses until he arrives. The enemy is said to have 20,000 men concentrated beyond Clinch River. He is fortifying. Notwithstanding these rumors I am satisfied that his position is in the Clinch Mountains and not at the river.

GEORGE W. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General, Post Commander.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *June* 28, 1862.
(Received June 30—9.30 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK:

The enemy have concentrated in such force at Richmond as to render

it absolutely necessary, in the opinion of the President, for you immediately to detach 25,000 of your force and forward it by the nearest and quickest route by way of Baltimore and Washington to Richmond. It is believed that the quickest route would be by way of Columbus, Ky., and up the Ohio River. But in detaching your force the President directs that it be done in such way as to enable you to hold your ground and not interfere with the movement against Chattanooga and East Tennessee. This condition being observed, the forces to be detached and the routes they are to be sent is left to your own judgment.

The direction to send these forces immediately is rendered imperative by a serious reverse suffered by General McClellan before Richmond yesterday, the full extent of which is not yet known.

You will acknowledge the receipt of this dispatch, stating the day and hour it is received, and inform me what your action will be, so that we may take measures to aid in river and railroad transportation.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Athens, June 28, 1862.

Captain SINTON, *C. S.:*

Turn over the stores in your train to General Nelson's division or to the depot in Athens, as he may deem best. Then put the train in charge of Captain Gaubert, who is now with General Crittenden's division, but who is ordered to haul supplies from Reynolds' Station to Athens with his own train and with the one you now have also. Remain in Athens until further orders, and see to receiving and forwarding of subsistence stores. Your stay at this point may be only temporary, as final arrangements are not yet made. Inform yourself in relation to the condition of the subsistence department at this point and report to Captain Darr at headquarters, Huntsville, and you will receive further instructions. Assist Captain Gaubert with his trains until he gets them to working on this line.

By command of Major-General Buell:

JAMES B. FRY,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Athens, June 28, 1862.

Col. [JESSE S.] NORTON, *Commanding in Athens:*

General Buell directs that you see to the departure of the wagon trains from this place to Reynolds' Station to haul supplies and that the trains are properly fitted up and escorted; and, in short, to take a general control of the matter. General Nelson, who is ordered to halt his division 3 miles west of town, has directions to furnish two battalions of cavalry to escort trains, and you must call for them when wanted. Captain Gaubert, quartermaster, will have about 160 or 170 wagons to start up in a few days. See that a battalion goes with them, and have them furnished with facilities for shoeing mules, repairing wagons, &c.

By command of Major-General Buell:

JAMES B. FRY,
Colonel, and Chief of Staff.

PITTSBURG, *June* 28, 1862.

Maj. Gen. D. C. BUELL:

General Halleck forbids me to send any wagons from here to Eastport, as they are all actually occupied here. He says you must look out for yourself.

The 100 wagons of General Thomas cannot transport to Iuka all of the stores at Eastport in less than a month.

ROBT. ALLEN,
Chief Quartermaster.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, Ala., June 29, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Washington, D. C.:

If, as I hear, the promotion of Colonel Turchin is contemplated I feel it my duty to inform you that he is entirely unfit for it. I placed him in command of a brigade, and I now find it necessary to relieve him from it in consequence of his utter failure to enforce discipline and render it efficient.

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, Ala., June 29, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK, *Corinth:*

I arrived here yesterday afternoon, and am engaged in preparations for advancing, the principal of which is the means of crossing.

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Huntsville, June 29, 1862.

Colonel McCOOK,
Commanding Second Indiana Cavalry:

In addition to the command of the post at Reynolds' you are charged with the general superintendence of the wagon transportation of army supplies between the railroad termini at Reynolds' and Elk River. Let the supplies be pushed forward to Elk River and accumulate there and not at Reynolds'. At Elk River you will find Captain Smith, quartermaster, and Captain Sinton, commissary. Captain Gaubert, quartermaster, is in charge of about 200 wagons, and you can make such use of him in this connection as the good of the service requires. The wagons should not be allowed to rest or delay at Elk River, but should do all their laying over at Reynolds' and thus avoid hauling forage for their own consumption any more than is necessary. Try and have some shoeing and repairing apparatus fixed at Reynolds' and put the teams in order as you get a chance. This route will probably not be used for more than ten days longer.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

[JAMES B. FRY,]
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, June 29, 1862.

J. B. TEMPLE, Esq., *Frankfort, Ky.:*

I have received your dispatch in regard to General Boyle.

Some time ago I ventured to express the hope that the civil authorities of Kentucky would devise some plan by which any attempt to run disunion candidates at your August election would be prevented.

If that subject has received the attention of the civil authorities I will be obliged to you if you will inform me whether General Boyle is co-operating with them in it, and in what manner the military can be useful in furthering an object so desirable.

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, Ala., June 29, 1862.

Capt. OLIVER D. GREENE, *Nashville:*

Following special order published here to-day:

Col. L. D. Campbell and his regiment (the Sixty-ninth Ohio) will at once relieve Col. Stanley Matthews and his regiment (Fifty-first Ohio) as provost-marshal and provost guard at Nashville. Colonel Matthews will immediately prepare his regiment for the field.

Make this known to the parties and let them act on it. How do Col. Stanley Matthews (Fifty-first Ohio) and Colonel Stanley (Eighteenth Ohio) rank?

JAMES B. FRY.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Huntsville, Ala., June 29, 1862.

Major-General MITCHEL,
Commanding Third Division:

I am directed by the general commanding to say that two companies of the Sixth Kentucky Cavalry, Colonel Munday, have been ordered temporarily to Reynolds' Station and two to Elk River. The telegraph operator at Pulaski is ordered to take his office to Reynolds' Station and open there for the present.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

[J. M. WRIGHT,]
Aide-de-Camp and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Huntsville, June 29, 1862.

Major-General MITCHEL,
Commanding Third Division:

General Buell desires to know whether any formal reports have been made to you of unauthorized or improper conduct on the part of Colonel Turchin and the troops of his command at Athens, Ala., or elsewhere. If so you will please forward them, with such remarks as you may deem proper.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

_____ _____,
Aide-de-Camp and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, June 29, 1862.

General THOMAS, *Tuscumbia:*

Put all the teams of your supply and baggage train not wanted for immediate use to hauling supplies from Eastport to Iuka. The wish is to get the stores up from Eastport and on the railroad, where they can be forwarded at any moment.

JAMES B. FRY,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, June 29, 1862.

Col. THOMAS SWORDS,

Nashville (if not there send to Louisville:)

You must see that the Louisville and Nashville Railroad is prepared at all times for the present to transport forage and rations at the rate of 200 tons a day, and these supplies must be sent forward in the proportion of one pound of subsistence stores to three and a half pounds of forage. These stores should come direct through to Nashville and over the Nashville and Decatur Railroad. You must see that the Louisville and Nashville and the Nashville and Decatur roads transport supplies at this rate, exclusive of extra stores, as clothing, ordnance, and the like. It is thought that in about ten days the supplies may be sent by the Chattanooga road. The depot in Nashville should keep enough supplies on hand to furnish the troops on Chattanooga Railroad north of Elk River. I presume they do so now. Acknowledge receipt.

JAMES B. FRY,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, June 29, 1862.

Captain BINGHAM, *Nashville:*

There is no forage at Huntsville, Athens, Elk River, or Reynolds Station except perhaps 900 sacks now in transit. Why is this? Send forward grain. We expected 150,000 rations of forage at Athens and found none. Answer.

JAMES B. FRY,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, June 29, 1862.

General THOMAS, *Tuscumbia:*

General Buell directs that you put at least 200 wagons to hauling supplies from Eastport to Iuka. It is hoped that you can, while your troops are stationary, put 225 at this work. Enough rations for your own command must be hauled, and all the wagons not required for this must haul forage. This must give at least 150 wagon loads of forage a day. The forage must be sent forward by you to Decatur at the same rate it is hauled up and stored there, subject to orders from here. The two trains of cars you have will just about accomplish this work. Acknowledge receipt.

JAMES B. FRY,
Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, DISTRICT OF THE OHIO,
Tuscumbia, Ala., June 29, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK, *Corinth, Miss.:*

Arrived here to-day at 11 a. m. Find all three of the engines disabled; the depot empty of forage and subsistence.

Please order two good engines sent up immediately. They should be here to-morrow morning early or else the troops here and in advance will suffer.

I understand there is a printing press here that has not been seized. If you wish it I will have it sent to you.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

TUSCUMBIA, *June 29, 1862.*

Major-General MITCHEL:

All three of the engines between this and Corinth have broken down. It is impossible to say when any forage can be sent to Decatur until I can get good engines from you. Supplies from Eastport are being shipped to Iuka by my train as rapidly as possible.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 38. HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Corinth, Miss., June 29, 1862.

I. All Government vessels and all vessels in the Government service navigating the Cumberland, Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas, and White Rivers will receive, protect, and deliver such mails as may be put on board of them by postmasters or other agents of the Post-Office Department for points on the lines of their transit until permanent arrangements for mail transportation can be made. The mails so received will be under the immediate care of agents of the Post-Office Department.

II. The regular daily trains on all railroads in this department under military control will also afford all proper facilities, as above directed, for carrying the mails.

By command of Major-General Halleck:

J. C. KELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CORINTH, *June 30, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Your telegraph of the 28th is just received, but it is so imperfect that parts of it cannot be deciphered till repeated. The object, however, is understood and measures will be immediately taken to carry it out. The condition of the river and railroads in Tennessee and the want of rolling stock will render the movement very slow.

Cavalry cannot be sent, and it will be exceedingly difficult to transport artillery with horses and guns. If artillerymen are sent can they be supplied with horses and guns there or shall I send infantry only?

I think under the circumstances the Chattanooga expedition better be abandoned or at least be diminished. If not, I doubt our ability to hold West Tennessee after detaching so large a force as that called for. I will telegraph more in detail as soon as your telegram is repeated, as I cannot understand parts of it.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *June* 30, 1862—3 p. m.

Major-General HALLECK, *Corinth:*

Your telegram of this date just received. The Chattanooga expedition must not on any account be given up. The President regards that and the movement against East Tennessee as one of the most important movements of the war, and its occupation nearly as important as the capture of Richmond. He is not pleased with the tardiness of the movement toward Chattanooga, and directs that no force be sent here if you cannot do it without breaking up the operations against that point and East Tennessee. Infantry only are needed; our cavalry and artillery are strong enough.

The first reports from Richmond were more discouraging than the truth warranted. If the advantage is not on our side it is balanced. General McClellan has moved his whole force on to the line of the James River, and is supported there by our gunboats. But he must be largely strengthened before advancing, and hence the call on you, which I am glad you have answered so promptly. Let me know to what point on the river you will send your forces, so as to provide immediately for transportation.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June* 30, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK, *Corinth, Miss:*

Would be very glad of 25,000 infantry—no artillery or cavalry; but please do not send a man if it endangers any place you deem important to hold or if it forces you to give up or weaken or delay the expedition against Chattanooga. To take and hold the railroad at or east of Cleveland, in East Tennessee, I think fully as important as the taking and holding of Richmond.

A. LINCOLN.

CORINTH, *June* 30, 1862.

Major-General BUELL, *Huntsville:*

The defeat of General McClellan before Richmond and the orders to send troops from here to Washington may render it impossible to hold the railroad to Decatur. You will therefore make preparations as soon as possible to get your supplies from Nashville. No time must be lost.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

CORINTH, *June* 30, 1862.

Major-General MCCLERNAND, *Jackson:*

The defeat of General McClellan near Richmond has produced another stampede at Washington. You will collect as rapidly as possible all the infantry regiments of your division and take advantage of transportation by every train to transport them to Columbus and thence to Washington City. General Quinby will be directed to turn over to you certain troops of his command. The part of General Wallace's division at Memphis will go up the Mississippi and the portion at Grand Junction will follow as soon as relieved. All transports at Pittsburg and Hamburg will be filled with troops from this place. The entire campaign in the West is broken up by these orders and we shall very probably lose all we have gained. I will do all I can with the few forces left. You go to a new theater; success attend you.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

CORINTH, MISS., *June* 30, 1862.

Major-General BUELL, *Huntsville:*

Lieutenant-Colonel Bennett, of the rebel army, has arrived at General Thomas' camp, with permission from you to come to my headquarters for the purpose of exchange. The impropriety of sending rebel officers to my headquarters for any purpose whatever must be manifest. You can exchange them or parole them for the purpose of effecting their own exchange if you deem it expedient, but under no circumstances should they be sent through our armies to my headquarters.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, June 30, 1862.

General HALLECK:

I have given no rebel officer, knowing him as such, permission to go to your headquarters for any purpose. I never, to my knowledge, saw or heard of Colonel Bennett.

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, June 30, 1862.

General HALLECK:

General Thomas reports that the engines which he had in use have broken down. Is it not possible to spare others until he can get some forage from Iuka? I made other arrangements for provisions, but calculated on the Iuka road for forage and we are suffering for it.

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, June 30, 1862.

General HALLECK, *Corinth:*

The railroad is completed to Decatur and the Engineer Regiment is

there waiting orders. Will you please direct it to join me at once, as it is necessary at this moment for railroad repairs in this vicinity?

D. C. BUELL.

CORINTH, *June* 30, 1862.

General BUELL, *Huntsville, Ala.:*

The Engineer Regiment is at your command. Formal orders will go through the adjutant's office. Thomas' division will not join you, and perhaps another will be withdrawn.

The defeat of McClellan near Richmond and the withdrawal of so large a portion of my troops destroys the entire plan of campaign.

Four divisions are under orders for Washington. A regular stampede there. We must hold on to all we have got and get a little more. There must be no stampede here. Open communication as soon as possible with Nashville and Louisville, so that if the Decatur line is cut you will be safe.

The enemy on Saturday advanced twenty-five regiments to Fulton and undoubtedly intend to cut that line. They know all. The first intimation I had of McClellan's defeat and the withdrawal of a part of my army was from them. All concur that no forces from Bragg's army have gone east except a cavalry force sent to Chattanooga. He is waiting to attack Corinth on the withdrawal of forces. Beauregard has resigned.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, June 30, 1862.

Colonel SWORDS, *Louisville:*

Commence at once buying cavalry horses to the number of 5,000.

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, June 30, 1862.

General THOMAS, *Tuscumbia:*

We are without forage. Apply for other engines, stating the importance, and let me know with what result. If you fail in that, use relays of mules or horses to bring trains through.

D. C. BUELL.

TUSCUMBIA, *June* 30, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

Dispatch in reference to forage received. Unless I am furnished with two good engines it will be impossible to forward any forage to Decatur. I have telegraphed to General McPherson to send two. He replies he has none to send and [it] will be impossible [to do so] soon unless they are sent across the river at Decatur. Two serviceable engines will enable me to forward all the forage that can be hauled to Iuka from Eastport by teams.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

TUSCUMBIA, *June* 30, 1862.

Major-General BUELL:

All the engines on this road are broken down and worthless.

There are 400 convalescents belonging to the advance divisions of your army now at Corinth awaiting transportation. Please have some of the engines at Decatur crossed and put on this road that I may be enabled to forward your supplies and the soldiers, who are very uncomfortable at Corinth.

It will be impossible to forward anything unless I get some of the engines from Decatur.

Please answer, that I may know what to report to General Halleck in regard to the engines.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Huntsville, June 30, 1862.

Major-General MITCHEL,
Commanding Third Division:

I am directed by the general commanding to call your attention to Paragraph II of the accompanying General Orders, No. 9.* It is the desire of the general commanding that this order be promptly and rigidly enforced.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

_____ _____,
Aide-de-Camp and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Huntsville, June 30, 1862.

Major-General MITCHEL,
Commanding Third Division:

Your note of this date, transmitting a partial return of Twenty-third Brigade, is received. It reports Col. M. Mundy's regiment at Murfreesborough. Is he not at Pulaski? The general does not wish now to wait for returns from all the troops in Middle Tennessee and Northern Alabama which have of late been moving under your orders, but he desires you to state where they were left or ordered to after movements ordered by you were completed. Arrangements for further operations cannot be made until this information is received.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. WRIGHT,
Aide-de-Camp and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, June 30, 1862.

Col. THOMAS SWORDS, *Louisville or Nashville:*

Instead of 200 tons it will be necessary for the Louisville and Nash-

* Prohibits the use of bass drums with field music.

ville and Nashville and Decatur Railroads to transport 300 tons a day. Notify them at once and see whether they have the rolling stock.

JAMES B. FRY,
Chief of Staff.

PULASKI, TENN., *June* 30, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

Have received your dispatch ordering two companies to Reynolds' and two companies to Elk River. Will obey order immediately. My force will be weak for this post, as I have now but 373 men fit for duty, having 150 in hospital here; small-pox among them. I will have to withdraw escort from General Mitchel's division train, as I will have only about 200 left, with about 40 cavalry. As my own health is so bad that I cannot sit up half the day I will have to keep my only field officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Jackson, with me, Major Hamrick being absent sick. I have received your dispatch about Proctor, whose outrages I reported to General Mitchel soon after I came here. I will gather information and transmit at the earliest moment.

M. MUNDY,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS, *June* 30, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

Telegram received. On receipt of your first telegram in relation to supplies I applied to Colonel Swords for what assistance he could render. He reported he could send me all the forage and quartermaster stores I would require.

Since the receipt of your telegram ordering supplies to Athens I have ordered 5,000,000 pounds and have not received 500,000 pounds. Colonel Swords reported deficiency in rolling stock on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad as cause of delay. I requested that forage might be sent by river; none has arrived by boat yet. I have sent forward all the forage received promptly and have purchased all I could in the country. I have made such arrangements here that forage is sent to Reynolds' Station without unloading here. It is delivered at Reynolds' as shipped from Louisville without change of cars. If the forage had been sent from Louisville when I ordered it the quantity you required would have been in Athens by Monday night, the 23d instant.

J. D. BINGHAM,
Assistant Quartermaster.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *June* 30, 1862.

Major-General MITCHEL, *Huntsville:*

General McClellan has successfully moved his whole force across the Chickahominy toward Richmond, and now rests his line on the James River, where he is supported by our gunboats. During the movement his rear was attacked and a severe engagement took place, but the enemy suffered more than we did. The flag-of-truce story is a rebel lie.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE UNITED STATES FORCES
IN MIDDLE TENNESSEE AND NORTH ALABAMA,
Camp Taylor, Huntsville, June 30, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY, *Chief of Staff:*

COLONEL: The pillage of the town of Athens* by the troops under the command of Colonel Turchin is a matter of general notoriety. At my request a committee of citizens examined the claims of those who had suffered, and the aggregate losses sworn to exceeded $50,000. I ordered a search to be made of the knapsacks and baggage of all enlisted men in the brigade. The reports were made by the officers in form, and not a solitary article was found except what was authorized by the regulations. Colonel Turchin has always declared that he did his utmost to prevent his troops from pillaging and from every irregularity. It is certain he has been unsuccessful.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. M. MITCHEL,
Major-General.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *June 30, 1862.*

Major-General MITCHEL:

I report the situation of troops under my command as required by your order:

Third Minnesota stationed at Murfreesborough; Twenty-third Kentucky stationed at Pulaski; Eighth Kentucky guarding road between Wartrace and Elk River Bridge; Ninth Michigan, six companies at Murfreesborough and companies sent to-day to Tullahoma pursuant to orders from Captain Greene; Hewett's battery, one section at Shelbyville and the remainder and Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, four companies, and two companies of the Fourth Kentucky Cavalry are stationed here. For strength of command I refer to last morning report.

H. C. LESTER,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 28. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
In Camp, Huntsville, Ala., June 30, 1862.

Neither cotton nor any other private property except the authorized army baggage will be transported in the public wagons in this district. Cotton may be carried over the railroads under Government control, but shall not be transported, stored, received, or delivered to the prejudice of the transportation or handling of supplies for the Army.

By command of Major-General Buell:

JAMES B. FRY,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Chief of Staff.

CUMBERLAND GAP, *June 30, 1862.*

E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

Two additional regiments arrived at Knoxville from Chattanooga on the 27th instant. I have informed General Buell of the fact. I am satis-

* See Series I, Vol. X, Part II, p. 290.

fied that the entire force of the enemy in East Tennessee does not exceed 30,000 men and it is necessarily much divided. Fifteen thousand men can sweep the enemy from this district. The citizens of Lee County continue to come in. There is no doubt as to their sincerity. The vengeance spirit of the Tennessee troops appears to be more subdued and I hope to be able to keep it within proper limits.

GEORGE W. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, June 30, 1862.

General MORGAN, *Cumberland Gap:*

Make your position at Cumberland Gap as strong as possible and hold it at all hazards. If the enemy advances, watch that he does not turn you as you did him. This is not intended to interfere with any attempt you may be able to make by small expeditions to destroy the East Tennessee Railroad.

JAMES B. FRY,
Chief of Staff.

CORINTH, MISS., *July* 1, 1862.
(Received 9.16 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Your corrected telegram of 28th was received last night. I had already acted on the imperfect copy received yesterday morning. General McClernand was ordered to send as many of his division as possible to Columbus by every train. General Quinby has been ordered to detach as many as he can spare from his command near Columbus. Light-draught boats have been ordered from Saint Louis to take one division from this place via Pittsburg. A part of Wallace's division will be sent from Memphis as soon as I can relieve them.

I fear that you have overestimated the strength of the army in West Tennessee. Since the departure of General Buell's army and the detachments to General Curtis I have less than 65,000 effective men. After sending the detachment ordered to Washington I shall have less than 40,000. We have repaired and have now to guard between Columbus, Memphis, and Decatur 367 miles of railroad, besides the posts established on Mississippi River and many rivers. All scouts, spies, deserters, and prisoners without a single exception report that no troops have been sent from here east. The rebel force in this State is not less than 75,000 or 80,000 men, and Bragg is raising conscripts daily. These are facts of which I have the most reliable evidence.

The enemy acts in a friendly country, requiring no guards for his depots, and has an immense rolling stock, so that he can in a few days concentrate on any one point. We cannot so concentrate. I am therefore satisfied that a detachment of 25,000 from this army at the present time will result in the loss of Arkansas or West Tennessee, and perhaps both. Those who have not the proper data have been disposed to underrate the force of the enemy and to overrate that of this army. The facts are precisely as here given. Those who represent otherwise de-

ceive you. Either the Chattanooga expedition must be postponed or a less force sent to Washington, or we have left the alternative of losing much that we have gained here in the West.

To surrender any territory we have acquired is certain death to all Union men in that territory. Any loss on our part will be followed by insurrection in Tennessee and Kentucky and we shall find still greater difficulty in the pacification of those States than we have encountered in Missouri.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

CORINTH, *July* 1, 1862.
(Received 9.40 p. m.)

The PRESIDENT:

Your telegram, just received, saves Western Tennessee; the former order was imperative, and I had no alternative but obedience. The enemy is undoubtedly preparing to attack some point of our lines, supposing our forces diminished. I immediately ordered them all back to their posts. If these troops had been sent East we should have been defeated or forced to retreat.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General, Commanding.

CORINTH, *July* 1, 1862—8.45 a. m.
(Received 9.40 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Telegraph suspending orders for troops is received. If order had been carried out we should have been either defeated or forced to retreat. No forces can be spared at present. The enemy is apparently preparing to make an attack and his guerrillas have already done us considerable damage.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General, Commanding.

CORINTH, *July* 1, 1862.

Major-General BUELL, *Huntsville, Ala.:*

It is impossible to send you another locomotive. Colonel Swords in a whole month has sent us only two, and one of those unfit for use. Two of those fitted up here have been smashed up by guerrillas destroying the track.

We shall be obliged to give up the line to Memphis and withdraw the troops, as we have no rolling stock to supply them. I certainly expected that General Mitchel would send us some by Decatur instead of being called upon to send any in that direction. The withdrawal of the larger part of Grant's army to Washington may compel us to abandon West Tennessee.

When can you get your supplies by way of Nashville? The orders from Washington seem to me most inconsiderate. We have now to apprehend serious insurrections in Nashville, Tenn.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 1, 1862.

General HALLECK:

We are already able to draw our supplies from Nashville on the Columbia road by hauling 23 miles. On the Nashville and Chattanooga road the line will be complete in about four days, except the bridge over Elk River, which is a tolerably heavy work; will perhaps take ten days more. I shall then immediately complete the other road. I too think it inconsiderate to reduce your force. I hope you will still be able to hold on in the main.

I wish to telegraph you to-night in regard to our operations here. We are working on a bridge.

D. C. BUELL,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 1, 1862.

Colonel MCCOOK, *Reynolds' Station:*

Send 70 wagons to Florence with two companies of cavalry to carry sick men to Reynolds' Station and Athens. The former to go by the cars to Nashville and the latter to join their regiments. The surgeon at Florence will designate the two classes. Let an officer go forward to notify General Thomas and the surgeon at Tuscumbia when the train will arrive, so that the sick may be got across the river in time.

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Huntsville, July 1, 1862.

Captain GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Nashville, Tenn.:

General Buell's attention has been called to an indorsement made by you on a bill presented by General Mitchel's division quartermaster for coffee purchased in Nashville in February, and he directs me to say that he totally disapproves of the tone of it. Under a general authority to transact public business in his absence it is not in your province to cast censure upon the official conduct of officers, especially one of General Mitchel's rank, and he desires that you will be more guarded in your official correspondence. If the account of McKeeth is correct and proper in form, as it is understood to be, it will be paid by the commissary.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES B. FRY,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Huntsville, July 1, 1862.

Major-General THOMAS,
Commanding First Division:

General Buell directs that you have guards assigned and inclosed stockade works erected for the defense of every bridge and trestle on

the Memphis and Charleston Railroad between Iuka and Decatur. These works should be octagonal, and for the large bridges about equal to a square of 40 feet on each side; for the smaller about equal to a square of 25 feet on each side. The camp of the guard should be near but not habitually within the stockade. One or more sentinels, according to the importance of the bridge, should be kept at all times over the bridge. The entire guard must be required to turn out under arms and in line at the approach of every train and remain in line until the train passes.

A general officer or colonel must be sent to visit these guards twice a week at variable periods, once to instruct them in their duties, see that they are performing them properly, and correct all irregularities committed by them either in regard to their military duties or toward the inhabitants of the country; and the other weekly visit will be made by passing along on the cars and seeing that the guards are attentive and vigilant.

The commander of every guard which is found to be negligent will be arrested and taken to your headquarters for trial.

These inspectors should receive your instructions before starting and report to you in detail on their return.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

[J. M. WRIGHT,]
Aide-de-Camp and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

TUSCUMBIA, *July* 1, 1862.

Major-General BUELL:

I applied immediately for other engines when the engines here now broke down. General McPherson telegraphed to me that he could not send any until he could get some from Columbus. I found no supplies here. It takes all my transportation to supply my division, scattered as it is along the railroad.

If I can get an engine to-night or to-morrow morning I will send you a train load of forage at once.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 1, 1862.

General GEORGE H. THOMAS, *Tuscumbia:*

The transfer of engines from this side of the river to the other would cost more trouble and time than it would be worth. By the time an engine can be put on the track our dependence on Eastport will have ceased. What I want for them is forage immediately, and I hope General Halleck will let you have an engine for this purpose. I have telegraphed him on the subject.

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 1, 1862.

General THOMAS, *Tuscumbia:*

A train of wagons will be at Florence about the 4th to bring sick men to the railroad at Athens and Pulaski. Please see that there is

no delay in ferrying them across when the train arrives. Those who cannot stand so long a journey must by some means go to Eastport, to be sent off by water.

D. C. BUELL.

CAMP NEAR ATHENS, *July* 1, 1862.

Maj. Gen. D. C. BUELL:

GENERAL: There is no forage at Athens and I have not yet been able to procure any quantity in the neighborhood. I am out of forage.

T. L. CRITTENDEN,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 1, 1862.

Col. THOMAS SWORDS, *Louisville:*

You say in your dispatch of yesterday that Mr. Guthrie promises to have arrangements made to forward my supplies. General Buell can rest on no promise in the matter. You are directed to see yourself that the arrangement is made and perfected and that it is put into operation at once. It is a matter about which there must be no doubt. What is the matter about forage; we find none at Athens? Captain Bingham says he asked you for 1,000,000 pounds and has not received 500,000. We have none.

JAMES B. FRY,
Chief of Staff.

[Place and date torn off. Probably
REYNOLDS' STATION, *July* 1, 1862.]

J. B. FRY:

Everything is unloaded as fast as our force can do it. Captain Gaubert issued no such order. Two hundred and ninety-seven wagons have been sent from here since yesterday morning; 180 loaded with forage.

EDWARD M. McCOOK.

DECATUR, *July* 1, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

Our command was ready to cross the river last night. Ferry-boat broke down and could not cross. Boat captain says he will have it ready so we can cross to-day; we can then be there in one day by rail or two if we march. It will take 8 flat cars for transportation if you wish us to come by rail. Please answer.

K. A. HUNTON,
Lieutenant-Colonel, First Michigan Engineers.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Huntsville, July 1, 1862.

Major-General MITCHEL,
Commanding Third Division:

The general commanding desires you to forward any reports, affida-

vits, or statements of individual officers or citizens, or of committees, which go to particularize in any way the offenses which were committed by Colonel Turchin's troops.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

_____ _____,
Aide-de-Camp and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

CORINTH, *July* 1, 1862.

Major-General THOMAS, *Tuscumbia:*

If you cannot get supplies to Tuscumbia draw back a portion of your forces to Iuka. We have further evidence that the enemy is preparing for a movement east; perhaps against you. Inform Lieutenant-Colonel Bennett that you must await advices from General Buell.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, DISTRICT OF THE OHIO,
Tuscumbia, Ala., July 1, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK, *Corinth, Miss.:*

I can supply my own division with forage and rations from the depots at Iuka and Eastport.

There is a good military position for giving battle in front of this town, and unless it be necessary to fall back for the protection of some point between this and Corinth I should prefer remaining here.

I can hear of no advance by Frankfort, which is the only avenue of approach from Tupelo direct to this place. I have cavalry now in Russellville, which will give me timely warning of an approach in that direction, and the country people south of Russellville will inform me of any movement of the enemy toward the east.

General Buell directs and expects me to send him forage from Iuka to Decatur for five divisions with my wagons. It is impossible to do it and supply my division. I could accomplish the work if I had a good, serviceable engine.

The people here are quiet, but evidently strongly imbued with secession sentiments.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, United States Volunteers.

CUMBERLAND GAP, *July* 1, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

This fortress will neither be evacuated nor surrendered. Every effort is being made to concentrate supplies, and we have now subsistence for two weeks and in ten days there will be sufficient for one month. Baptist Gap was blockaded by the enemy, but a large force is now employed in rendering it wholly impracticable. My force is not sufficient to guard Big Creek Gap, which is 35 miles west of here; but unless the enemy's supplies and forces are very large he will not undertake to turn me by Big Creek Gap, as he would have to march 60 miles to reach the line of my supplies and 97 miles to attack this place. However, Big Creek Gap should be occupied, and also Rogers' Gap, though

I do not believe that I will be attacked. I use every precaution and have scouts out in every direction. My information is contradictory, but I believe that the enemy's force now in East Tennessee has been demoralized by the evacuation of Cumberland Gap more than it would have been by the loss of a battle. I am certain that with three more brigades I could sweep East Tennessee from Abingdon to Chattanooga. I am now having made an actual survey of the ground in my front, and will have the honor of sending you a diagram of it when completed. An engineer officer is daily expected.

GEORGE W. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Post.

(Duplicate sent to Secretary of War same day.)

HDQRS. SEVENTH DIVISION, ARMY OF OHIO.
Cumberland Gap, July 1, 1862.

J. B. FRY, *Chief of Staff:*

The enemy's force on my immediate front is about 10,000 or 12,000 men, all arms included. The force is divided into three columns. His right is at Bean's Station; his center at Powder Gap, and his left is at Cedar Ford. The line is well chosen. Powder Gap is about 12 miles west of Bean's Station and Cedar Spring is about that distance west of Powder Gap. The intervals may be less than here given. In the event of an advance by General Buell I may be able to cut the line of railroad if I receive timely notice of the advance. At present such a movement could not safely be undertaken.

GEORGE W. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General Volunteers, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 89. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO, *Huntsville, Ala., July* 1, 1862.

* * * * * * *

IV. The Nineteenth and Twenty-fourth Illinois and the Eighteenth Ohio Volunteers are relieved from the Eighth Brigade, and will be posted as follows: The Nineteenth Illinois on the line from Nashville to Huntsville via Decatur; the Twenty-fourth Illinois on the line from Nashville to Huntsville via Stevenson; the Eighteenth Ohio, the headquarters, and six companies at Tullahoma, and four companies at Cowan. These regiments will be posted under the direction of General Mitchel, and will relieve all guards now on the lines named, except at the following places: Stevenson, Huntsville, Decatur, Athens, Elk River, Pulaski, Reynolds', Columbia, Nashville, and Murfreesborough, for which points other provisions have been made. They will be put in position with the least possible delay. The parts of the two first-named regiments not required for relieving guards as ordered above will be distributed to such points on the lines as General Mitchel may direct or deem most important to guard.

V. The Twenty-third Kentucky Volunteers is relieved from the Twenty-third Brigade and will concentrate and march for Huntsville as soon as relieved in its several stations by troops of the Seventh Brigade.

VI. The Third Minnesota, the six companies of the Ninth Michigan,

and that part of Hewett's battery now at Murfreesborough will hold themselves in readiness to march on receipt of further orders. The balance of the Twenty-third Brigade, namely, the Twenty-first and Fifth Kentucky Cavalry and the sections of Hewett's battery now at Shelbyville will at once concentrate at Tullahoma, and as soon as the concentration is completed the senior officer will report the fact at these headquarters. The companies of the Fifth Kentucky Cavalry at Columbia will at once march for Murfreesborough and be ready to move with the part of the brigade at that point.

VII. The Thirty-fifth Indiana is relieved from, and the Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania Infantry, First Kentucky Cavalry, and Fourth Indiana Battery (Bush's) are assigned to, the Seventh Brigade. The headquarters and two regiments of infantry, two sections of artillery, and five squadrons cavalry will take post at Athens. A third regiment, one section of artillery, and one squadron of cavalry will be posted on the north side of the river near Decatur, and the fourth regiment, Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania, two companies at Columbia, four at Elk River, two at Pulaski, two at Reynolds' Station. These last two will join the two at Pulaski as soon as the railroad is repaired and guards posted at the bridges.

VIII. The Thirty-fifth Indiana and Fifty-first Ohio Volunteers will march at once for Huntsville, the latter moving by Murfreesborough.

IX. The Eleventh Michigan, Seventy-fourth Ohio Volunteers, and ——— Battery (now at Columbia) will march at once for Murfreesborough, the senior officer taking command at that place.

X. The Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry will take post as follows: Headquarters and three squadrons at Murfreesborough, one squadron at Nashville, one squadron at Tullahoma, and one squadron at Cowan.

XI. All commanding officers of troops moving under this order will report the departure from the present and arrival at the new station, and will make such reports during the march as the mail or telegraph may permit. They will start with five days' supplies, and inform themselves as to the depots on the line of march from which they can draw if necessary. Commanding officers of divisions, brigades, and posts will see that the parts of this order affecting any troops under their command or in their vicinity are promptly communicated to them.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Buell:

A. F. ROCKWELL,
Aide-de-Camp and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July* 2, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK, *Corinth, Miss.:*

Your several dispatches of yesterday to Secretary of War and myself received. I did say and now repeat, I would be exceedingly glad for some re-enforcements from you. Still do not send a man if in your judgment it will endanger any point you deem important to hold or will force you to give up or weaken or delay the Chattanooga expedition.

Please tell me could you not make me a flying visit for consultation without endangering the service in your department?

A. LINCOLN.

CORINTH, *July* 2, 1862.

The PRESIDENT:

The enemy attacked us at Booneville yesterday in considerable force, but were driven back. Particulars not yet received. On the line to Memphis they attacked a train and destroyed eight wagons.

According to reports of scouts and deserters Bragg is preparing to attack us with the whole force of Beauregard's army. Under these circumstances I do not think I could safely be absent from my army, although, being somewhat broken in health and wearied out by long months of labor and care, a trip to Washington would be exceedingly desirable.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 2, 1862—10 p. m.

General HALLECK:

A railroad engineer who left Chattanooga Saturday night last says it was currently reported that Beaureguard passed through Atlanta last Thursday *en route* to Richmond, and that his troops have been following via Dalton and Cleveland ever since.

D. C. BUELL,
Major-General.

CORINTH, MISS., *July* 2, 1862.

Major-General BUELL, *Huntsville:*

General Beauregard did pass through Montgomery and Atlanta, but was accompanied only by his staff. A railroad conductor, a deserter, says he afterward saw him in Mobile, where he published a letter denying any losses in the evacuation of Corinth. All deserters, spies, and prisoners deny that any troops have gone East, except a body of cavalry sent across the country to impress conscripts and take them to Chattanooga. The stampede at Washington resulted from false reports. They now say that McClellan has suffered no serious reverses. I am surprised that General Mitchel has sent no locomotive and cars across the river at Decatur after being ordered by Secretary of War and telegraphing me that he was doing so. Moreover, Colonel Swords has sent only two of the six ordered from Louisville and those almost useless. This neglect has entirely crippled our transportation.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 2, 1862.

General HALLECK:

I did not know that the transfer of engines had been ordered, but with that view I made inquiry yesterday morning as to the time it would take. I was told by the engineer that it would take three days to cross one and that rope, which would be necessary, was not here; and on receiving your dispatch about abandoning the route I supposed it would not be desirable to make the transfer. I will have it done now if you

desire, but I should inform you that although there are several engines here, yet on the route above there is scarcely a sufficiency to meet our requirements.

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 2, 1862.

Lieutenant-Colonel HUNTON, *Decatur:*

Send two companies, under a competent officer, to repair the railroad this way from Reynolds' Station. A regiment of infantry will meet them there to assist in the work, which must be pushed forward as rapidly as possible. A train will be sent to-morrow morning to take your companies to Elk River, where there is a gap of 23 miles in the road. Where is Colonel Innes? If you can't be spared from the regiment I wish you to go up to start the work at least. It is already considerably advanced. Let the remainder of your regiment remain where it is until further orders, which will probably be sent to-morrow.

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 2, 1862.

General NEGLEY, *Columbia:*

Halt one of your regiments at Reynolds' Station to work on the bridge this side. Two companies of engineers will be sent up to-morrow and the work must be pushed forward with all possible energy. See that your regiment meets them there without delay.

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 2, 1862.

General THOMAS, *Tuscumbia:*

The pass granted by Captain Greene to Colonel Bennett to go to General Halleck's headquarters is not approved and must be revoked.

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 2, 1862.

General THOMAS, *Tuscumbia:*

I have ordered an engine across at Decatur and the one at Tuscumbia to be repaired by the workmen here.

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Huntsville, July 2, 1862.

Col. J. G. JONES,
Commanding Forty second Indiana Volunteers:

SIR: In your letter of the 9th ultimo to General Mitchel, reporting on a robbery committed by two soldiers at Mr. Smith's place near Fayetteville, you say:

One of the officers of Colonel Turchin's brigade was present and heard the story and said he knew the robbers; that they belonged to Colonel Turchin's brigade, and he named the regiment and perhaps the company to which they belonged.

General Buell desires you to give the name and rank of the officer referred to in your letter as quoted above. If you do not know his name you will doubtless be able to ascertain it by following up your inquiries.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

[J. M. WRIGHT,]

Aide-de-Camp and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 2, 1862.

Capt. OLIVER D. GREENE, *Nashville:*

The Seventy-fourth Ohio goes to Murfreesborough; don't start it to Franklin. Order General Negley for the present to put small guards at the bridges near Franklin from the troops he is ordered to leave at Columbia. How are those bridges guarded now, and when and why was the Sixty-ninth Ohio taken from that line? Order the four companies of Seventy-fourth Ohio to remain at Lebanon and the one at Mill Creek bridges to remain where they are for the present. Do you know whether Board got your orders and where he is now?

JAMES. B. FRY.

NASHVILLE, *July* 2, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Chief of Staff:

The bridges at Franklin are guarded by four companies of the Sixty-ninth Ohio. They were ordered away by General Mitchel the morning I returned. Colonel Campbell telegraphed me that he was ordered off, and asked instructions whether to obey or not. I knew the bridges were all-important, but supposed General Mitchel had authority unknown to me to order them away. I replied to Colonel Campbell to communicate with General Mitchel and find if it was of special importance that his regiment should comply with the order. The reply was affirmative to obey the order, but to leave behind a force necessary to insure the safety of the bridges.

The regiment marched to Murfreesborough, thence to this city, and I ordered four companies immediately to Franklin. I can get no communication with Board.

OLIVER D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NASHVILLE, *July* 2, 1862.

Colonel FRY, *Assistant Adjutant-General, Chief of Staff:*

The Eleventh Michigan, Fifty-first and Sixty-ninth Ohio, are in and near this city. Five companies Seventy-fourth Ohio and headquarters leave to-morrow for Franklin to guard the bridges in that vicinity. Four companies, under the major, are at Lebanon; one company at the Mill Creek bridges of Murfreesborough Railroad; Twenty-eighth Kentucky, five companies at Gallatin; Fiftieth Indiana and Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry on Louisville and Nashville Railroad; Third Minnesota, Ninth Michigan, and Eighth Kentucky on Chattanooga Railroad near

Murfreesborough; Twenty-third Kentucky at Pulaski. Where Negley's command is I don't know. I have telegraphed for morning reports, and he replies he is making superhuman efforts to make up a report for you.

OLIVER D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 2, 1862.

General GEORGE H. THOMAS, *Tuscumbia:*

About the 23d ultimo Mr. Russell, conductor, and Mr. Ward, engineer, with firemen and watermen, were to report to you to run the train from Iuka to Decatur. Where are they and what are they doing?

JAMES B. FRY,
Chief of Staff.

CORINTH, *July 2, 1862.*

Major-General BUELL:

WAR DEPARTMENT, *July 2—9.20 a. m.*

Major-General HALLECK:

By direction of the Secretary Major-General Mitchel has been ordered to repair to this city without an hour's delay.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

Foregoing dispatch just received and will be carried into execution immediately.

By command of Major-General Halleck:

J. C. KELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 90. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Huntsville, July 2, 1862.

* * * * * * *

II. Col. J. B. Turchin, Nineteenth Illinois Volunteers, is hereby relieved from the command of the Eighth Brigade, and will rejoin his regiment.

* * * * * * *

V. The troops of this army are hereby prohibited from trespassing on the property of Mrs. Robinson, 12 miles east of Huntsville, on the Vienna road.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Buell:

A. F. ROCKWELL,
Aide-de-Camp and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

CORINTH (via CAIRO), *July 3, 1862.*
(Received July 4, 1.30 a. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Immediately on the taking of Corinth you informed me that General Mitchel had been ordered to cross locomotives and cars at Decatur. I

telegraphed him the number I wanted. I had learned that not one was crossed over and no preparation made to do so. I also ordered locomotives and cars from Louisville. After a whole month two have arrived at Columbus. I can learn nothing of the others ordered. I have demanded an explanation of this neglect from the chief quartermaster at that place. I understand that General Mitchel has been ordered to Washington. He should be required to give some explanation. These delays and neglect of duty have greatly embarrassed me in supplying General Buell's forces *en route* against Chattanooga.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

CORINTH, *July* 3, 1862.

Major-General BUELL:

I think we can keep open the road to Decatur till you get your supplies. Had General Mitchel sent over locomotives and cars, as promised a month ago, it would have been of immense advantage. The circumstances have now greatly changed and you will exercise your discretion about crossing them, remembering that we have no rolling stock here to run between Decatur and Iuka, although we have ceased attempting to run to Memphis. The order to send troops to Washington was certainly a very inconsiderate one. After your detachment to Chattanooga and the one to General Curtis I feel barely strong enough to sustain our position in West Tennessee. To make other detachments was certain ruin. Exercise your own discretion about releasing William Richardson.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 3, 1862.

Major MURRAY, *Elk River:*

Colonel McCook is charged with the general control of the transportation from Reynolds' to Elk River. You will comply with his suggestion on this subject. Report here everything of importance. You still belong to the Fourth Division and are only temporarily absent. General Buell directs that a guard be put over the cotton at Elk River Station. Use infantry for that purpose if you have it; if not take cavalry. What troops are now at your post? Answer.

JAMES B. FRY,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 4, 1862.

General HALLECK:

I have ordered one engine to be crossed at Decatur, and another at Tuscumbia, to be repaired which I am informed can be done in two or three days by means of the workshop here. These will, I hope, enable us to get forward forage, which we very much need. Relying on General Mitchel's judgment in the matter I expected to have the road from Nashville to Stevenson open by this time, but I learn it will still take at least twelve days to build the bridge over Elk River. The whole

available force was put upon that work. I am now renewing the work on the Decatur route also with the Engineer Regiment.

D. C. BUELL.

HUNTSVILLE, *July* 4, 1862.

Capt. J. C. KELTON:

On the 4th June Nelson's division was ordered, without tents or baggage, toward Booneville; they went from there to Iuka, thence to here, without returning to Corinth. A lot of commissary stores were unavoidably left in his camp and are there still under guard. Can they not be taken by the subsistence department and issued and the guard relieved? Otherwise they will be lost to the Government.

JAMES B. FRY,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 4, 1862.

General THOMAS L. CRITTENDEN, *Athens:*

March to-morrow for Huntsville and report the approach of your command to Indian Creek, 6 miles from here. Halt at Indian Creek, unless you get further orders.

JAMES B. FRY.

NASHVILLE, *July* 4, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

Colonel McCook, at Reynolds' Station, has detained 2 locomotives and 45 cars. Is this by order from headquarters? The staff officers here say they cannot supply you unless their freight trains are returned from Reynolds' with the greatest promptitude. The military superintendent of railroads reports that General Mitchel has taken forcible possession of a locomotive, to the great injury of the freight depot.

OLIVER D. GREENE.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Huntsville, July 4, 1862.

Brig. Gen. R. W. JOHNSON,
Commanding Second Division:

General Buell directs that the Second Division, now under your command, take up the march to-morrow morning for Stevenson, the junction of the Nashville and Chattanooga and Memphis and Charleston Railroad. March at the rate of about 10 miles a day.

Your supplies will be drawn over the railroad from Huntsville or Athens. The chief commissary and quartermaster at these headquarters will see to having them pushed forward to you. Let them know your wants in time. If there is a road by which you can avoid passing through Huntsville the general would prefer you taking it; if not, you must pass through the town.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

[JAMES B. FRY,]
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Huntsville, July 4, 1862.

General WILLIAM S. SMITH,
Commanding Third Division:

General Buell directs that you have one engine put across the river at Decatur (from this side to the other). The engine should of course be put on the track on the other side. The general also desires to know whether the engine lying at Tuscumbia can be repaired: if so, at what cost, time, and labor.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES B. FRY,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

WASHINGTON CITY, *July* 4, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK, *Corinth, Miss.:*

You do not know how much you would oblige us if, without abandoning any of your positions or plans, you could promptly send us even 10,000 infantry. Can you not? Some part of the Corinth army is certainly fighting McClellan in front of Richmond. Prisoners are in our hands from the late Corinth army.

A. LINCOLN.

CORINTH, *July* 5, 1862.

The PRESIDENT, *Washington:*

For the last week there has been great uneasiness among Union men in Tennessee on account of the secret organizations of insurgents to cooperate in any attack of the enemy on our lines. Every commanding officer from Nashville to Memphis has asked for re-enforcements. Under these circumstances I submitted the question of sending troops to Richmond to the principal officers of my command. They are unanimous in opinion that if this army is seriously diminished the Chattanooga expedition must be revoked or the hope of holding Southwest Tennessee abandoned. I must earnestly protest against surrendering what has cost us so much blood and treasure, and which in a military point of view is worth more than Richmond. It will be infinitely better to withdraw troops from the Shenandoah Valley, which at this time has no strategic importance. I am doing everything in my power to strengthen our position, and a week or two may change the aspect of affairs here.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

COLUMBIA, *July* 5, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

Both your dispatches just received. At Shelbyville one section of Hewett's battery and one section Captain Standart's Ohio battery. The other two sections Standart's battery are here at Columbia getting refitted. The artillery at Shelbyville has been put in perfect order. Major Wynkoop's battalion of cavalry has been supplied with carbines

and deficiencies in horses. Three companies are at Shelbyville and one at Stevenson. Colonel Haggard's Fifth Kentucky Cavalry supplied deficiencies in horses. Four companies with carbines and 400 carbines to supply the remainder of the regiment. First Kentucky Cavalry is in truly a deplorable condition. They have been clothed and furnished sabers and revolvers. Trying to discipline them.

JAS. S. NEGLEY,
Brigadier-General.

COLUMBIA, *July* 5, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

I received information last night from Colonel Barnes, at Wartrace, that it was reliably reported to him that the enemy's cavalry, 2,000 strong, were advancing within one day's march of Elk River Bridge, where he had four companies; that he was marching the remainder of his regiment to re-enforce. I ordered two companies of infantry to Wartrace last night, and three companies of cavalry and one section of artillery to join Colonel Price at Tullahoma, with instructions to re-enforce Colonel Barnes if necessary, and directed troops at Shelbyville to be in readiness for any requirement.

JAS. S. NEGLEY,
Brigadier-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *July* 5, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

Your dispatch is received in reference to Lieutenant-Colonel Bennett. I gave him a pass to go and see General Halleck and effect an exchange. He was paroled by General Mitchel and granted the privilege by him of endeavoring to effect an exchange. He was placed on a peculiar parole. He was found lying dangerously ill and delirious at the house of a friend and the written parole left for him to observe when he should have returned to his senses. He observed the parole, although of course not binding, and I was desirous he might effect his exchange; but I never intended he should visit General Halleck's headquarters in the field. At the time he left it was understood that General Halleck's headquarters were at Memphis.

OLIVER D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Huntsville, July 5, 1862.

Brigadier-General NELSON,
Commanding Fourth Division:

The general commanding directs that you furnish such details of men as may be deemed necessary for the purpose of rebuilding and reconstructing the Tennessee and Alabama Railroad to Lieutenant-Colonel Hunton, of Michigan Engineers and Mechanics, who has the work in charge.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

[J. M. WRIGHT,]
Aide-de-Camp and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO.
Huntsville, July 5, 1862.

General R. W. JOHNSON,
Commanding Second Division:

General Buell directs that the regiment you have designated to go on the cars to Bridgeport to-morrow does not start until next morning. It will remain in its camp and send its wagons with your division train, and wagons will be sent out to haul its baggage to the railroad day after to-morrow morning.

In addition to this, you will designate another regiment to go on the cars to-morrow morning at 6 a. m. to Stevenson. Direct the colonel of this regiment to have his baggage and command at the depot by 5:30 a. m., and then to send his baggage train to join your division and march with it, the baggage to go by cars. This regiment is to assist in the repairs of the railroad from Stevenson to the north. Instruct the colonel to push the work with all possible speed and to co-operate with Colonel Innes, of the Engineer Regiment, in this work. Give the colonel of your regiment such orders as will prevent all hesitation on his part in furnishing details for repairs on the road. There are now two companies of the Engineers at the work 2 miles north of Stevenson, and the regiment will go to work at that point. Colonel Innes is ordered to go on the same train as the regiment and show them the work.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

[JAMES B. FRY,]
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 5, 1862.

General GEORGE H. THOMAS, *Tuscumbia:*

Have you the party sent to you by me to run a train? I understand they have been told by some one to go back to Mr. Anderson. Keep them to run the train as soon as it is fixed up.

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 5, 1862.

General GEORGE H. THOMAS, *Tuscumbia:*

Use the train exclusively for sending us forage, for which we are suffering.

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 5, 1862.

Captain BINGHAM, *Nashville:*

We are constantly in want of forage, and by your report to-day you seem to be out at Nashville and Louisville. Report exactly what you can do in sending forage. You should have it accumulating in Nashville. Report daily your shipments of forage and rations.

JAMES B. FRY,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 5, 1862.

Colonel McCOOK, *Reynolds' Station:*

Captain Gaubert, quartermaster, has ordered the cars not to be unloaded any faster at Reynolds' than the wagons are loaded. This won't do. Unload the cars and send them to Nashville fast as possible.

JAMES B. FRY,
Chief of Staff.

BRIDGEPORT, *July 5, 1862.*

Col. J. B. FRY:

SIR: I have commanded the Nineteenth Illinois Volunteers during the period of over seven months of active operations in the field, during which I have seen nothing in the actions of the regiment to merit the insult of being sent to the rear while in the face of the enemy.

As commanding officer I feel the stigma unjustly cast upon the regiment, and hereby tender my resignation, immediate and unconditional, as lieutenant-colonel of the Nineteenth Illinois Volunteers.

JOS. R. SCOTT,
Lieutenant Colonel.

BRIDGEPORT, *July 5, 1862.*

Col. J. B. FRY:

The Eighth Brigade took at Bowling Green provisions enough to feed the whole Third Division and did feed it. The Eighth Brigade took Huntsville, Ala., and with it the line of railroad (137 miles) between Tuscumbia and Stevenson belonging to the Confederate States, with 16 locomotives and about 100 cars, with shops, bridges, and, besides other property, 60 hogsheads of sugar, that supplied the whole of the Third Division until the present time; in all its value would be $2,000,000 turned over to the Government. The Eighth Brigade took cotton fortifications at Decatur, containing about 504 bales, which was turned over to the general commanding Third Division.

I was at the head of my brigade everywhere and always on duty. Neither my name nor the name of my brigade was mentioned in the officials reports or dispatches. Instead of thanks I receive insults; therefore I respectfully tender my unconditional resignation as colonel of Nineteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, to be accepted immediately.

J. B. TURCHIN,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Huntsville, Ala., July 5, 1862.

General WILLIAM S. SMITH,
Commanding Third Division:

In relation to trade, &c., in the town of Huntsville General Buell orders as follows, viz:

The ordinary business and retail trade of the town and vicinity within the lines will not be interfered with except in articles which are contraband and except in special cases where the privilege is abused or the parties by misconduct or marked disloyalty forfeit the claim to it.

Permission to introduce goods for sale must be obtained from the provost-marshal, and no such permission will be granted except to persons who are vouched for as honest and responsible. The penalty for a violation of such regulations as it may be necessary to establish from time to time will be the forfeiture of the whole stock of goods and the revocation of the permission to trade.

You will please make these orders known to the provost-marshal, and have all applications to introduce goods and to trade answered and regulated in accordance with them.

I am, sir, very respectfully your obedient servant.

[JAMES B. FRY,]
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 5, 1862.

Colonel STARKWEATHER, *Battle Creek:*

If attacked in your position you will of course defend it. If the attack should be made with an overwhelming force which you cannot successfully resist you will fall back to a better position, and finally make a determined stand at or beyond Stevenson, so as to protect the railroad. Troops are moving forward and will come promptly to your support if necessary. In any case strengthen your position by intrenchments, felling trees, &c., which can be done very rapidly. Take every precaution to ascertain the movements and strength of the enemy and guard against surprise.

D. C. BUELL.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 93. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO.
Huntsville, Ala., July 5, 1862.

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XII. A general court-martial is hereby ordered to assemble at Athens, Ala., at 10 a. m. on the 7th of July or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of Col. J. B. Turchin, Nineteenth Illinois Volunteers, and such other persons as may properly be brought before it.

DETAIL FOR THE COURT.

1. Brigadier-General Garfield.
2. Col. Jacob Ammen, Twenty-fourth Ohio Volunteers.
3. Col. Curran Pope, Fifteenth Kentucky Volunteers.
4. Col. J. G. Jones, Forty-second Indiana Volunteers.
5. Col. Marc. Mundy, Twenty-third Kentucky Volunteers.
6. Col. T. D. Sedgewick, Second Kentucky Volunteers.
7. Col. [John] Beatty, Third Ohio Volunteers.

Capt. P. T. Swaine, U. S. Infantry, judge-advocate.

The above is the greatest number which can be convened without manifest injury to the service. The court will sit without regard to hours, and will forward to these headquarters the proceedings in each case as it is completed without waiting for the subsequent cases.

The members of the court will on no pretext delay in the performance of their duties as such, nor will they leave there without special authority from these headquarters.

By command of Major-General Buell:

J. M. WRIGHT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., July 6, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK, *Corinth, Miss.:*

MY DEAR SIR: This introduces Governor William Sprague, of Rhode Island. He is now Governor for the third time and Senator-elect of the United States. I know the object of his visit to you. He has my cheerful consent to go, but not my direction. He wishes to get you and part of your force, one or both, to come here. You already know I should be exceedingly glad of this if in your judgment it could be without endangering positions and operations in the Southwest, and I now repeat what I have more than once said by telegraph:

Do not come or send a man if in your judgment it will endanger any point you deem important to hold or endangers or delays the Chattanooga expedition.

Still, please give my friend Governor Sprague a full and fair hearing.

Yours, very truly,

A. LINCOLN.

CORINTH, *July 6, 1862.*

Major-General THOMAS, *Tuscumbia:*

General Rosecrans reports strong demonstrations of the enemy in the direction of Tupelo; also on our right near Kossuth. There is a general movement of the enemy reported. His real design still in doubt. If threatened with superior forces, move this side of Bear Creek and cover Iuka and Eastport. Under no circumstances permit the enemy to get between you and Jacinto.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

BATTLE CREEK, *July 6, 1862.*

Major-General BUELL:

Seventeen box cars loaded with troops are within 2 miles of Bridgeport; have not unloaded yet. Will watch them and report. On an island 4 miles up the river I think there are 300 or 400 infantry. Will investigate.

JOHN C. STARKWEATHER,
Colonel and Acting Brigadier-General, Commanding.

LOUISVILLE, *July 6, 1862.*

Major-General BUELL:

As much forage is sent by railroad as transportation can be got for. Grain has been delivered at Nashville by the river and hay and grain are now on their way by water.

T. SWORDS,
Colonel.

NASHVILLE, *July 7, 1862.*

Col. J. B. FRY:

Telegram received. I cannot accumulate forage here, as it is sent to Reynolds' as fast as it arrives. I sent 400,000 pounds of grain and 55,000

pounds of hay on the 5th. Yesterday I had no forage on hand to send. I can forward 300 tons per day from here to Reynolds' if it is on hand here for shipment. Colonel Swords reports that he cannot send that quantity from Louisville by rail. The river can be used about three weeks longer for very light-draught boats. I am sending forward supplies from here as fast as received and am assisting Colonel Swords all I can to bring supplies to this place.

J. D. BINGHAM,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 7, 1862.

General HALLECK:

Mr. Anderson informs me that if desired Barney, Park & Co., of Dayton, Ohio, will build and deliver at Cairo eighteen box freight cars per week at about $700 each. They want two weeks' notice.

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 7, 1862.

J. B. ANDERSON, *Nashville:*

It is of vital importance that we shall be assured of transportation of supplies from Louisville at an average rate of 300 tons a day at least. Please see that it is arranged with Mr. Guthrie.

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 7, 1862.

J. B. ANDERSON, *Nashville:*

I think you may transfer your force to Decatur road as soon as Elk River Bridge is finished, but will not decide yet. At any rate, if you can put any additional force on that route do so by all means.

D. C. BUELL.

COLUMBIA, *July* 7, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

I send you for consideration the following dispatch:

HEADQUARTERS,
TULLAHOMA, *July* 6 (*via Shelbyville* 7).

Brig. Gen. JAMES S. NEGLEY, *Columbia:*

The information which I telegraphed you yesterday: This informant asserts that the force at Elk River Bridge will be attacked; that the number will be 3,000 instead of 2,000 cavalry; that the assault will be to-day or in the morning certainly; that the informant has conversed with men who can be relied on and who know the enemy are coming. Major Wynkoop with three companies of cavalry and Lieutenant Nell's section reached here at 5 p. m. yesterday. I ordered them to proceed without delay to Elk River Bridge to re-enforce Colonel Barnes, who is there with his command.

S. W. PRICE,
Colonel, Commanding.

JAS. S. NEGLEY,
Brigadier-General.

COLUMBIA, *July* 7, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

Submit you the following dispatch from Colonel Barnes. Captain Standart and two sections artillery, also three companies of Fifth Kentucky Cavalry, are ready to leave here immediately. Do you advise their being sent to Wartrace or Murfreesborough forthwith?

ELK RIVER, NASHVILLE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD, [*July*] 7.

General NEGLEY:

My information and judgment indicate that I should, with my command, remain here for the present. My scouts in direction of Pelham returned last evening and report the enemy, under Adams, Forrest, and Starnes, concentrating at Pelham and Altamont, and that their numbers are large. When concentrated they intend to assault us or you on Wartrace or somewhere along the line, perhaps more than one place. You had better keep your scouts out and a sharp lookout to prevent surprise. My scouts say the roads indicate heavy and late travel of cavalry and wagons in direction of Pelham. They went within 4 miles of Pelham yesterday. Keep me advised. In haste.

SIDNEY M. BARNES,
Eighth Kentucky Infantry.

JAS. S. NEGLEY,
Brigadier-General.

COLUMBIA, *July* 7, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

Your dispatch reads, "You need not go to Athens." Do you intend that I shall remain here until my command is concentrated as per order? There are two companies First Kentucky Cavalry at railroad bridges between this and Franklin. What troops relieve them? No mention is made of Major Wynkoop's battalion of Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry; has it been relieved from my command? There is a large number of injured and unserviceable animals gathered up here. They are a serious expense, and ought to be disposed of. Will I order a board of inspection to condemn and have them sold?

JAS. S. NEGLEY,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 7, 1862.

General NEGLEY, *Columbia:*

Presuming that your orders have been executed, and that the troops are vigilant, it is thought that the force at Tullahoma and Elk River Bridge is sufficient to resist the cavalry attack with which they are threatened. Warn them to be watchful and determined.

JAMES B. FRY,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 7, 1862.

Colonel HAMBRIGHT, *Shelbyville:*

It is presumed you have not yet marched under Special Orders, No. 89. You will at once move your command for the protection of the railroad and bridges from Duck River to Wartrace inclusive, and post

your force as it will best accomplish the object, guarding most carefully the most important bridges. At every bridge erect an inclosed stockade in the strongest position, so as to give an effective infantry defense of the bridge. That at Duck River, where there should be not less than two companies, should be about 40 feet in diameter and perhaps octagonal shape; at the other bridges stockades about 25 feet in diameter. General Negley will send to join you at once that part of Standart's battery and the Fifth Kentucky Cavalry now at Columbia. Post them with your command as may be required. It is the intention to abandon Shelbyville, and any stores there should be removed to the point occupied by the principal part of your command. The object of a force where you are is to guard the Chattanooga road, and you will do all you can with this view, though not specified in this order. Arrange telegraph so as to keep a communication with us.

Copy to General Negley, who will order the artillery and cavalry to move to Colonel Hambright at once.

JAMES B. FRY,
Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, DISTRICT OF THE OHIO,
Tuscumbia, Ala., July 7, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

Your telegram directing me to draw supplies from Eastport and Iuka received. There must be some mistake; I have been drawing from Iuka and Eastport and did not apply for permission to draw from anywhere else. The engineer party sent here by General Buell's order has gone to Decatur to get the engine about being crossed over. I have here six car loads of forage for Decatur, which will go up to-morrow if the engine can pull it. Shall be able to send as much more by the next trip. The forage comes by river, and I get my supplies by the dirt road in my wagons.

Have had some excitement here among the natives, but all is quiet now. Expect to arrest the men who shot Wood's sentinel at the trestle near Courtland to-night or to-morrow. Have arrested young Winston, who lives near this place, for corresponding with the enemy; proof good, though not available in court of justice.

Deserters from Aberdeen, left Thursday last, say Van Dorn's division passed down the Mobile and Ohio Railroad *en route* for East Tennessee. Much sickness and discontent in the army and a great many desertions.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, United States Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 7, 1862.

Colonel SWORDS, *Nashville:*

Captain Bingham reports no forage in Nashville to send forward to-day. Put grain into Nashville faster; don't use the cars for hay. Send grain, and report daily by telegraph how much you send.

D. C. BUELL.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *July* 7, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

One hundred and ninety bales of hay and 26,457 bushels of grain were sent by the road last week. It is sent as cars can be had from day to day. The commissary requires 160 tons daily. The depot is crowded. The road cannot do our business until they get their original rolling stock. I am having forage sent by river to relieve as much as possible.

T. SWORDS.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 7, 1862.

Colonel SWORDS, *Louisville:*

Call into requisition by telegraph or otherwise every boat you can command to push forward supplies, especially forage, to Nashville while the river is high enough. It will probably be navigable for very light boats for three weeks yet. The capacity of the railroad to supply us must also be increased to at least 300 tons a day. It is of vital importance. We are living from day to day on short supplies and our operations are completely crippled.

D. C. BUELL.

CORINTH, *July* 8, 1862.

Major-General BUELL, *Huntsville:*

It seems that the enemy at Tupelo and Okolona are moving, but what is to be their point of attack is doubtful. General Grant thinks it is Memphis, others Corinth or Tuscumbia, and others again your lines at Chattanooga. A few days more may reduce these doubts to a certainty, when our troops will operate accordingly.

The President telegraphs that your progress is not satisfactory and that you should move more rapidly. The long time taken by you to reach Chattanooga will enable the enemy to anticipate you by concentrating a large force to meet you.

I communicate his views, hoping that your movements hereafter may be so rapid as to remove all cause of complaint, whether well founded or not.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 8, 1862.

J. B. ANDERSON, *Nashville:*

Colonel Swords, in speaking of forage, says it is sent as cars can from day to day be had. The commissary requires 160 tons daily. The depot is crowded. The road cannot do our business until they get their original rolling stock. Please look into this matter and report. Communicate with Mr. Guthrie; also let me know exactly what can be done.

JAMES B. FRY,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 8, 1862.

Colonel BUCKLEY, *Stevenson:*

One regiment sent by General Johnson has gone to Bridgeport; one has been ordered to advance and assist the engineers in repairing road north of Stevenson. Stockades are to be built for the defense of every bridge, and the other two regiments will be engaged in this work. Take these two regiments on the cars up to the first break on the Nashville and Chattanooga road, and when there send one regiment to the north as far as Elk River to erect the stockades in that direction, and one back toward Stevenson to erect them in that part of the road. When a stockade is completed a company will be left at it until it is relieved, which will be in a few days, as a regiment (Twenty-fourth Illinois) is designated for that duty. Captain Morton and Captain Bankhead, from this staff, are ordered to superintend the erection of stockades, and will be obeyed accordingly.

JAMES B. FRY.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 8, 1862.

Colonel BUCKLEY, *Larkinsville,*
(Care of General Johnson):

I telegraphed instructions to you at Stevenson to-day. They are modified as follows, viz: You should leave guards, say one company each, at the bridges as you come to them going north on the cars from Stevenson, so as to make the route safe behind you. Doing this you will probably reach the first break with about twenty-five companies, including the regiment at work with the Engineers. Then work at the stockades as directed in my dispatch and instructions to Captain Morton, who will join you to-morrow.

JAMES B. FRY.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 8, 1862.

Colonel HUNTON,
At Elk River, Pulaski, or Reynolds' Station:

If the work on the railroad can be expedited by it you can divide your force and work upon all or several of the bridges at the same time, and call upon General Nelson for additional infantry force. Answer.

JAMES B. FRY,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Huntsville, July 8, 1862.

Captain MORTON:

Colonel Buckley, commanding Fifth Brigade, has been ordered to proceed to-day to Stevenson, and will have three regiments under his command. One of these is directed to aid the Engineer Regiment in repairing the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad north of Stevenson.

The other two are to erect stockades at all the bridges north of Stevenson as high up as Elk River. The two regiments will be taken in the cars from Stevenson up to the first break in the railroad, and then one regiment must be sent forward to erect stockades, and the other back toward Stevenson, erecting them on that part of the line. As the stockades are completed one company will be left at each until relieved by a guard designated for that duty.

The general desires you to prescribe the size and shape of these stockades and to superintend their erection and give such general directions as may be necessary. Captain Bankhead, Fifth United States Infantry, is directed to co-operate with you in this work. Start to-morrow morning. Do nothing to delay or interfere with the repairs of railroad; on the contrary, expedite that work whenever you may find an opportunity to do so.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

[JAMES B. FRY,]
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Huntsville, July 8, 1862.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM S. SMITH,
Commanding Third Division:

SIR: An order was issued from these headquarters several days ago ordering a portion of Colonel Kennett's regiment of cavalry away from the house of Mrs. Robinson, 11 miles from Huntsville, on the Vienna road.

The general commanding desires to know why this order has not been complied with, and also directs that Captain Zano, or Zaner [?], Fourth Ohio Cavalry, be called upon for an explanation as to his using rooms in Mrs. Robinson's house in violation of General Orders, No. 4, II, from these headquarters.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. WRIGHT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 8, 1862.

Captain BINGHAM, *Nashville*, and
Colonel SWORDS, *Louisville:*

How many cavalry horses have you and where are they? We must get possession of them at once. Answer.

JAMES B. FRY,
Chief of Staff.

SHELBYVILLE, *July* 8, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

The Orders, No. 87, has not been received by me, but have received orders from General Negley to call in the companies of my regiment from Wartrace and other points on Chattanooga Railroad. My command is in readiness to march to Athens. General Negley has also notified the detachments composing my command whilst a brigadier-

general that they were relieved from my command from the 7th instant. Major Wynkoop, with three companies of his battalion and section First Kentucky Battery, I ordered to Elk River on the 5th. Fifth Kentucky Cavalry I sent to Wartrace last night. Have couriers between the points and hear from one that the points are in danger. I have no instructions whatever to move any portion of my command since the 5th. I will act upon your instructions immediately.

H. A. HAMBRIGHT.

SHELBYVILLE, *July* 8, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

I received a dispatch from Colonel Barnes stating that he had information of a large force concentrating at Pelham under General Floyd, drawing their supplies from Hillsborough. The forces now stationed along the line of Chattanooga Railroad are Twenty-first Kentucky Infantry, Colonel Price, at Tullahoma; Eighth Kentucky Infantry, Colonel Barnes, at Elk River Bridge; also one section of First Kentucky Battery and three companies of Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry at same place; Colonel Bayles' Fourth Kentucky Cavalry, two companies Fifth Kentucky Cavalry, four companies Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania Infantry between Duck River and Wartrace. I have one company at Shelbyville as provost guard, having in charge a number of prisoners; one company as train guard to Nashville. The initials A. B. G. denote a rank conferred by General Negley while commanding the detachments on the Chattanooga expedition but not assumed. The principal danger from the information would be Elk River. Orders, No. 89, was received at 5 o'clock this evening, the first I knew of it. Shall I remain as per instructions dated the 7th? Previous orders have scattered my command.

H. A. HAMBRIGHT,
Colonel Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania.

COLUMBIA, *July* 8, 1862.

General BUELL:

I am exceedingly anxious to send for my brother's family, now in Mississippi. General Negley refers me to you for permission, which I shall be much obliged to have.

JEROME PILLOW.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 8, 1862.

Capt. W. H. WADE, *Decatur:*

The first thing for you to do is to take a strong position as convenient as possible both to the railroad and ferry. Strengthen it by intrenchments and any other means that may be most available. This should be done instantly. I have ordered a regiment of infantry and battery of artillery to the river opposite you. The object of your force is to protect the railroad; therefore you must not confine yourself to a de-

fensive position unless the force of the enemy should render it necessary, but endeavor as far as you can safely to patrol the road with a portion of your force and try if possible to keep open communication with the station beyond you.

JAMES B. FRY.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Huntsville, July 8, 1862.

T. W. PATE,
Late Captain Thirty-seventh Indiana Volunteers:

SIR: I am directed to say that as you are cashiered by sentence of a general court-martial, promulgated December 26, 1861, it is not admissible to muster you again into the service of the United States.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. WRIGHT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Huntsville, July 8, 1862.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS L. CRITTENDEN,
Commanding Fifth Division:

SIR: The general commanding directs that when you march to-morrow morning you leave the Thirteenth Ohio in camp for a special service; the baggage will remain with it, but the wagons will march with the division. You will please direct Colonel Hawkins, commanding Thirteenth Ohio, to report to Brigadier-General Smith, commanding Third Division, to-night. The regiment will join you again in a few days by cars.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. WRIGHT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JULY 8, 1862.

Brigadier-General WOOD:

Send a regiment of infantry, under a judicious colonel, and one battery of artillery to the river opposite Decatur to-morrow. Let them take a position as near as practicable to the landing, without exposing them to being cut off by artillery playing from the other shore on their line of retreat. The general desires you to go down yourself to see the troops posted. The object is to give support to the companies on the other side at Decatur. I send you a copy of the dispatch which causes this order. It is not designed to re-enforce Decatur by crossing troops against any formidable attack, and in no case to a greater extent than with a section of artillery and perhaps a few companies of infantry, and this will not be done until the nature of the attack is ascertained. If such a re-enforcement, or about that, should not be sufficient to meet the danger,

* The Register, however, shows that he was recommissioned May 21, 1862, and resigned April 18, 1863.

then the object of the force on this side will be to cover the retreat of the force from the other. Leave the force there until recalled.

Have reports by telegraph sent me of anything important.

You will visit the other side of the river and see that the officer there has taken a good position and strengthens it by intrenchments.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES B. FRY,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Huntsville, July 8, 1862.

Brigadier-General WOOD,
Commanding Sixth Division:

General Buell directs that the headquarters and two battalions of the Third Ohio Cavalry march at once to Woodville, a point on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad about 20 miles east of Huntsville. It is thought that the cavalry may find a fair road direct from Mooresville to Woodville, passing to the south of Huntsville, avoiding Huntsville, carrying them through a good country for forage, and over which it is desirable to scout. You will therefore direct that guides and information be sought on this point. If the road is found to answer for the troops only the train can be sent via Huntsville. If you fail entirely in finding such a road then let them move through Huntsville. The command should take three days' rations in haversacks and should purchase their own forage on the route. They will be supplied at Woodville by the railroad. Report the departure of the command and direct the colonel to report promptly his arrival at Woodville, that supplies may be sent to him. They must pay for the forage he takes on the march, and prevent all depredations upon the people. Bands of rebel cavalry and guerrillas infest the country south of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, and your cavalry should be vigilant and active on the march and after its arrival at Woodville.

Further instructions will be sent when the colonel reports his arrival at Woodville.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

[JAMES B. FRY,]
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

LARKINSVILLE, *July* 8, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Chief of Staff:

I telegraphed General Smith, but received no reply. Two trains will be down in a few minutes. Shall I send the troops of Colonel Buckley forward on them? Please reply at once.

R. W. JOHNSON,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Huntsville, July 8, 1862.

Brig. Gen. R. W. JOHNSON,
Commanding Second Division:

General Buell directs that you send two regiments from the brigade from which the other regiments were sent by cars to Stevenson, letting

them take the train at Larkinsville or such other point as General Smith may designate. Send the brigade commander with them and let him at Stevenson assume command there of his other regiments. Instruct the brigade commander to use his force for protecting the railroad from Stevenson north (toward Nashville) and for expediting the work upon it. Report what regiment you have sent forward.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. WRIGHT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

COLUMBIA, *July* 8, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

At Reynolds' Station, two companies Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania; at Lynnville, two companies Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania; at Culleoka, one company Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania; at Duck River Bridge, one company First Kentucky Cavalry; at Franklin, one company Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry. Have no further control, but have inquired; will send you report as soon as received. There is constant danger of the bridges being destroyed; several attempts, one nearly successful, have been made. There are numerous straggling parties of returned cavalry and guerrillas infesting the lower counties, who are constantly committing depredations. As they are aided in a measure by the disloyal citizens it is hardly possible to drive them all away. If no cavalry can be distributed along the railroad it will be necessary to mount a few of the infantry to scout and patrol.

JAS. S. NEGLEY,
Brigadier-General.

NASHVILLE, *July* 9, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

Telegram received. I have 200 cavalry horses on hand fit to issue. Shall I send for more?

J. D. BINGHAM,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 9, 1862.

Capt. BINGHAM, *Nashville:*

Five hundred horses are wanted at once for Kennett's cavalry. Other regiments will also want horses. Colonel Swords was some weeks ago ordered to buy 5,000. They should be sent forward as rapidly as possible. Send the 500 here for Colonel Kennett.

JAMES B. FRY,
Chief of Staff.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *July* 9, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

Horses are coming in; about 200 on hand; cannot send them by rail without interfering with other supplies. Shall I have them driven? Generals Morgan and Boyle are also requiring horses.

T. SWORDS.

WARTRACE, *July* 9, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

Dispatch received from Colonel Barnes, but I doubt the truth of the report. I have received two dispatches from him since, reporting a force of 20,000, which is not confirmed. Pelham is 35 miles from this point. Scouts of the Fourth Kentucky Cavalry were at Hillsborough yesterday. Found all quiet. Found no stores of any kind.

H. A. HAMBRIGHT,
Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 9, 1862.

Colonel HAMBRIGHT, *Shelbyville:*

Pelham is about 10 or 12 miles from you, and it is expected you will inform yourself as to the truth of the report that large forces are concentrating there under Floyd. In reporting give the sources of your information. Obey the instructions of the 7th for the present.

JAMES B. FRY,
Chief of Staff.

SHELBYVILLE, *July* 9, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

I have moved five more companies of my command to Wartrace this a. m.—7 o'clock. Will arrange telegraphic communication as soon as I get there.

H. A. HAMBRIGHT,
Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 9, 1862.

Colonel BARNES, *Elk River Bridge:*

You report General Floyd at Pelham and General Harris with 20,000 troops at Altamont. These points are within about 10 miles of you, and it is expected that you will get information for certain whether the large forces you represent are so near you. In reporting give the source of your information.

JAMES B. FRY,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 9, 1862.

Colonel MCCOOK, *Reynolds' Station:*

Tell me, in pounds, how much subsistence stores your wagons carry on an average. Answer.

JAMES B. FRY,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 9, 1862.

General NELSON, *Camp near Athens:*

General Buell directs that you send a regiment to-morrow morning under the most suitable officer you have to the tunnel on the north

of Elk River to put it in order for wagons. Instruct the regiment as follows: Let the loose stone ballast be thrown out from the track against the walls of the tunnel on each side so as to clear a wagon way; then if the floor of the tunnel is found rough and covered with sharp points of stone dirt must be hauled in and the inequalities covered and the road-bed be made smooth. Good approaches to the tunnel should be made, and a turn-out constructed at each end by planking, as at a road crossing. One regiment should be detailed with its teams. It should go well provided with picks and shovels. The work can be done in one day if the regiment work diligently.

JAMES B. FRY,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 9, 1862.

General NELSON, *Camp near Athens:*

The commissary at Athens is ordered to issue but one day's rations at a time. All in excess of this is necessary to keep the troops in advance alive. Do not therefore interfere with this order. You must also send all the men called for by Colonel Hunton to assist in repairing the railroad. Our existence depends on the early completion of that road from Reynolds' Station down to Elk River.

Direction to operator: Copy of this to Colonel Hunton.

JAMES B. FRY,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 9, 1862.

General NELSON, *Camp near Athens:*

Colonel Hunton, Michigan Engineers, reports from Elk River that he called on you for details on Sunday and that they have not yet reported. The general desires you to fill these calls and see that the details are promptly conducted to Colonel Hunton, where he may be at work at this time at Elk River.

JAMES B. FRY,
Chief of Staff.

ATHENS, *July 9, 1862.*

Col. J. B. FRY:

The telegram from Colonel Hunton asking for a detail reached me last night at 12 o'clock. The Thirty-first Indiana Regiment marched this morning to Elk River to answer calls for details. By the orders the commissaries and quartermasters at the depot here are acting under my division is in absolute want for rations. I should like such orders to be given as would enable them to supply me as well as the division beyond.

W. NELSON,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Huntsville, July 9, 1862.

Capt. OLIVER D. GREENE,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Headquarters District of the Ohio:

SIR: I have received this day your letter of the 7th instant, inclosing a copy of a letter addressed by you to the provost-marshal of Nashville, ordering him to inflict an infamous punishment on one Captain De Pugh,* Second Tennessee Volunteers, and also a copy of the provost-marshal's reply, declining to execute the order. In answer to your inquiry whether or not the general approves of your action in this matter I am directed to inform you that your letter is disapproved, except in so far as it requires the prisoner to be turned over to the civil authorities for trial. The evidence in the case should go with the prisoner into the hands of the civil authorities. It is regretted that you should have taken a step which might result in bringing the authority of the district commander into contempt. The certificate of disability and De Pugh's receipt for $25 are herewith returned.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES B. FRY,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 9, 1862.

Captain GREENE, *Nashville:*

Send orders to Colonel Matthews, Fifty-first Ohio, to proceed with his regiment at once to Tullahoma instead of coming here. Arrange it so the orders will overtake him. Report your receipt of this and let me know when Matthews gets the order.

JAMES B. FRY.

NASHVILLE, *July 9, 1862.*

Col. J. B. FRY, *Huntsville, Ala.:*

I am in receipt of a dispatch from Boyle, who says that four companies Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry were terribly whipped near Tompkinsville, Ky., to-day by a thousand rebel cavalry under Starnes, who are now rapidly advancing on Bowling Green.

I have directed Colonel Miller to send the Eleventh Michigan by special train to Bowling Green as soon as possible to protect that bridge. Dr. Clifford sends me word that a friend of his just from Chattanooga says that Harry Heth is now on his way with 7,000 cavalry to make a raid into Nashville and vicinity.

OLIVER D. GREENE,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Huntsville, July 9, 1862.

Colonel WALKER,
Commanding Thirty-fifth Indiana Volunteers, Fayetteville:

SIR: If you have not yet marched in compliance with Special Orders, No. 89, of July 1, you will, instead of coming in this direction, proceed

* Arrested for procuring fraudulent discharges of United States soldiers.

at once with your regiment to Elk River Bridge, on the Chattanooga Railroad, and await there further orders, defending that point if necessary. If there are stores or property to be left at Fayetteville a guard, if not more than a company, must be left in charge of them. Report by bearer upon your position, condition of things at Fayetteville, and the length of time it will take you to get to Elk River Bridge. Report your arrival at that point.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES B. FRY,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *July* 9, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

I received Special Orders, No. 89, by mail but not by telegraph yesterday, and have notified Eighth Kentucky, Hewett's battery, Ninth Michigan, Third Minnesota. I report the stations of troops under my command as ordered: Third Minnesota stationed at Murfreesborough; Ninth Michigan at Murfreesborough, except four companies at Tullahoma; Twenty-first Kentucky stationed at Tullahoma; Eighth Kentucky stationed at present at Elk River Bridge, except one company at Wartrace; Hewett's battery, four pieces at Murfreesborough and two at Tullahoma; Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, one battalion at Murfreesborough; Fourth Kentucky Cavalry, one squadron at Murfreesborough and four companies at Wartrace or below there on the bridges. The bridge guards below here are usually one company strong. Colonel Hambright, commanding at Shelbyville, has made some dispositions of his troops lately of which I am not advised. The cavalry at Wartrace (Fourth Kentucky) is not under my command. Report to these headquarters.

H. C. LESTER,
Colonel, Commanding Twenty-third Brigade.

DECATUR, *July* 9, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

Despatches per special messenger received this morning. Ordered headquarters and two battalions cavalry to march as soon as practicable to Woodville. No other practicable route than by Huntsville. Left orders to report their departure immediately to you. Have a regiment of infantry on the other side. It marched down the railway. Battery is coming down by wagon roads. I have given Captain Wade such instructions as will in my opinion, if vigorously carried out, repulse a light attack or enable him to pass to the north side of the river readily if attacked in force.

TH. J. WOOD,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Huntsville, July 9, 1862.

J. B. ANDERSON, *Huntsville, Ala.:*

SIR: In reply to your communication of the 3d instant, suggesting that permanent bridges be erected before the winter freshets over cer-

tain streams on the Nashville and Decatur and Nashville and Chattanooga Railroads, I am directed by the major-general commanding to say that he desires you to take immediate steps to erect permanent structures at the points designated in your letter.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. WRIGHT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Huntsville, July 9, 1862.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS L. CRITTENDEN,
Commanding Fifth Division:

SIR: In the morning report of your division of July 8, 275 men of the Eighteenth* Ohio Volunteers are reported sick because they have no clothes. I am directed by the commanding general to say that this is an improper report; well men should not be reported sick because they are in want of clothing. Want of clothing at this time in your command is not excusable on the part of your officers. There was abundance held at Pittsburg Landing, Hamburg, and Eastport for the Army, and nothing was necessary to get it but a proper effort on the part of regimental commanders.

The general directs that requisitions now be sent in to give each man the outfit prescribed by Special Orders, No. 20. The clothing will be furnished as soon as the routes to Nashville are opened, probably a week or ten days hence.

The general also desires you to investigate and see whether the clothing of the Eighteenth Ohio has been actually worn-out or has been thrown away or sold.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. WRIGHT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Huntsville, July 9, 1862.

Lieutenant-Colonel BURKE, *Provost-Marshal:*

SIR: It appears that both officers and soldiers come in on the cars from the east and the west (mainly the former) and are permitted to land and go about the town without being required by the provost guard to show by what authority they are absent from their duties. A guard should be at the depot, and all who cannot show proper authority for their absence from their posts should be arrested and their cases reported daily for disposition. In addition to this, by frequent patrols through the city and around the public houses you should arrest all soldiers found without passes. Officers found in the city without leave and who are not in the performance of their official duties must be ordered to their posts, and if they fail to comply must be arrested and their cases reported. This does not apply to the officers of the staff departments or general staff, whose duties may call them to and fro at any moment.

* This must refer to the Thirteenth or Nineteenth Ohio; the Eighteenth was not in Crittenden's division.

Please report what instructions you have on this subject and what your practice is.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES B. FRY.

DECATUR [*July* 9, 1862].

Col. J. B. FRY:

I have the honor to inform you that I have succeeded in safely landing the engine Sam. Cruse on this shore of the river. When I arrived here yesterday about 1 p. m. the boat that was to convey the engine was but partially framed. Since then we have completed the boat, launched it, and she has made a successful trip with her valuable cargo.

A. D. STREIGHT,
Colonel.

DECATUR, *July* 9, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

I have just been informed that the telegraph line has been torn down and a water tank burned 15 miles from this point. This was done by regular Confederate troops. There were 65 engaged in doing this work, so the citizens told me who gave me the information. I shall take 50 men and repair the damage? The train has not arrived.

W. H. WADE,
Captain, Commanding Post.

DECATUR, *July* 9, 1862.

Major-General BUELL:

SIR: The train has not arrived and I do not know why it is detained. The enemy did not make his appearance last night, but I am satisfied that he has a regiment at or near Danville. This force may have taken the train between here and Tuscumbia. The water tank at Courtland was burned yesterday. I will send a messenger to Courtland.

W. H. WADE,
Captain, Thirty-first Ohio Volunteers.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, DISTRICT OF THE OHIO,
Tuscumbia, July 9, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK, *Corinth:*

Have heard nothing from the East to-day and therefore presume everything is all quiet.

There are no signs of the enemy's scouts near Frankfort or Russellville. A negro boy came in to-day, from Columbus last Friday. He says they are fortifying and not over 6,000 strong, and have a good many sick. He heard some talk of troops going to Richmond, but saw none leave Columbus. Saw no pickets after getting 2 miles this side of Columbus.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

CORINTH, MISS., *July* 10, 1862.
(Received 5 p. m.)

The PRESIDENT:

Governor Sprague is here. If I were to go to Washington I could advise but one thing: to place all the forces in North Carolina, Virginia, and Washington under one head and hold that head responsible for the result.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

REYNOLDS' STATION, *July* 10, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

Average weight of subsistence carried by wagons from 2,100 to 2,200 pounds. Bridge over creek here will be completed by Monday next. Three companies of Michigan Engineers are at work at Elk River Bridge and three more will meet this detachment at trestle work this side of river.

EDWARD M. McCOOK,
Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 10, 1862.

Colonel McCOOK,
Commanding at Reynolds' Station:

The general does not desire the oath of allegiance presented to all citizens. Where deserters and discharged soldiers from the rebel army come in your lines they must take the oath or be sent into Nashville as prisoners. In case of ordinary civilians the general wishes you to exercise a wise discretion in the privileges you grant and the restrictions you place upon them.

JAMES B. FRY.

HDQRS. SIXTH DIVISION, ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Mooresville, Ala., July 10, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Chief of Staff:

SIR: I telegraphed you to-day to have a train sent down to move some of the corn which my command has collected here. It is with extreme difficulty I can get enough subsistence from Athens to meet the current wants of my division. In fact it is impossible to get a full supply of the constituent parts of the rations. In the essential article of salt the supply has been altogether below the allowance for more than a month. As a consequence it has been impracticable to issue as much fresh beef to the troops as would have been judicious. My commissary has no salt on hand and has not been able to draw any for several days. I beg the commanding general will have these matters corrected.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

TH. J. WOOD,
Brigadier-General Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 10, 1862.

Col. A. D. STREIGHT, *opposite Decatur:*

The recruits from Alabama had better join regiments now in service. Explain to them on this point. It would be difficult for them to organize companies and regiments of their own—no Governor to aid them, no clothing, arms, or equipments to give them, and no officers to assist them. They would not get pay until they were organized and would probably fail. By joining any old regiment their pay commences at once; they come under officers who know how to provide and take care of them and no difficulty arises. Tell them to enlist as recruits in any of our regiments and assist them to do so in any way required.

JAMES B. FRY.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, DISTRICT OF THE OHIO,
Tuscumbia, Ala., July 10, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK, *Corinth:*

I hear that a force of the enemy's cavalry is encamped on the hills south of Courtland awaiting an opportunity to do some damage to the railroad. I think they can be captured if located where they are reported to be, and will start a command after them as soon as my scouts come in. They no doubt cut the telegraph wire. I will send up tomorrow and have that repaired. A deserter from Tupelo, arrived today, reports two brigades there. They are moving south; he says to Richmond; I think to Chattanooga.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *July* 10, 1862.

His Excellency ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United States:

Last night I received dispatches from General Boyle, commanding in Kentucky, stating that a raid by a cavalry force of 2,000 has been made into Kentucky, and asking me to send one or two regiments to his relief. This morning I have three more dispatches from same source, asking that troops be sent immediately, as the raid is of magnitude. Capt. O. D. Greene, assistant adjutant-general of Buell's staff, who exercises command over troops here so far as to order them wherever he wishes, refuses to take notice of these dispatches and afford the necessary relief for Kentucky and Tennessee. This attack is aimed at the highway—the Louisville and Nashville Railroad—which should be protected by all means, as necessary for the safety of this place and all Middle Tennessee. This Captain Greene has not only refused to co-operate with me, but has used his position as assistant adjutant-general in locating the troops here directly in opposition to my views and with great damage to the cause. Right in face of these important dispatches an order sending away nearly all the force from this place is persisted in. I consider the policy which has been pursued by Buell's adjutant-general here in the absence of Buell as most decidedly detrimental to the public interest. My opinion is that he is at this time in complicity with the traders here, and shall therefore have him arrested and sent

beyond the influence of rebels and traders if he is not immediately removed.

Your letter of the 3d received. I thank you for it.

The number of troops suggested can and will be raised in Tennessee. As to an expression of public opinion, as soon as the rebel army can be expelled from East Tennessee there can and will be an expression of public opinion that will surprise you; but I am constrained to say one thing, as I said to you repeatedly in the fall, General Buell is not the man to redeem East Tennessee. The troops to be raised and concentrated at this point must be placed under the command and control of some one familiar with and identified with Tennessee, and Governor Campbell will be a good selection.

Mr. President, since I reached this place there has been a struggle and a contest going on between the provost-marshals, brigadier-generals, and staff officers of General Buell, which has retarded the reaction and development of Union sentiment here. All I ask is to be sustained by the President. Please send an answer immediately, as it is highly important to properly dispose of the small force we have and that Captain Greene shall not be allowed to damage the cause we are laboring to maintain.

With great respect,

ANDREW JOHNSON.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *July* 10, 1862.

His Excellency ABRAHAM LINCOLN, *President:*

Captain Greene, professing to act by authority of General Buell, who has not been here since March, defies my authority and issues orders nullifying my acts. He has since my dispatch to you of this afternoon put Lewis D. Campbell, Sixty-ninth Ohio Volunteers, and provost-marshal, under arrest, because he obeyed an order I issued to him as provost-marshal, and has appointed a provost-marshal in whom I have no confidence. I was informed by dispatch from Secretary of War that the Sixty-ninth Ohio was ordered to report to me. I desire an order from you at once reinstating Colonel Campbell and a transfer of Captain Greene to some post beyond the limits of this State. This change must be made as necessary to our successful operations here. The commission I hold, as I conceive, gives me full and ample power to appoint a provost-marshal, yet I prefer the order from you. I must have the means to execute my orders or abandon the undertaking.

With great respect,

ANDREW JOHNSON,
Military Governor.

NASHVILLE, *July* 10, 1862.

Major-General BUELL:

Last night I received dispatch from General Boyle at Frankfort stating rebels' advanced force of 2,000 had made a raid on Kentucky and asking that a force be sent to his relief from here.

I have just received the following dispatch:

FRANKFORT, KY., *July* 9, 1862.

Governor JOHNSON:

Cannot Colonel Miller send a force in the rear to cut off these rebels? I beg you will communicate with General Buell and have cavalry force sent to Sparta—sufficient

force to cut off those rebels. The one regiment will answer if the movement is made in the rear.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

I hope we may be able to cut off their retreat.

ANDREW JOHNSON,
Military Governor.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 10, 1862.

General NEGLEY, *Columbia:*

Colonel Board's cavalry has been ordered from Savannah to Columbia. It must go at once to Murfreesborough. Send orders to it to this effect by special messenger and escort and inform me as soon as possible of the whereabouts of the regiment. It should be near Columbia by this time if it got the orders to march at proper time.

JAMES B. FRY.

Abstract from Tri-Monthly Return of the District of the Ohio, Maj. Gen. D. C. Buell commanding, for July 10, 1862.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present for duty.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of field artillery.	Aggregate last return.	Present for duty, equipped.		
	Officers.	Men.						Infantry.	Artillery.	Cavalry.
District staff	20	.....	20	20	21	...	21	.....	.....	.....
Staff officers at Dept. Hdqrs.	24	.....	24	25	25	....	25	.....	.....	.....
SECOND DIVISION.										
Brigadier-General McCOOK.										
Staff	6	.....	6	6	10	....	10	6	.....	.....
Artillery	9	309	318	335	391	18	391	.....	318	.....
Cavalry	11	187	198	204	299	....	299	.....	.....	198
Infantry	333	7,503	7,836	8,176	11,220	....	11,219	7,836	.....	.....
Total Second Division	359	7,999	8,358	8,721	11,920	18	11,919	7,842	318	198
THIRD DIVISION.										
Major-General MITCHEL.										
Staff	9	.....	9	9	10	....	10	.....	.....	.....
Artillery	18	403	421	459	545	....	546	.....	.....	.....
Cavalry	35	755	790	922	1,268	....	1,270	.....	.....	.....
Michigan Engineers and Mechanics	3	114	117	172	175	....	175	.....	.....	.....
Infantry	420	9,244	9,664	10,381	13,407	....	13,418	.....	.....	.....
Total Third Division	485	10,516	11,001	11,943	15,405	....	15,419	.....	.....	.....
FOURTH DIVISION.										
Brigadier-General NELSON.										
Staff	3	.....	3	3	4	....	4	.....	.....	.....
Artillery	8	353	361	398	482	....	482	.....	.....	.....
Cavalry	35	597	632	823	914	....	914	.....	.....	.....
Infantry	282	6,004	6,286	6,781	10,949	....	10,954	7,082	.....	.....
Total Fourth Division	328	6,954	7,282	8,005	12,349	....	12,354	7,082	.....	.....

Abstract from Tri-Monthly Return of the District of the Ohio, Maj. Gen. D. C. Buell commanding, for July 10, 1862—Continued.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present for duty.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of field artillery.	Aggregate last return.	Present for duty, equipped.		
	Officers.	Men.						Infantry.	Artillery.	Cavalry.
FIFTH DIVISION.										
Brigadier-General CRITTENDEN.										
Staff	7		7	7	7		7			
Artillery	9	238	247	254	291	12	285			
Artillery Reserve	24	611	635	676	879	28	879			
Infantry	192	3,193	3,385	3,587	5,941		5,952			
Total Fifth Division	232	4,042	4,274	4,524	7,118	40	7,123			
SIXTH DIVISION.										
Brigadier-General WOOD.										
Staff	10		10	10	10		10			
Artillery	13	280	293	320	404		404			
Infantry	326	5,940	6,266	7,128	10,041		10,055			
Total Sixth Division	349	6,220	6,569	7,458	10,455		10,469			
SEVENTH DIVISION.										
Brigadier-General MORGAN.										
Staff	6		6	6	6		6			
Artillery	11	297	308	344	384	22	384			
Cavalry	5	57	62	82	394		394			
Signal Corps	5	10	15	15	15		15			
Infantry	414	8,095	8,509	9,608	11,684		11,695			
Total Seventh Division	441	8,459	8,900	10,055	12,483	22	12,494			
SEVENTH BRIGADE.										
Brigadier-General NEGLEY.										
Staff	9		9	9	12		12			
Infantry	157	3,675	3,832	4,110	5,159		5,129	2,623		
Total Seventh Brigade	166	3,675	3,841	4,119	5,171		5,141	2,623		
FORCES AT NASHVILLE.										
Col. J. F. MILLER.										
Staff	4		4	4	4		4			
Infantry	154	3,197	3,351	3,770	4,414		4,411	1,507		
Cavalry	19	163	182	197	249		311			
Total forces at Nashville	177	3,360	3,537	3,971	4,667		4,726	1,507		
UNATTACHED.										
Artillery	5	106	111	119	168		168			
Cavalry	120	2,423	2,543	2,841	3,411		2,300			
Infantry	84	1,926	2,010	2,290	2,652		2,652			
Signal Corps (Lieutenant Merrill)	18	43	61	62	62					
Michigan Engineers and Mechanics (Colonel Innes)	24	327	351	462	763		770			
Total unattached commands	251	4,825	5,076	5,774	7,056		5,890			
Cavalry Brigade (Colonel McCook)	34	540	574	745	1,214		1,214			
Grand total Dist. of Ohio	2,866	56,590	59,456	65,360	87,884	80	86,795			

WAR DEPARTMENT, *July* 11, 1862.

Hon. ANDREW JOHNSON:

MY DEAR SIR: Yours of yesterday is received. Do you not, my good friend, perceive that what you ask is simply to put you in command in the West? I do not suppose you desire this. You only wish to control in your own localities; but this you must know may derange all other posts. Can you not and will you not have a full conference with General Halleck? Telegraph him, and meet him at such place as he and you can agree upon. I telegraph him to meet you and confer fully with you.

A. LINCOLN.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *July* 11, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK, *Corinth:*

Governor Johnson, at Nashville, is in great trouble and anxiety about a raid into Kentucky. The Governor is a true and a valuable man—indispensable to us in Tennessee. Will you please get in communication with him, and have a full conference with him before you leave for here? I have telegraphed him on the subject.

A. LINCOLN.

CORINTH, *July* 11, 1862.

Major-General BUELL:

I want to hear from you.

H. W. HALLECK.

HUNTSVILLE, *July* 11, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK:

I appreciate the importance of moving promptly, though it is idle to suppose that the enemy, with his railroad communication complete and our line difficult and broken, will not always be able to anticipate us at any important point. I regret that it is necessary to explain the circumstances which must make my progress seem slow, though perhaps it is not to be expected that they should otherwise be understood. I understand what you have given me to do. If permitted I expect to accomplish it without any unnecessary delay and in such a manner as neither to jeopardize my army nor its honor nor trifle with the lives of loyal citizens betrayed to the vengeance of their enemies by a promised protection and hurried abandonment. The advance on Chattanooga must be made with the means of acting in force; otherwise it will either fail or prove a profitless and transient prize. The railroad communication as far as Stevenson must be surely established from that point. The transportation must at first be by wagons for 25 miles. The river must be crossed by a pontoon bridge, which I am now preparing. It is not possible to establish the requisite communication by any means of ferrying which we can provide. These arrangements are being pushed forward as industriously as possible. The troops are moving forward to the terminus of the railroad without any unnecessary delay, and one division has already arrived there. It ought to be borne in mind that they have had a march of about 200 miles to make, with a large train, in hot weather, crossing a wide river by a ferry. The reports of General

Mitchel led me to expect that the Chattanooga road would be completed by the first of this month. I do not censure him for being mistaken. I have nearly doubled the force on it and it cannot be finished before Monday next. The gap of 22 miles on the Decatur road, the one we are dependent upon for supplies, has, from the character of the road made it more expeditious to take another route, 40 miles long, and it requires every wagon that can be possibly spared to keep the troops from starving, and at that we are living from day to day. We consume of provisions alone about 100,000 pounds daily, which with our animals in their present condition requires about 60 wagons to carry. The trip cannot be made, going and coming, in less than five days; 350 wagons are therefore required to haul provisions alone over this gap; to haul forage over the same distance even at half rations would require 700 more. We are using about 500 wagons, managing with great difficulty to subsist our animals mainly on the country, already nearly exhausted of supplies. It will thus be seen that we cannot advance beyond Stevenson until the road is completed so as to release the wagons not absolutely required in rear. These animals are getting out timber for boats, which will be finished as soon as possible. These are matters of fact which cannot be gratifying. The dissatisfaction of the President pains me exceedingly.

I request that this dispatch may be communicated to him.

D. C. BUELL,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 11, 1862.

Colonel SWORDS, *Louisville:*

Have the locks on Green river repaired immediately, and be prepared at any moment to send supplies that way. Report when the workmen will be on the ground.

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 11, 1862.

General NEGLEY, *Columbia*,
Colonel LESTER, *Murfreesborough*,
Colonel HAMBRIGHT, *Shelbyville or Wartrace*,
COMMANDING OFFICER, *Tullahoma*,
COMMANDING OFFICER, *Elk River Bridge, Chattanooga Road:*

A party of about 200 Starnes' cavalry captured a cotton and sutler's train at 12 last night, about 16 miles north of Huntsville, on Fayetteville road. Half of the party, with the wagons, went toward Winchester and the other half toward Shelbyville. Be on the alert and try and intercept them. The cavalry along the line south of Murfreesborough should watch the roads and scour the country for this purpose, and infantry posted on the thoroughfares over which the rebels with their prize could escape. This information is sent to commanding officers at Columbia, Murfreesborough, Wartrace, Shelbyville, Tullahoma, and Elk River. The cavalry should be notified by the officer nearest to them who gets this dispatch. Commanding officer at Elk River will communicate this information to the troops south of him and act in concert with them.

JAMES B. FRY,
Chief of Staff.

HUNTSVILLE, *July* 11, 1862.

General GEORGE H. THOMAS, *Tuscumbia, Ala.:*

The telegraph, as you are aware, has been down since the 8th instant between Tuscumbia and Decatur. On that day Captain Wade, Thirty-first Ohio, commanding at Decatur, reported as follows:

JULY 8, 1862.

I was informed this evening that Colonel Clanton's regiment of rebel cavalry was at Danville and intended to make an attack on this place. I arrested two men who came into this place this evening, and they said they had left Danville yesterday, and they had passed three companies of this regiment at Moulton, and that they believed the rest of the regiment was at Danville.

The wire between here and Tuscumbia has been cut and the train which was due here at 5 o'clock has not arrived.

I have two companies of infantry, numbering 150, and can hold my position against a regiment without artillery.

Will you send some artillery here?

W. H. WADE,
Captain, Thirty-first Ohio Volunteers.

A regiment and battery from Wood's division was at once ordered to the river opposite Decatur, and General Wood went in person and prepared defense, and gave such instructions as were necessary. Captain Wade, with 50 men and a telegraph party, went forward on the 9th instant to find the break and make repairs, and the operator was to communicate with you from the break. I suppose he failed to do so. On the 9th the operator at Decatur reported that 16 miles from Decatur the water tank was burned and the track torn up. It is also reported that the track has been torn up and the tank burned 20 miles west of Decatur and that the wire has been cut in some places, and that this has been done by parties of rebel cavalry, the largest being reported as 65. A party of 30 burned a tank but 6 miles from Decatur at 10 a. m. yesterday. It will probably be very difficult to keep this route open as one to be used for supplies, and the labor of getting supplies across the river will be very great; hence the general will not expect much from it, but he deems it important still to keep the line open, and with this view it will be best for you to run a guard train over the road, say, twice a day. This train, if you can make it up, should consist of an engine and two cars and carry about 50 men. By passing it over the road it may succeed or rather may help in keeping the route open. As we will not expect supplies in any great quantities from you you can use one of the engines intended to haul supplies for the guard train. The telegraph line must be kept up as constantly as possible. The most effectual protection you can afford this line is by covering the approaches to it from the south and scouring the country as thoroughly as your cavalry force can do it.

Some 80 or 90 citizens from this county about 25 miles south have come in to enlist in our army. As many more are represented as trying to get in but prevented by the rebel cavalry and guerrillas. General Wood is to-day ordered to send a regiment of infantry with the cavalry, without baggage, to cover the approach of such as desire to come in. The regiment will not go more than 25 miles nor be absent more than three or four days.

We have heard nothing of you since the wire was cut on the 8th nor of the train that was to have reached Decatur that evening. It is presumed you are looking into the difficulties from Tuscumbia and that you will do from that direction whatever the case demands. Please report in full by the bearer.

Telegraph just received from Captain Wade, which is as follows:

DECATUR, *July* 11, 1862.

Major-General BUELL:

SIR: Agreeably to your orders I took 50 men, marched to the break in the telegraph wire, found it down half a mile, repaired it all except putting up one piece of wire between two of the poles, this wire having been burned. Yesterday morning the rebels burned the water tank and bridge at Trinity, 6 miles from this place. Between here and the bridge over Fox Creek there are ten bridges or trestles, any one of which if burned would delay the train for several days.

I do not believe that there is any considerable force of the enemy in this vicinity, all the burning on the road having been done by a party of about 30, and these do not belong to regular Confederate Army, but are citizens. All the planters along the line as far as I went are gone from home. The negroes say that they come back every few days. These are the men who are doing the business.

All the whites whom I saw told me that there was 250 of the cavalry belonging to Boughton's squadron, who burned the water tanks and bridges, but the negroes say there were only 30 or 40. The train came up as far as Courtland on Wednesday, and the engine being out of order it left the train and ran back; have heard nothing from it since.

If I had a full company of cavalry and permission to operate on the offensive I can protect the railroad and telegraph for a distance of 10 miles.

The wire is cut in several places between Courtland and Tuscumbia. Could not communicate with General Thomas.

W. H. WADE,
Captain.

It will be necessary for you to guard all the bridges on the line and protect them by stockades in accordance with instructions heretofore issued. The damage must be repaired.

Respectfully,

JAMES B. FRY,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 11, 1862.

General WOOD, *Mooresville:*

Colonel Streight reports that there are 700 men about 25 miles south of Decatur who are trying to come in to join our army, and Colonel Streight is anxious to go with his regiment to bring them in. You can order an expedition of this kind. In doing so it will be necessary to send another regiment to take Colonel Streight's place near Decatur. It will not be practicable for you to cross cavalry over to send, but the colonel can take any cavalry that may be at Decatur. Instruct the officer who goes in command to be cautious and not expose his command to ambuscade or surprise or to attack from a superior force. He should not be gone more than three or four days and must take no baggage. He must be careful not to let the people suppose that his presence indicates a permanent occupation, and thus lead them into demonstrations for which the rebels would make them suffer after our withdrawal. Give such orders for the details and precautionary instructions as the case may seem to you to require.

JAMES B. FRY.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *July* 11, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

Your dispatch ordering a guard of 40 men for every train sent below Murfreesborough is received and the guard will be provided.

T. T. CRITTENDEN.

WARTRACE, *July* 11, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

Dispatches received. Have sent out two companies of cavalry on the Manchester road—that being the route which will be most likely taken—with instructions to scour the country. One company of my command is at Shelbyville; also three companies Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry. Do I understand that I am to notify the commanders of the captures? Major Wynkoop has not received a dispatch, though at a telegraph station (Shelbyville) where there is an operator.

H. A. HAMBRIGHT,
Colonel.

NASHVILLE, *July* 11, 1862.

Colonel LESTER,
Commanding Murfreesborough:

The following dispatch just received from Major Ballard, commanding at Lebanon, date yesterday:

We have just learned from reliable sources that Col. John H. Morgan is at Gordonsville, 22 miles from this place, with 2,000 cavalry, threatening this point. It is anticipated the attack will be to-night or to-morrow morning.

A. S. BALLARD,
Major, Commanding.

The forces at Lebanon are four companies infantry, two companies cavalry. If re-enforcements are necessary there they must go from Murfreesborough. We have not the troops here.

Communicate this to the commanding officer, now on way to your place, with the request that he will act as his judgment may dictate. Lebanon must be held if possible. John H. Royal, from McMinnville, sent here this morning by Major Ballard, reports that a force of 5,000 are marching to McMinnville from Chattanooga, represented as Hardee's brigade, and the people of McMinnville preparing to receive them kindly. Royal appears to be honestly Union. He left McMinnville the 9th. This may be important.

JNO. F. MILLER,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, DISTRICT OF THE OHIO,
Tuscumbia, Ala., July 11, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK, *Corinth:*

I shall send out a command to-morrow below Newburg, on the Moulton road, to get behind the rebel cavalry said to be encamped there, and then send another force from Courtland to drive them south, by which maneuver I hope to catch some of them at least.

Do you wish Eastport broken up entirely? I will have all the Government property away from there in ten days.

Winston is in very feeble health, and has pledged me his word of honor that he has not communicated with the rebel army since the evacuation of Corinth and will not attempt to do so in future. I accordingly released him.

The telegraph wire was cut beyond Courtland three days ago, but hope to have it repaired by to-morrow morning.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 99. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO, *Huntsville, Ala., July* 11, 1862.

* * * * * * *

II. Brig. Gen. W. S. Smith is relieved from temporary command of the Third Division and assigned to the command of all the guards on the Nashville and Decatur, Nashville and Chattanooga, and Memphis and Charleston Railroads, and will in addition perform such special duty in connection with these lines of communication as the general commanding the army may direct. Such regiments or companies as may be posted as guards on the lines designated and still belong to brigades will make their regular returns and reports to brigade headquarters, but will receive orders from General Smith in reference to all their duties in connection with guarding the railroads.

III. Brig. Gen. L. H. Rousseau is assigned to the command of the Third Division, Army of the Ohio.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Buell:

[JAMES B. FRY,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 12, 1862.

General HALLECK:

The great difficulty and labor of getting freight across the river at Decatur and the liability of the road to interruption make the Memphis and Charleston road useless as a channel of supplies for this army. It is, however, highly desirable and even important to keep the road open as a means of communication and as a line of outposts. I recommend therefore, and in fact, anticipating your assent, will order General Thomas to organize a guard train to make two trips a day. It should have a guard of 40 men, with the means of repairing the wires and slight breaks in the road. By this means the road can easily be kept open against any force that threatens it now. I have no exact report as to the present break in the road, but presume it can be repaired in a very few days. It appears that by some mistake a small bridge was left unguarded.

D. C. BUELL.

HUNTSVILLE, *July* 12, 1862.

General HALLECK:

The present formidable raid of Morgan into Kentucky will, I hope, result disastrously for him. Large parties, reported 400 or 500 strong, have already been defeated at Lebanon and Burkesville, and troops are in motion to intercept him at various other points. Information from various quarters leave but little room to doubt that a heavy cavalry force is being thrown across from Chattanooga to operate in Middle Tennessee and Kentucky. It has been stated as high as 8,000; Heth in command. I am throwing a strong brigade, with a battery and regiment of cavalry, into McMinnville; a very important point in every respect. I will explain further dispositions at another time. As a

whole I have found the force in an utter state of disorganization and confusion. I am obliged to confess also that the accounts of the discipline of portions of the troops are not gratifying. I am trying to get them straight.

D. C. BUELL,
Major-General.

CORINTH, *July* 12, 1862.

Major-General BUELL, *Huntsville:*

Your dispatch of yesterday is received. I can well understand the difficulties you have to encounter and also the impatience at Washington. In the first place they have no conception of the length of our lines of defense and of operations. In the second place the disasters before Richmond have worked them up to boiling heat.

I will see that your movements are properly explained to the President. Give me all the information you can of the enemy. It is believed in Washington that a part of Kirby Smith's force is in Richmond. It was also reported at one time that Beauregard was there with most of his army.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

HUNTSVILLE, *July* 12, 1862.

General HALLECK:

I learn that General Mitchel is making an effort to have his division ordered to Virginia. I must venture to warn the authorities against any diminution of the force in this district. I have reports of a considerable force of the enemy's cavalry having crossed into Kentucky, and it is probable that I shall have to send a force there. Three companies of our cavalry were badly defeated at Tompkinsville on the 9th.

D. C. BUELL,
Major-General.

CORINTH, *July* 12, 1862.

Major-General BUELL, *Huntsville:*

I understand that Generals McClernand, Pope, Wallace, and Mitchel are urging that 25,000 or 30,000 men be sent from this department to Richmond. The Secretary of War so ordered, but afterward suspended the order. I should not be surprised any day at its renewal, although I have done all I could to prevent it. The impression there is that large rebel forces have gone east. I can get no evidence whatever that such is the fact.

H. W. HALLECK
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 12, 1862.

J. B. ANDERSON, *Nashville:*

We expect to finish the road to Elk River to-day. If you have crossed Elk River put your stock mainly on that road and push sup-

plies forward to Stevenson. You will take charge of the whole line of roads as soon as you get a train through. Every soldier must be relieved by hired hands. Put your whole force to repairing the McMinnville road at once. A regiment from Tullahoma will protect them. How long will it take?

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 12, 1862.

Colonel SWORDS, *Louisville:*

Forward as much forage as you can get boats for by the way of Green River and the Cumberland. You can ship to Clarksville, thence by rail to Nashville for some time after the river fails above Clarksville. Hire hands to load and unload at Clarksville and Bowling Green. Increase your wagon transportation by 300 wagons at least for service in the interior.

D. C. BUELL.

LOUISVILLE, *July* 12, 1862.

Major-General BUELL:

The lock at Green River has already been repaired. There are but few boats that can pass through.

T. SWORDS.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 12, 1862.

Mr. J. B. ANDERSON, *Nashville:*

It is reported that the road to Stevenson will be finished to-day. Send a train through to-morrow with rations and forage and push supplies through to Stevenson with all the rapidity possible. Nothing more will be required on Decatur road until it is finished, unless it be forage for the animals now on that road, and that will be called for by Colonel McCook or his quartermaster.

JAMES B. FRY,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 12, 1862.

Captain BINGHAM, *Nashville:*

We will want more clothing at Stevenson than has been ordered. Are you prepared to send 20,000 of shoes, pants, shirts, socks, drawers, and blouses? Send shoes, socks, and pants first to the extent of 10,000 and then send some of the others. Perkins is quartermaster at Stevenson. We want supplies there as fast as you can send them.

JAMES B. FRY,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 12, 1862.

Captains BINGHAM and MACFEELY, *Nashville:*

The road to Stevenson will be done to-day and trains can come through to-morrow. Send supplies to Stevenson as rapidly as possible. Send some clothing at once—shoes and pants first. Supply the troops along the line on their requisitions.

JAMES B. FRY,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 12, 1862.

General THOMAS T. CRITTENDEN, *Murfreesborough:*

The Twenty-third Brigade, under Colonel Duffield, has been ordered to move for McMinnville as soon as the Eighteenth Ohio reaches Tullahoma; probably on the 15th. Special Orders, No. 89, requires the Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry to take post as follows: Two companies at Nashville, six companies and headquarters at Murfreesborough, two companies at Tullahoma, and two companies at Cowan. Find the commanding officer of the regiment and direct him to move his companies accordingly, except to have one company at Shelbyville for a few days and to report when the movement is completed. I am unable thus far to find out where all the companies of this regiment are. Acknowledge.

JAMES B. FRY,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 12, 1862.

Col. W. W. DUFFIELD, *Murfreesborough:*

Mr. Anderson, superintendent of railroad repairs, is ordered to go to work on the McMinnville road. Direct one regiment of your brigade from Tullahoma to proceed with Anderson's working party and assist in the repairs and guard the line. They must erect a stockade for the defense of every bridge as they come to it and have a suitable guard to protect it. The stockade should be octagonal in shape and, say, 25 or 30 feet in diameter. The Eighteenth Ohio is ordered to station four companies at Cowan and six with headquarters at Tullahoma. They should be in position by the 15th instant. As soon as the six companies are in position at Tullahoma you will march the whole of your brigade to McMinnville, moving the part from Tullahoma and Murfreesborough so that they will reach that point as near simultaneously as possible, and try to keep yourself in communication with both parts. The Twenty-fourth Illinois is ordered to guard the bridges on the Chattanooga road not otherwise provided for, but will not guard the McMinnville road. You will therefore stockade and guard every bridge on that road as your troops advance and will keep guards upon it until they are relieved by orders from here. Take with you five days' rations for the whole command and then draw from Murfreesborough or Nashville. It will be necessary for you to push the repairs of the McMinnville Railroad to early completion. Mr. Bruch, manager of telegraphs, Nashville, has been ordered to run the line to Tullahoma and Cowan

and to McMinnville. Expedite this work, particularly to the latter point, and communicate with Mr. Bruch on the subject. Don't fail to erect a stockade for every bridge, and then small guards will render your bridges comparatively secure. Acknowledge receipt.

JAMES B. FRY,
Chief of Staff.

NOTE BY GENERAL BUELL.—The day after this dispatch was sent Murfreesborough was attacked and captured by Forrest.

JULY 12, 1862.

COMMANDING OFFICER AT OR NEAR COWAN:

SIR: A party of about 200 rebel cavalry (Starnes') captured a cotton and sutler's train 16 miles north of Huntsville, on the Fayetteville road, at 12 m. last night. After the capture the party divided, about half taking the train and moving toward Winchester, the other half going north toward Shelbyville. It is desired to intercept them, and with a view to this you will move in suitable forces promptly to Winchester and endeavor to surprise the rebels if you learn their exact whereabouts. It would be well for you, if practicable, to get possession of the roads west of Winchester, as they there converge on that town and diverge in leaving it for the east. Telegraphic orders have been sent to the commanding officers on the north of you. You will, however, at once send through to the commanding officer at Elk River Bridge, and give him the information and co-operate with him. Tell him also to make the fact known to any of our cavalry within his reach.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES B. FRY,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 12, 1862.

General GEORGE W. MORGAN,
Cumberland Gap:

The rebel Morgan has advanced into Kentucky and reached and burned Lebanon; is advancing on Danville, and threatens Lexington and your line of communications. Want of cavalry in Kentucky renders it difficult to check him, and your line is in danger. Do what you can to protect any part of it and to send back convoys for your trains on the road. Morgan is said to have 2,000 cavalry; he probably has not to exceed 1,000.

JAMES B. FRY.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 12, 1862.

General NEGLEY, *Columbia:*

Finish up the business at Columbia before you leave there. Instead of posting the Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania as in Orders 89, post it as follows: Two companies at Franklin; four at Columbia; two at Pu-

laski, and two at Elk River Bridge, north side of the river. Report as soon as you put these in position. You have not answered my inquiries about Board's cavalry. Have you received them? The First Wisconsin and Thirty-eighth Indiana will be sent to you at Athens soon.

JAMES B. FRY.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, DISTRICT OF THE OHIO,
Tuscumbia, Ala., July 12, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Chief of Staff, Huntsville, Ala.:

I have sent out three regiments toward Moulton, two to get to the south and one to proceed direct to Moulton from Courtland, to capture or disperse the enemy's force in that direction. Have also directed Colonel Steedman, Fourteenth Ohio, to inquire into the matter of the burning of the trestle near Jonesborough and arrest all who were implicated. I was not informed until the receipt of your dispatch by bearer that the trestle near Decatur was burned. Will have the bridges repaired as soon as possible. The telegraph is already in operation. If I can possibly get a serviceable engine will also put a guard train on the road.

From what Captain Wade reports, as copied in your dispatch, I think most of the citizens living along that part of the road should be arrested and their property seized.

I have made a very important arrest to-day of a man named Rayland, from Arkansas. He was reported to me by Dr. Belote, who also informed me that he was one of the leaders in the State of Arkansas in seizing Government property before that State had even seceded.

Respectfully,

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 12, 1862.

General THOMAS, *Tuscumbia:*

I sent you instructions in reference to railroad and telegraph last night by messenger from Athens. The route from Iuka to Decatur is not one we can rely upon for supplies, but it is desirable to keep it open. It would seem from Captain Wade's report that some of the bridges have been unguarded. The general desires you to have guards assigned and inclosed stockade works erected for the defense of every bridge and trestle on the road between Iuka and Decatur. See my letter of July 1. Have you received that letter and the one sent last night by messenger? Answer.

JAMES B. FRY.

JULY 12, 1862.

Colonel FRY,
Chief of Staff, Huntsville, Ala.:

We have had stormy times the last two days. Morgan has made another raid into Kentucky. I heard of his movement and his direction in time to get the Eleventh Michigan to Bowling Green and save

that bridge. Foiled in that, Morgan tried to get at Green River Bridge, but the Eleventh Michigan and troops from Louisville were again on hand in time to save the bridge. Morgan then turned off toward Lebanon, Bardstown, and Lexington. I am just informed that a portion of his command (about 400) was attacked at 11 o'clock last night and routed near Lebanon. Also that Colonel Owen's Sixtieth Indiana cut 500 of them to pieces yesterday above Burkesville.

Boyle telegraphs that he has ordered an attack with 1,600 men, without giving where the attack is to be made or when; they must shortly be driven out of Kentucky, and I hope we will catch a good many of them. The Eleventh Michigan and other troops are close in rear of Morgan. The Seventy-fourth Ohio (five companies) and some cavalry and a piece of artillery are at Scottsville to prevent retreat in that direction.

I am just starting Gillem with his regiment to Lebanon, where he will meet four companies Seventy-fourth Ohio, four companies cavalry, and he hopes to cut off all chance of their escape.

I do not usually believe startling information, but I am convinced that I am reliably informed that a heavy movement is taking place upon Murfreesborough via McMinnville from Chattanooga. Over 2,000 cavalry under General Forrest had already crossed the river at Chattanooga when my informant left to-day week. Harry Heth is in command there, has over 5,000 cavalry, and you can judge whether he will not attempt a movement. My informant estimates from 15,000 to 20,000 troops at Chattanooga and arriving constantly by rail from the south.

You must designate some one to take my place here soon. I have suffered long enough.

OLIVER D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

STEVENSON, *July* 12, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY, *Assistant Adjutant-General, Chief of Staff:*

The Nashville road will be finished to-day. A bridge over Widow's Creek, on Bridgeport road, 4 miles east from this place, will be completed to-day.

I have sent a company to guard it.

R. W. JOHNSON,
Brigadier-General.

CROTON'S CREEK, *July* 12, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

No force here but my regiment. On receipt of your communication I sent 125 men to Winchester under Major Stafford. A man who left Tracy City night before last reports the enemy to have been for a week crossing at Chattanooga on rafts and design to come to this point; he puts his numbers at 15,000—probably too high. The man is vouched for by several refugees from East Tennessee, who are in my camp and have letters from Governor Johnson and Colonel Stokes. From various sources I learn that the road through from the river by Tracy to this place is a good one, between 40 and 50 miles long, commencing 5 miles south. The other brigades were distributed along the road to Stevenson; the regulars at the town. Bridge here done; at Elkhorn will be done to-night.

ED. A. PARROTT,
Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Huntsville, July 12, 1862.

Lieutenant-Colonel CONKLIN,
Commanding Thirty-fifth Indiana Volunteers, Fayetteville:

SIR: The general commanding directs that you march with your regiment for Elk River Bridge, on Chattanooga road, as heretofore ordered. It will probably be best for you to move via Winchester. On the march you will keep on the alert for the rebel cavalry which has been through that part of the country. You will report your arrival and anything of interest that may occur or that you may observe. Telegraph stations have been ordered to be established at Tullahoma and Cowan. It is not the intention to put your regiment as a guard on the line, but to put it in a position suitable for future movements. You will, however, guard the bridge and railroad while you are near it.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. WRIGHT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Camp near Huntsville, Ala., July 12, 1862.

Lieutenant-Colonel MURRAY,
Third Ohio Cavalry:

SIR: The commanding general directs that you send two companies of your regiment on an expedition toward Winchester, passing up Paint Rock River by Lawrence Forks Post-Office.

The object of the expedition will be to endeavor to apprehend marauding parties of the enemy's cavalry, and to get information of his movements and of the country. It will go to or in the vicinity of Winchester and will be gone but three or four days. The general directs that you use the corn at Woodville only in case you fail to supply yourself from the surrounding country.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. WRIGHT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Huntsville, July 12, 1862.

Brigadier-General WOOD,
Commanding Sixth Division:

General Buell directs that you march for Stevenson with your division except one brigade to-morrow. The brigade left should be the one to which the regiments now at or near Decatur belong. In the march you will touch the railroad at this point and at one or two other points, to any of which supplies can be sent you by keeping your staff officers in communication with the staff officers at these headquarters. Procure what forage you can from the country on the march. Report here in person when your troops reach Indian Creek, some 6 miles west of this place. The other brigade will soon follow.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. WRIGHT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NASHVILLE, *July* 12, 1862.

Major-General BUELL:

Some time since I gave permission to the family of A. S. Thurnreck to occupy the house owned by Colonel Heiman, of the rebel army. Captain Greene, of your staff, issued an order to the provost-marshal, Colonel Matthews, to put the family out. I notified Colonel Matthews that the house was so occupied by my authority, and Matthews took no further action. Colonel Campbell, of Sixty-ninth Ohio, was appointed provost-marshal and received the same order, but he refused to comply with it, upon my notifying him that the premises were in my possession as Military Governor of Tennessee, and that I had a right to hold the same. Colonel Campbell was put under arrest by Captain Greene and lieutenant-colonel of Sixty-ninth made provost-marshal.

Captain Greene issues the same order to him, and, notwithstanding my earnest protestation against any interference in a matter belonging exclusively, as I conceived, to the Military Governor, the order was executed. These orders purported to be by your commands. I cannot believe it possible that such is the case. I desire to know from you if you gave orders to the provost-marshal to take out of my possession property I took charge of as Military Governor. If not, I respectfully ask that the provost-marshal be directed to put me in possession of said premises again. Please give an early reply. I will add that these premises were not needed by Captain Greene for any public use.

ANDREW JOHNSON,
Military Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *July* 12, 1862.

Captain GREENE, *Nashville, Tenn.:*

The President having been informed that you have put under arrest Col. Lewis D. Campbell, who was acting under authority of Governor Andrew Johnson as provost-marshal, he directs that Colonel Campbell be immediately discharged from arrest. He also orders that hereafter you abstain from interfering with or resisting any order of Governor Johnson or with any officer acting under his authority. The President also directs that without delay you turn over your command to the officer next in rank, and leave the city of Nashville and report yourself in person to General Buell.

By order of the President:

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *July* 12, 1862.

Gov. ANDREW JOHNSON, *Nashville, Tenn.:*

The President authorizes you to appoint a provost-marshal to exercise the jurisdiction and authority of that office under you within the city of Nashville. He has ordered Colonel Campbell to be released from arrest and that Captain Greene turn over his command to the officer next in rank without delay, and leave the city of Nashville and report himself in person to General Buell. The President hopes this will be satisfactory to you and that you will use efforts to prevent any disputes or collision of authority between your subordinates and those of General Buell.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 13, 1862.

General HALLECK:

General Boyle reports that Morgan's force is increasing by the rising of secessionists in the counties on the Ohio; that he is now at Danville and Harrodsburg, and will have Lexington and Frankfort if troops are not sent immediately. I shall have to send troops there. This morning I received a dispatch from Nashville saying that 3,000 cavalry surprised and, as the phrase is, "cut to pieces" the force at Murfreesborough, two regiments of infantry, a battery, and some cavalry. I have no particulars and no information since. There has no doubt been an attack threatening Nashville and our railroad communications. I have ordered troops to meet the danger. The road to Stevenson was finished yesterday and a train was to have come through to-day. I have had a strong force on the roads, but the lines are long and exposed from the east. Everything indicates that the enemy is throwing a heavy cavalry force into Kentucky and Middle Tennessee, which will give us occupation. The force at Chattanooga is stated at from 15,000 to 20,000, exclusive of the force under Smith farther east.

D. C. BUELL.

NASHVILLE, *July* 13, 1862.

Major-General BUELL:

Lewis B. Parsons asks me if I can spare him more cars and engines for immediate use at Columbus. I have answered him no. I have sent four engines and forty cars. We will require more cars and about two more engines to work the road from Nashville to Huntsville via the two routes.

I have not received your answer to my former dispatch on this subject nor to the dispatch asking instructions as to disposition of my bridge force.

J. B. ANDERSON.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 13, 1862.

J. B. ANDERSON, *Nashville:*

Have cars at Reynolds' Station immediately to carry four regiments, say 2,500 men, through to Nashville or Louisville, according to circumstances. If the road to Stevenson should be interrupted by the reported attack on Murfreesborough resume the other road for supplies promptly.

D. C. BUELL.

NASHVILLE, *July* 13, 1862.

General D. C. BUELL:

I have not received any dispatch from you in relation to trains at Reynolds', but will send out all the cars I have just so soon as I can get the engines fired and trains made up. It will be important to increase the guards at the bridges, and especially at Duck River and Franklin.

Will 8 a. m. be soon enough to reach Reynolds' with trains?

J. B. ANDERSON.

STEVENSON, *July* 13, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

General Smith is here and going upon trains with five companies of the Twenty-fourth Illinois, and will likely give notice.

Colonel Mihalotzy reports that information has been received that three regiments of cavalry crossed above Chattanooga on Thursday last. He also reports that rebels are crossing at several points above him. I march in the morning at 2 o'clock for Battle Creek.

T. L. CRITTENDEN,
General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 13, 1862.

General CRITTENDEN, *Stevenson:*

Get to Battle Creek early. Study well the ground and roads from there. Post your troops judiciously. Be vigilant and gain all the information you can. Economize with your supplies to the last degree. Murfreesborough was attacked this morning by a heavy force of cavalry and it is said with success, threatening Nashville and our communications. Until we are relieved of that danger we must be frugal of our supplies, for we have no stock ahead. Show General Johnson. It is not impossible the enemy may threaten you and you must be prepared at all points.

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 13, 1862.

General JOHNSON or CRITTENDEN, *Stevenson:*

It is reported that Starnes with 2,500 cavalry attacked Murfreesborough at daylight this morning and defeated our forces there. Caution all your troops on the line to be on the alert. Inform General Smith, who is on the line north of Stevenson, that he may send word to Tullahoma and elsewhere. If necessary use a special train to send this word along the line to the north.

JAMES B. FRY,
Chief of Staff.

STEVENSON, *July* 13, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

Would it not be well to send the remainder of Rousseau's brigade out on the Nashville road? Three of his regiments are on that route. General Crittenden arrived this morning and encamped near me. The road to Nashville open.

R. W. JOHNSON,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 13, 1862.

General JOHNSON, *Stevenson:*

A freight train and an empty train will start to you at 11 o'clock tonight. Send them forward at daylight with the remaining regiment of

the brigade, now on the road, to report to General Smith, who will take up one of the regiments already out to re-enforce weak points on the road. The men should have three days' rations in haversacks. Keep your command well protected by outposts and be always ready to march. Send General Smith telegraphic instructions by the commander of the regiment.

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 13, 1862.

Colonel McCOOK, *Reynolds' Station:*

Move with your regiment, except two companies, by forced march to Columbia. Leave two companies at Reynolds'. A large force of rebel cavalry attacked Murfreesborough this morning and threatened Franklin and Columbia bridges. Report to General Negley at Columbia.

D. C. BUELL.

REYNOLDS' STATION, *July* 13, 1862.

J. B. FRY, *Chief of Staff:*

My command will be in readiness to move in half an hour and will make Columbia to-night. Three companies away on escort; four with McCook's division. The two companies of Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania here ordered away by General Negley, which will leave only two companies of infantry and two of cavalry for future escort and guard duty, while large quantities of Government trains and stores are here requiring protection, and 10 of enemy's cavalry were seen this evening 2 miles from here. My men are now out after them.

EDWARD M. McCOOK,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 13, 1862.

Colonel McCOOK, *Reynolds' Station:*

Colonel Mundy's regiment will arrive during the night to take the cars for Columbia. A regiment working on the road should also arrive to-night to remain and guard the stores. Remain where you are until it arrives. It will not be necessary I think for the three companies now out to join you. Be vigilant.

D. C. BUELL.

NASHVILLE, *July* 13, 1862.

Major-General BUELL:

Have just learned that Colonel Lester surrendered at 4 p. m. I have the troops I intended to send him here. Have called all troops from Lebanon. Expect them here before morning. Expect Seventy-fourth Ohio here by morning also. I have every man under arms, strong pickets out, and patrols on roads. I will not be surprised and will hold Nashville and the bridge. They may attack us before morning. The

enemy's forces are reported to be cavalry only and 3,000 to 4,000 strong, but he has taken Hewett's battery.

JNO. F. MILLER,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 13, 1862.

Colonel MILLER, *Nashville:*

Re-enforcements are moving forward and will, I hope, reach Nashville early to-morrow. Be vigilant, select your ground, and have every man you can find under arms. Don't be surprised night or day. Look well to the bridge. See if Mr. Anderson has cars at Reynolds' Station for four regiments, as I directed; if not, let him start them at once. Has the enemy infantry and artillery? What is his force?

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 13, 1862.

General NELSON, *Athens:*

Order the Third Kentucky Cavalry and one section of artillery from the artillery reserve to move by forced marches to Fayetteville, thence to Shelbyville, to form a junction with the troops at Wartrace or at Tullahoma, and to act, according to circumstances, in attacking the enemy, who appeared this morning at Murfreesborough, or in cutting off his retreat. They must be vigilant on the march, and should take three days' rations at least and buy forage on the route. Move one of your brigades of infantry by forced march to Reynolds' Station, and there if possible take the cars and move toward Nashville to any point which may be threatened. If the railroad fails you must march of course. Take with this brigade four pieces of artillery from the artillery reserve. Move forward the most advanced regiment you now have working on the road by forced marches to Reynolds' Station and replace it on the road by another regiment moved forward by forced march from your camp. You are to go up in person with the brigade, and you will take command of any troops you find on the route and use them in the manner best calculated to drive back the enemy or cut off his retreat. You will understand that the preservation of the road is a matter of vital importance. It is reported that about 2,500 rebel cavalry surprised our troops at Murfreesborough this morning and defeated them. The wire is cut and we hear nothing from them except by messengers to Nashville. It is supposed the rebels will either move on Nashville or Franklin.

JAMES B. FRY,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 13, 1862.

General NELSON, or
Officer Commanding Fourth Division, Athens:

The trains carrying supplies from Reynolds' Station to Athens must be guarded to and from by sufficient escort of infantry from your com-

mand, the cavalry having been ordered on other service. See that your command is well protected by outposts and that it is at all times prepared to march.

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 13, 1862.

General NELSON, *Athens:*

Send two sections of artillery with Jackson's cavalry. Colonel Duffield, Crittenden, and Ninth Michigan reported captured at Murfreesborough. Colonel Lester and Hewett's battery held out at 3 o'clock. He will be re-enforced in time, I think. Try to reach the cars in the morning and look out for Franklin Bridge and Nashville.

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 13, 1862.

General SMITH, *Cowan, or on the road:*
(Care of General Johnson.)

General Johnson will send another regiment in the morning to report to you. Use it and another regiment to re-enforce any point that requires it. They may be required at Wartrace, where there is a regiment. Communicate with Colonel Hambright there by means of a guard train. Colonel Walker's regiment is, I suppose, at Winchester to-night. Call him to the road. Colonel Matthews was ordered to return to Murfreesborough, but the orders may not have reached him; if so, he is probably at Shelbyville to-night. He had best re-enforce Wartrace. Try with a hand car or couriers to communicate verbally with Murfreesborough, and if it is necessary and possible run re-enforcements to that point. That must be managed with prudence. Report as often as possible. Jackson's cavalry and a battery will reach Shelbyville, I think, to-morrow.

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 13, 1862.

General SMITH, *Stevenson:*

Information has been received that Murfreesborough was attacked with some success by 2,500 cavalry at daylight this morning. Colonel Lester held out at 3 o'clock p. m. Other points may be in danger; if so, use the force within your reach to the best advantage. The security of the road is of vital importance to us. See that the guards are promptly and securely fortified with stockades. Be judicious and gain all the information you can. Jackson's cavalry, with artillery, will march for Fayetteville and Shelbyville or Tullahoma according to circumstances.

D. C. BUELL.

NASHVILLE, *July* 13, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

Courier just in from Murfreesborough reports that our forces were surprised there at daylight this morning by Starnes with 2,500 men

and cut to pieces. I have telegraphed General Negley. Starnes will likely go toward Franklin, but may come here. We will be ready for them. I have sent cavalry in the direction of Murfreesborough.

JNO. F. MILLER,
Colonel, Commanding.

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* HEADQUARTERS,
Nashville, July 13, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY, *Chief of Staff:*

Train from Murfreesborough with Colonel Anderson just arrived. Colonel Lester at 3 o'clock p. m. still held his position, with slight loss. Hewett's battery doing well. Lester was confident that he could hold out until re-enforced. The Ninth Michigan, Colonel Duffield, and General Crittenden reported captured. The railroad was clear. I send by train Colonel Gillem, First Tennessee, three companies Fifth [Fiftieth?] Indiana, two companies Sixty-ninth Ohio, and one section Bush's battery. They will go carefully and I think reach Lester in time. Please reply.

JNO. F. MILLER,
Colonel, Commanding.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, DISTRICT OF THE OHIO,
Tuscumbia, Ala., July 13, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK, *Corinth:*

I have heard from the direction of La Grange this morning the confirmation of your dispatch that Van Dorn was approaching the railroad. I have scouts out who will report all his movements. Have also warned Colonel Shepherd.

A man of the Sixty-third Ohio, Colonel Gilbert's [?], has just reached here from Chattanooga, from whence he escaped last Friday week. He reports the enemy at Chattanooga 30,000 strong, and that they are fortifying; was told that Van Dorn was in command; says they had much sickness, that they are not very well supplied with provisions, that many are barefooted or nearly so, and that they are armed indifferently generally. Some regiments have good muskets. He thinks there is a good deal of dissatisfaction among the troops, and desertions continue from the Alabama, Mississippi, and Tennessee regiments.

GEO. H. THOMAS.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, DISTRICT OF THE OHIO,
Tuscumbia, Ala., July 13, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Chief of Staff, Huntsville, Ala.:

Dispatch of yesterday received. Would have had the trestle 9 miles this side of Decatur guarded had I known it was there. General Buell's order designated the bridges and points to be guarded and I placed an additional company at each one. Trestle at Town Creek was reported to me after I had sent up guards to the other points, so I sent a force to guard that also, and by so doing have saved it. Have sent for timber, &c., and expect to repair the burnt trestle in four days. Then

* Should precede Miller to Fry, p. 138.

if I can get a serviceable engine can send forage and stores; will also put a guard train on the road. Have not received your letter of July 1.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

NASHVILLE, *July* 13, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK:

Of Morgan's expedition into Kentucky we learn the burning of Lebanon and robbing of bank there and that he is marching and near Lexington. The people join him on the road. Starnes with his division of the expedition attacked Murfreesborough, Tenn., this morning in force. Latest reports considered reliable are that Ninth Michigan Regiment, stationed there, is captured, and the Third Minnesota Regiment was still engaging the enemy there. Two regiments were all the force at that place. It is reported that Starnes will reach here to-night or in the morning. I do not believe it. There is comparatively no force at this place at this time and no hope for re-enforcements; in the event the attack is made we will give them as warm a reception as we know how, and if forced to yield will leave them a site on which there can be erected at some future day ———. I shall see you in person in a few days. General Boyle telegraphed last night that the raid in Kentucky was of alarming magnitude.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

CUMBERLAND GAP, *July* 13, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Everything shows that the enemy expects to be driven from East Tennessee. He destroys crops of all kinds. It is his military policy to devastate the country, as it is ours to preserve and encourage production. This requires a firm and steady hand. Our service suffers for want of cavalry at Jonesville. A band of mounted marauders are congregated, who commit murder and robbery with impunity. I have ordered them to be surrounded and destroyed, and to do that I have been compelled to send a regiment of infantry on a four-nights' circuitous march over the mountain ridges to obtain a distance which a thousand cavalry could make in one night. I am not sanguine of the success of the expedition. A similar one we have sent in a manner to try to capture 300 of the enemy's cavalry at Wallace's Cross-Roads, near Clinton. Both parties should reach their destination before daylight to-morrow morning.

GEORGE W. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General.

CUMBERLAND GAP, *July* 13, 1862.
(Via Philadelphia, July 15.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

There should be stationed at this post, as a portion of a permanent garrison, one regiment of artillery. If composed of recruits they should be sent forward at once, so that they may become skilled in the use of the guns before my column advances. I need five additional field batteries for my division. I have but three.

GEORGE W. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General.

WASHINGTON, *July* 14, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK:

I am very anxious to have you here. Having due regard to what you leave behind, when can you reach here?

A. LINCOLN.

HUNTSVILLE, *July* 14, 1862.

General HALLECK:

I have no news of the movements of the main body of the enemy; his scouts have been seen at points on the Decatur road, and there is where I most fear him, though I must expect he will sweep down the Stevenson road. We are moving briskly to counteract all movements, but our lines are long, our railroads broken, the weather killing to men marching, and our supplies limited and now uncertain. I do not like to add to your perplexities, but the movement inaugurated in Kentucky and Tennessee makes it pretty clear that for effective operations a larger force will be required here, and I shall be glad if Thomas' division could come at once. I shall be obliged to withdraw two more divisions from the main object to guard against the recurrence of such raids as are now going on in these two States. I had prepared a force to occupy McMinnville when affairs in Kentucky compelled me to take a portion of it from Murfreesborough.

D. C. BUELL,
Major-General.

CORINTH, *July* 14, 1862.

Major-General BUELL, *Huntsville:*

Do all in your power to put down the Morgan raid even if the Chattanooga expedition should be delayed. I hope to be soon able to push forward General Thomas to your assistance. General Curtis has reached Helena and calls for re-enforcements, but how many in addition to those previously sent I am not yet informed.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 14, 1862.

General HALLECK:

I have the following dispatch from Governor Johnson. Reports of a similar character, though not of as large numbers, have been coming in for some days:

JULY 14, 1862.

We have the following facts from persons who are considered reliable, that Generals Polk, Cheatham, and Hardee crossed the Tennessee River at Chattanooga on the 4th instant with their divisions, in all about 45,000 men. One of the persons alluded to states that he was present and saw Hardee's division cross the river, the other two having crossed before. I have deemed this statement worthy of being submitted to you.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 14, 1862.

General CRITTENDEN, *Battle Creek:*

Frequent reports come in of large forces crossing at and above Chattanooga. Can't you find some means of getting at the truth?

D. C. BUELL.

NASHVILLE, *July* 14, 1862.

Major-General BUELL:

Murfreesborough taken. Ninth [Michigan] and Third Minnesota Regiments and battery captured. One thousand Texan Rangers reported at McMinnville. Reliable reports are to the effect that this cavalry are followed by large infantry force under Breckinridge.

There is no doubt but that this section is in great danger. A portion of the enemy from Murfreesborough will bear toward Columbia and cut the communication between you and this place.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 14, 1862.

Governor JOHNSON, *Nashville:*

I am making the proper dispositions. What I apprehend is that our bridges will be destroyed at Franklin and Columbia. A very large infantry force from East Tennessee is not to be expected at Nashville. Ten thousand men might come.

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 14, 1862.

General NELSON, *Athens:*

Use the train when it comes in and push with all energy. The troops at Murfreesborough surrendered at 4 o'clock p. m. yesterday. Do what seems fit when you can get forward, but report your movements. Take two batteries along.

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 14, 1862.

General NELSON, *Athens:*

The train broke down; don't wait for it. I will send Wood toward Murfreesborough.

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS, *July* 14, 1862.

General SMITH, *Cowan, or on the road:*

Starkweather is at Wartrace, Matthews at Shelbyville, and the Thirty-fifth Indiana marched from Fayetteville for Shelbyville this morning. If you move up to Wartrace it may be best, but I leave that to your judg-

ment. At all events communicate with both instantly. Take your position promptly and you are amply able to do what you like. Keep the enemy out of Shelbyville if you can, but that is not the place for you to make your stand.

D. C. BUELL.

COMMANDING OFFICER:

Forward this to General Smith by special train or otherwise without a moment's delay.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 14, 1862.

General SMITH, *Cowan, or on the road:*

The troops at Murfreesborough surrendered at 4 p. m. yesterday. One of the plans of the enemy and, I think the most probable, will be to sweep down the railroad. Make your dispositions accordingly. Those here indicated must vary according to circumstances. Leave a force of two regiments at least about Decherd, and push forward two regiments by cars to Duck River. The bulk of the force at Tullahoma to go to the same point. The force at Wartrace to fall back to that point if in danger. If the enemy should have made too great progress it may be necessary to make your stand this side of Duck River, but it is of great importance to save that bridge. See that your bridges are guarded, and send your trains back the moment you can unload them, so as to run no risk. Wood is marching on Fayetteville. Troops will reach there to-night. I calculate on getting supplies to you, but if not you must by some means live. Pay for what you take. Economize to the last degree. There are in all about ten regiments on your lines, including Walker's and Matthews'. The latter is probably at Wartrace. If you should fail at Duck River, which I do not at all apprehend, Elk River is the next most important point.

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 14, 1862.

Colonel SWORDS, *Louisville:*

It is reported to me that there are no supplies at Nashville and that none have been received for six days. What does it mean? This army cannot be maintained in this way.

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 14, 1862.

General THOMAS, *Tuscumbia:*

As you may have to cross the river any day you had better look well to the means. You can cross best at Florence, and the road on this side is excellent. The two scows which we used should be kept ready and the little steamer ought not to be caught by low water below the Shoals. You could cross as well at Eastport by the same means, but it would increase your march six days, which ought to be avoided even if time should not be important. Keep your hospitals as clear as possible.

D. C. BUELL.

JULY 14, 1862—1.30 a. m.

[General BUELL:]

Have received your dispatch in relation to cars at Reynolds' Station.

J. B. ANDERSON.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 14, 1862.

Mr. J. B. ANDERSON, *Nashville:*

Colonel McCook says that if iron is received from Nashville the bridge near Reynolds' will be finished to-morrow. Hurry the iron.

JAMES B. FRY,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 14, 1862.

Mr. J. B. ANDERSON, *Nashville:*

The railroad rolling stock must remain on this side of the Cumberland in any event. Keep some south of Columbia, some between Columbia and Franklin, and the remainder about Nashville, and in case of danger at Nashville run the stock there to the south.

JAMES B. FRY,
Chief of Staff.

NASHVILLE, *July* 14, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

Telegram received. I have nearly 2,000 each of axes, spades, shovels, and picks ready, but my supply of clothing is short, but I have ordered all that I have of the articles required to Stevenson. Invoices of clothing of June 26 have been received, but the clothing has not arrived. I have written and telegraphed for it; the reply is that it will be sent as soon as transportation can be provided.

J. D. BINGHAM,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 14, 1862.

Capt. J. H. DICKERSON, *Cincinnati:*

Send the calkers and material by rail from Louisville.

JAMES B. FRY.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 14, 1862.

Capt. OLIVER D. GREENE, *Nashville:*

Nelson, with his brigade, is ordered up; other troops are also moving. See that supplies are pushed forward to Reynolds' with all possible dispatch. Don't forget this in case the wires are cut; we are living from hand to mouth. Tell Colonel Swords to use the river from Louisville to Nashville and get plenty of boats.

JAMES B. FRY.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 14, 1862.

Captain MACFEELY, *Nashville:*

Is it possible you have no supplies in Nashville? You were notified before we left Corinth.

JAMES B. FRY.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 14, 1862.

Captain MACFEELY, *Nashville:*

You were on the 9th ordered to send 100,000 rations to Elk River; report why you failed to do so. If you had complied it would have prevented present embarrassment.

JAMES B. FRY.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 14, 1862.

Major MURRAY,
On march from Athens to Fayetteville:

When you reach Fayetteville halt your command and take a strong position, and await the arrival of General Wood and receive orders from him. Do not leave Fayetteville before General Wood's arrival, unless it is plain that you can act with decided advantage and without great risk. Put strong patrols on the roads to Shelbyville, Tullahoma, and Decherd, and send couriers through to communicate with our troops at those points and learn the state of affairs and let them know your whereabouts. These couriers should go in pairs to Shelbyville and Tullahoma, and four to Decherd, which is a bad neighborhood. Send company to-morrow toward Pulaski to meet a train which should reach Fayetteville from that point to-morrow night. It will have supplies for Wood's division and must not be lost. Communicate by courier with General Wood, who marches from here to-day for Fayetteville.

Directions on dispatch: Major Strong, commanding at Athens, to send this by three or four mounted men, to overtake Major Murray at once if he is gone.

JAMES B. FRY,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 14, 1862.

General NEGLEY, *Columbia:*

Keep Board's regiment at Columbia and use him as the circumstances may require.

JAMES B. FRY,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 14, 1862.

Captain SYMONDS, *Louisville:*

There are no rations in Nashville and none have been received there

for six days. We will starve at this rate. If they can't go by cars send them by water and send abundantly. Don't shave so close.

JAMES B. FRY,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 14, 1862.

General THOMAS, *Tuscumbia:*

If possible send rations to Decatur. Our troops are on half rations. Our forces at Murfreesborough surrendered to the enemy's cavalry at 4 p. m. yesterday and this breaks the line we had just completed.

JAMES B. FRY,
Chief of Staff.

NASHVILLE, *July* 14, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

I cannot give a full explanation of the circumstances connected with the house without again laying myself open to censure. I can only say that my course was dictated by a telegraphic dispatch from the commanding general with reference to officers living with their men in camp. If an officer were sent here to investigate I am sure it would be found that my course was intended for the interests of the service, and instead of deserving reprimand it would be found I was earnestly working to correct a serious abuse. I send herewith the instructions to the board of claims:

NASHVILLE, *March* 19.

The power to declare the confiscation of private property rests with the civil tribunals under the laws of Congress. The duty of the board of officers organized to investigate the claims of individuals to property seized by military authority is confined to questions of fact; that is, whether the property so claimed was the property of the rebel Government at the time of seizure, and as such liable to military seizure. All transfers of property in and about this city after its evacuation by the rebel army was commenced, that is, after the 15th of last month, will be regarded as fraudulent and designed to avoid capture, and the property will be treated as a legitimate prize under the laws of war as though such transfer had not been made. This decision will govern the board in its future proceedings and also in a revision of the proceedings in some cases already reported on.

D. C. BUELL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

OLIVER D. GREENE,
Captain.

STEVENSON, *July* 14, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY, *Chief of Staff:*

The following is the substance of a dispatch from General Crittenden:

BATTLE CREEK, *July* 14—3 p. m.

I arrived here at 9 a. m. to-day. Have received your dispatch in regard to half rations. Will comply at once. I have strong position, which I can hold against superior numbers. It is said there are four regiments of rebels on opposite side of the river; their pickets are visible. Hear of no enemy on this side. Do not believe there is a large force on either side of the river or in Chattanooga either.

R. W. JOHNSON,
Brigadier-General.

NASHVILLE, *July* 14, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

I have no positive information that the enemy have left Murfreesborough. Several soldiers have arrived from there who escaped last night; they saw nothing of the enemy to-day. Captain Chilson left a point 14 miles this side Murfreesborough at 10 a. m. to-day (La Vergne), and saw nothing of the enemy; reports from citizens that the enemy came to La Vergne to-day. My scouts have been out all day and have not returned. Patrols who have been out 10 and 12 miles neither saw nor heard of the enemy. Citizens report 200 cavalry 16 miles from here on Nolensville pike. I have scouts out in every direction to find position of enemy if possible. All quiet. I am prepared.

JNO. F. MILLER.

ATHENS, *July* 14, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

I have received dispatch from Pulaski that large cavalry force is threatening that place. My only field officer is sick in bed, and if it would not be entirely improper I would ask leave of absence from my duties here long enough to go to Pulaski and make the fight with my regiment.

M. MUNDY.

TANTALON, *July* 14, 1862—9 o'clock.

Col. J. B. FRY, *Chief of Staff:*

A letter from the colonel of the Eighth Kentucky from Tullahoma states that the enemy, some 3,000 or 4,000 strong, under Morgan, Starnes, and Forrest, attacked our force at Murfreesborough, and have killed and captured six companies of the Ninth Michigan. The Third Minnesota and Hewett's battery, stationed 1½ miles west of town, had repulsed them three times up to 11 a. m. yesterday. There are at Tullahoma Twenty-first Kentucky Regiment, eight companies of the Eighth Kentucky, Fifth Kentucky Cavalry, four companies of Michigan Engineers and Mechanics, and one section of artillery; total effective force about 1,400 men. I have with me about 1,200 men fit for duty. All these troops, together with the Eighteenth Ohio and five companies of the Twenty-fourth Illinois, marching to Cowan, can be concentrated at Tullahoma to-night if the detachment on the march to Cowan gets there all right. I am leaving the Louisville Legion on the railroad as it is now stationed, and shall do so for a couple of days unless otherwise ordered. Have you any special orders?

W. S. SMITH,
Brigadier-General.

TANTALON, *July* 14, 1862—12 o'clock.

Col. J. B. FRY:

Your dispatch received. We have trouble getting over the steep mountain grade; hope to pass it in an hour. Will return the train as directed. Some of my troops have but two days' rations. My only fear

is that the cavalry force may pass to the rear of any force I can concentrate and so cut us off from our supplies. If their force is no larger than reported we can beat them. Will Jackson come up to our line? Was there any rebel artillery or infantry at Murfreesborough?

W. S. SMITH,
Brig. General.

HUNTSVILLE, *July* 14, 1862.

General WILLIAM S. SMITH:

The enemy had no artillery, but took Hewett's battery. Defeat the enemy. Let me know where you are and the supplies shall not be entirely wanting. Jackson will be at Fayetteville to-night.

D. C. BUELL,
Major-General.

CUMBERLAND GAP, *July* 14, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

On the 11th of last May I respectfully requested that two regiments of cavalry should be stationed along the line of the railroad between Louisville and Nashville, and that a similar force should occupy the line from Lexington to my camp at Cumberland Ford. Had that been taken Morgan's present raid would not have taken place. He will possibly try to cut me off from my base of supplies and may succeed for a few days, as it is possible that he may be put to operate in my rear while Smith advances in front. No serious evil can result to us in either respect, but I again respectfully state that my command is powerless from want of cavalry. Holding this Gap amounts to nothing if we simply remain here to eat rations. The enemy's cavalry is destroying everything in front and I have not the means to pursue it. With 5,000 men to hold this position and a reasonable sized column for the field I could sweep East Tennessee of every rebel soldier.

GEORGE W. MORGAN.

CUMBERLAND GAP, *July* 14, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

Your telegram is just received. I have known for two days that my line of communication was in danger, but I am powerless from want of cavalry. On the 11th of May I respectfully suggested that two regiments of cavalry should be stationed along the line of road from Louisville to Nashville and that a similar force should protect my communication with Lexington. The enemy has 1,500 cavalry in my immediate front, while I have scarcely sufficient for picket duty.

GEORGE W. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General.

CORINTH, *July* 15, 1862.

The PRESIDENT:

General Grant has just arrived from Memphis. I am in communication with General Buell and Governor Johnson in Tennessee. Hope to

finally arrange disposition of troops and re-enforcements for General Curtis by to-morrow and to leave Thursday morning, the 17th.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 15, 1862.

General HALLECK:

My information up to the night of the 13th from Murfreesborough was that the Ninth Michigan had been captured, but that Colonel Lester's regiment and Hewett's battery were doing well and felt confident of being able to hold out. Re-enforcements were being started from Nashville. It appears that before they arrived Colonel Lester surrendered at 4 o'clock p. m. the same day. I have no particulars, and at present no remarks to make upon what appears now to be a most disgraceful affair; of course it may embarrass me considerably. I have been too busy to counteract it. The worst is the interruption of the Chattanooga road, which was just completed. I had taken the precaution to place some twelve regiments on that route until it should be securely established. We will go to work again.

D. C. BUELL.

CORINTH, *July* 15, 1862.

General D. C. BUELL:

I am ordered to Washington and shall leave day after to-morrow (Thursday). Very sorry, for I can be of more use here than there. As soon as General Thomas can get up his supplies he will cross at Decatur to re-enforce you and be replaced by one of General Grant's divisions. I abandon the road to Memphis and will keep that open to Decatur as long as you may deem it essential. Our lines must be shortened. What more can I do for you?

H. W. HALLECK.

TANTALON, *July* 15, 1862.

General D. C. BUELL:

An engine has just returned to this place. It left Tullahoma at 4 o'clock p. m. General Smith at Tullahoma. The enemy have burnt a small bridge this side of Murfreesborough. This news I got from the engineer. The operator will be at Elk River to-morrow as soon as we can have him carried.

H. M. BUCKLEY,
Colonel.

TANTALON, *July* 15, 1862.

General D. C. BUELL:

General Smith passed here on yesterday. I asked if my services were needed, and he says not. He has with him the First Ohio and three battalions of regulars of this brigade. I sent a locomotive toward General Smith this evening, and will report upon its arrival at this place.

We are in great need of tools for working on stockades, but are getting on very well under the circumstances. The road is well guarded from Tullahoma to Stevenson. Captain Morton went on train to Elk River this morning.

Captain Bankhead left for Huntsville to-day and can report to you in full as to stockades, &c.

H. M. BUCKLEY,
Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES,
Battle Creek, Ala., July 15, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY, *Chief of Staff:*

COLONEL: I reached here yesterday. Command in good order except in shoes and clothes. I have no fears of an attack—would prefer it. I have started 2 men this morning in search of information about the movements of the rebels at Chattanooga and will send the earliest news at all reliable by telegraph. The rebels are in sight of me across the river. Rifle pits have been made in the bank of the river on both sides. Our pickets, however, are not firing upon each other by an agreement made, as I am informed by General Hascall, before he came here. The agreement, I am told, excluded officers, who may be shot at. There has been no firing at officers or men. The cars are running frequently to and from Chattanooga. From what I hear I can stop this by going up the river some 5 miles with a battery and knocking down some trestle work just on the bank of the river. My information is not yet sufficiently reliable for action. I wish I was more fully apprised of the general's intentions. I might build some boats on Battle Creek and cross over and whip away the rebels over there. The impression here is that there are only four regiments there. The cars are running too frequently only to be bringing provisions, but whether they are bringing troops or taking them away I have not yet been able to learn.

The general's orders to take a strong position, be very vigilant, &c., rather preclude the idea of any activity on my part. I do not think there is any probability of my being attacked, and I think it possible—just possible—to meet the force that went to Murfreesborough should they return this way. I hear this morning that the rebels have deserted Knoxville and taken everything to Dalton. This information was given by a boy who has been in the Confederate army, but was sent home as being too young. I am told he is a bad boy and a great rebel. Take it for what you think it worth. It was reported to me by a good Union man.

General Hascall has just left me, and is anxious to knock down the bridge and trestle work, but says it is 10 miles up the river. I think it can be done. I am afraid I shall have to send back as far as Bellefonte for forage.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. L. CRITTENDEN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH DIVISION,
July 15, 1862.

Major-General BUELL:

GENERAL: Your dispatch respecting the crossing of troops at and above Chattanooga is this moment received, 12.45 o'clock. I shall use

every effort to obtain reliable information promptly, and will at once and constantly afterward communicate the result to you. From the frequent arrival of the cars at the point opposite to me it is evident that active intercourse is kept up between it and Chattanooga, but for what purpose I am yet ignorant; I will soon ascertain.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. L. CRITTENDEN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 15, 1862.

General CRITTENDEN, *Battle Creek:*

It is hardly worth while to destroy the trestle now, and if desirable it may be better to do it at a later day. Use all means of getting information. I am particularly anxious to hear from the direction of Tracy City and McMinnville.

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 15, 1862.

General SMITH,
Cowan, or elsewhere on Chattanooga Road:

You have doubtless by this time taken your positions and ascertained something of the movements of the enemy. If he has not shown himself in force push forward a reconnaissance toward Murfreesborough. Keep an engine and what cars you think necessary near you for express or other service. You ought to have had cars also. What is the bridge party doing? How far is it out to the first break on the McMinnville road? The enemy has made no advance in force toward Nashville or elsewhere that we can hear of. Was burying dead and removing prisoners yesterday evening. Report how you find matters.

D. C. BUELL.

NASHVILLE, *July* 15, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

Will come to Huntsville as soon as I can leave here. My bridge men were, when last heard from, at Tullahoma and Elk River, on Chattanooga road; they are without provisions. Can they be taken to Huntsville via Stevenson by rail? I cannot communicate with them, and do not know whether trains run from Stevenson to Tullahoma.

J. B. ANDERSON.

NASHVILLE, *July* 15, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

No supplies forwarded yesterday or day before. Have ordered some forward to Reynolds' to-day. No supplies have been received from Louisville for several days until yesterday, when 11 car loads of forage came. This I forward to-day to Reynolds'. A large portion of the 50,000 rations of forage forwarded to Murfreesborough by Captain Nigh has been captured or burned. Mr. Anderson saved one train on Sunday. Colonel Swords answers my requisitions for supplies that they will be sent as soon as transportation can be furnished at Louisville.

J. D. BINGHAM.

REYNOLDS' STATION, *July* 15, 1862.

Major-General BUELL:

Have just received the following dispatch from Captain Greene:

NASHVILLE, *July* 13, 1862.

Col. E. M. McCOOK, *Reynolds' Station:*

Enemy, 3,000 strong, attacked this morning at Murfreesborough, and courier from there says our people cut to pieces. Hold your regiment in readiness to march at a moment's notice. Advise Colonel Mundy at Pulaski of this, and tell him to hold his regiment in readiness, and also send word to all other troops in vicinity. Send the news to General Buell by an expressman to nearest telegraph station. How many men have you and what other troops in your vicinity that can be reached?

OLIVER D. GREENE.

EDWARD M. McCOOK.

NASHVILLE, *July* 15, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

Scouts report roads clear. Enemy not at Lebanon or Lexington. Murfreesborough in their possession yesterday evening. Negroes reported to scouts when near Murfreesborough enemy burying dead and sending off prisoners during afternoon yesterday. Our cavalry patrols road 15 miles. Scouts out beyond; hear nothing of enemy nearer than Murfreesborough. Seventy-fourth Ohio just arrived.

JNO. F. MILLER.

NASHVILLE, *July* 15, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY, *Chief of Staff:*

Citizens and soldiers are coming in from Murfreesborough. It is settled that enemy marched Monday morning for McMinnville, taking with them nearly all the prisoners; they paroled only the disabled. They have probably gone to their old camp near McMinnville; they were not more than 2,000 strong.

JNO. F. MILLER,
Colonel, Commanding.

COWAN'S, *July* 15, 1862.

J. B. FRY, *Colonel and Chief of Staff:*

I will carry forward every available man to Duck River, leaving only sufficient guard at bridges. I will attack the enemy if opportunity offers.

W. S. SMITH,
Brigadier-General.

ATHENS, *July* 15, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

Would it be proper to allow a reporter to take down points in the testimony for publication?

P. T. SWAINE,
Judge-Advocate.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 15, 1862.

Colonel SWORDS, *Louisville:*

Captain Macfeely reports that he has no provisions in Nashville and has received none for six days, and that the railroad from Louisville has been occupied in carrying forage and private freight. The general is discouraged at having to urge this matter. The army will starve unless there is more activity and success in throwing forward supplies.

JAMES B. FRY.

LOUISVILLE, *July* 15, 1862.

Major-General BUELL:

The road has been wholly occupied by General Boyle for the movement of troops. Two collisions last week crippled four locomotives. The road is exclusively used for military purposes, and trains commenced going through every morning. I am sending supplies by water as fast as possible.

T. SWORDS.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 15, 1862.

Captain MACFEELY, *Nashville:*

You are wrong about the order to send 100,000 rations to Elk River being dated the 11th. The original dispatch and copy are both on file and were dated and sent on the 9th, and that dispatch directed you to send rations to Elk River before sending them to Murfreesborough for the very purpose of anticipating the present trouble. From the 9th until the 13th you had plenty of time to put the rations there, and the cars were running to Elk River. As far back as June 2 you were warned to be ready, and on June 10 orders were telegraphed to Captain Greene to have you push forward supplies. It is hard to understand how, knowing our wants, you could be now without rations in Nashville and six days without receiving any. The responsibility is thrust about and we do not get supplies. Try and improve the state of things even if you have to travel so far into the quartermaster's department as to see that your supplies are moved more promptly. Where are your supplies and what amount have you in Louisville?

JAMES B. FRY,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Huntsville, July 15, 1862.

Brigadier-General ROUSSEAU,
Commanding Third Division:

It appears that property of various kinds has been taken from the inhabitants of this part of the country by our troops. In some cases payment has been made, in others receipts given, and in others neither payments have been made nor receipts given. Some of this property has been taken for the use of the troops and receipted for by proper officers, acting under competent authority, and as being necessary for the army; some has been taken by officers and receipted for when not

necessary for the army, and some has been taken by unauthorized persons when not necessary for the army and no receipt given; in other words, plundered. It is necessary to decide on many accounts and claims arising under these circumstances, and the general commanding directs that you select a competent officer and assign to this duty to act under your supervision and subject to your approval. The following general principles must be observed:

To pay a fair price for such articles as are authorized for the army and were necessary for its use at the time and which were taken by competent authority. Among these may be enumerated forage, fuel, subsistence stores, and horses.

Property, however, taken not in the way of regular army supplies, but to meet a public emergency, should not be paid for, though it may have been taken by proper authority; as, for example, material for building a bridge would not be paid for when used for that purpose, but if taken when necessary as fuel and so consumed, it should be paid for.

Payment should not be made for property taken without authority, and not clearly shown to have been necessary to the public interest at the time, in accordance with the principles above; that is, no payment can be made for property plundered or damaged through misbehavior, &c., or want of discipline on the part of our troops.

There are cases where fences have been used as fuel and fields destroyed by grazing animals in them. In such cases it would be proper to pay for these items at their value as fuel and forage if the accounts showed that it was necessary to use them in that way.

The officer put on this duty must examine into each account, refer it to the officers and other parties connected with the transaction, to ascertain all the facts connected with it; must put it in regular form, and make it show on its face that it fulfills the requirements herein set forth. It will then be subject to your order for payment. The examining officer should also see, as far as possible, that the officer who got possession of the property has taken it upon his return.

The cases of accounts presented for unauthorized and unnecessary seizures, &c., or plundering, should be investigated, with a view of ascertaining and bringing to punishment the guilty parties, or fixing the guilt upon particular companies, regiments, or brigades, thus enabling you to promote discipline, and to having, if possible, restitution of the property or reparation of the damage done. Whenever it appears from the investigation that loyal citizens have a just claim against the Government for damages sustained, though one that cannot be paid under existing laws and regulations, such facts as may seem proper will be indorsed on the accounts by the officer examining them, and they will be returned to the owner.

It is suggested that a man acquainted with the ordinary forms of the commissary and quartermaster's departments be detailed, if practicable, to act as clerk to the officer put on the duty herein prescribed.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES B. FRY,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 15, 1862.

General THOMAS, *Tuscumbia:*

It is 42 miles from Florence to Athens and 22 miles from Athens here. Get ready to move at the earliest possible moment and rapidly

when you get orders. General Halleck proposes that you shall cross at Decatur. It is far better to cross at Florence. Your supply train should cross at Eastport and bring a load of provisions. See that the scows which were used there are ready. Are those at Florence ready? When will the road be open again?

JAMES B. FRY,
Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, DISTRICT OF THE OHIO,
Tuscumbia, Ala., July 15, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK, *Corinth:*

Have sent out scouts toward Fulton to keep a lookout for Van Dorn's approach. Saw a citizen to-day from Frankfort, who assures me they are not this side of Fulton. Twenty citizens arrested at various times and places are just in from Columbus. They were released last Friday and sent in a wagon 40 miles on the road this way. These men think there are very few north of Columbus.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

CORINTH, *July* 15, 1862.

Major-General THOMAS, *Tuscumbia:*

Hurry forward your supplies as rapidly as possible and prepare to join General Buell. You will be replaced by a division from here.

H. W. HALLECK.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, DISTRICT OF THE OHIO,
Tuscumbia, Ala., July 15, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK, *Corinth:*

Have received dispatch of to-day. General Buell directs me to hurry on supplies. His men are on half rations since the break in the railroad at Murfreesborough. There should be a train devoted to that business.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

CUMBERLAND GAP, *July* 15, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I respectfully request attention to the following note of Lieutenant Craighill:

CUMBERLAND GAP, TENN., *July* 15, 1862.

Capt. CHARLES O. JOLINE,
Adjutant-General, Seventh Division, Army of the Ohio:

CAPTAIN: I have this day, through the chief of my corps, as required by my instructions, made a requisition for a large number of guns and a large supply of ammunition there for the service of this place. I think it a matter of great importance that this ordnance and ordnance stores should be accompanied by an ordnance officer of experience, who should be permanently stationed here.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. P. CRAIGHILL,
First Lieutenant of Engineers.

I have frequently urged upon the War Office the great importance of having an experienced ordnance officer sent to this command, and if it is not done the public interest will immensely suffer. The person sent should have had some years of experience and not be just from the Academy.

GEORGE W. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

CUMBERLAND GAP, *July* 15, 1862.

Brig. Gen. JOSEPH G. TOTTEN,
Chief Engineer U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: Having now spent two or three days in examining this position and its surroundings I am prepared to state in a general manner the plan of defense by fortifications of a temporary character which seems to me suitable, and which I shall carry out if it meets the approbation of the Engineer Department.

The importance of the position in a political and military point of view cannot be overestimated. It is very strong naturally, as I remarked in a former communication, but its strength can be a hundred fold increased by fortifications of a proper character. The vastness of the place, both in its horizontal and vertical dimensions, is such that the defensive system must be of considerable extent; it cannot be erected in a day or a week; it will require to be occupied by a large number of guns and the permanent garrison should not be less than 5,000 men.

The three principal roads converging to this point from the east are the Virginia road, which skirts the mountain toward the north, the road to Tazewell, and that to Jacksborough. Of these the two last meet just before reaching the Gap and on a level some 350 feet below it, the former coming in nearly at the level of the Gap itself. Just at the Gap in the mountain range the heights on either side are 800 or 1,000 feet higher.

The Cumberland Range is very well defined as a whole, but its details are very irregular both in horizontal and vertical view. The roads are very tortuous within defensive limits from this position.

In the first place the lowest ground, upon which the lower roads meet before reaching the Gap itself, must be thoroughly swept by guns of not very heavy caliber placed *en barbette*, open embrasure or timber casemates, as the position may justify or require. The secondary heights immediately in the vicinity of the lowest ground must be occupied to prevent their occupation by the enemy, the result of which would necessarily be the abandonment by ourselves of the low batteries. These low batteries are necessary because the secondary heights are too high to afford advantageous positions for the batteries, which must sweep the roads. The highest points are too high to have any bearing upon the near defense of the roads, but they are necessary to holding the secondary heights, the importance of which I have shown, and by arming them with guns and mortars of the heaviest caliber an enemy can be kept at a distance.

From the extreme irregularity of the ground there will be necessarily many slopes which cannot be seen by the fire of artillery unless the number of guns is greatly and, as I think, unnecessarily increased. These slopes I shall occupy as far as possible by timber block-houses, taking care of course to place them out of view of the artillery of the

enemy. They are impregnable against infantry, require few men for their defense, and serve as comfortable quarters for the garrison. Where necessary, earthworks for infantry defense will be thrown up of as strong profile as possible.

The country is very much covered with heavy timber, and until that is removed to a considerable extent but little can be done in the way of erection of works of defense.

I shall in another communication make a requisition, as my instructions require me to do, for ordnance and ordnance stores.

As soon as practicable I shall send a sketch of this position, and will then be able to explain in more detail the plan of defense I propose.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. P. CRAIGHILL,
First Lieutenant of Engineers.

P. S.—Communications for me may in future be addressed to Cumberland Gap, Tenn., via Lexington, Ky.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *July* 15, 1862.

His Excellency ABRAHAM LINCOLN:

I have just received the following dispatch from General Halleck:

CORINTH, *July* 15.

General Buell has sent large detachments against Morgan and Starnes, but he wants more cavalry, which we have not got. Cannot cavalry be raised in Tennessee for home purposes, as was done in Missouri, under the authority of the President?

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

Cannot I be authorized to do so? The work will be commenced at once. Your other dispatches in regard to affairs here have been received. I thank you and the Secretary of War for them.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, *July* 16, 1862.

Governor JOHNSON, *Nashville:*

You are authorized to raise any amount of cavalry in your State that may be required for the service.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HUNTSVILLE, *July* 16, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK:

I am sorry you are going. I don't know what you can do for us, except to represent the importance of matters out here and urge an increase of our cavalry force. It will be very slow and difficult for Thomas to cross at Decatur; the landings are bad and the boat can only carry five wagons at a load. He can cross much more rapidly at Florence, and is also in better position for possible contingencies in the direction of Nashville. Will there be no communication or no troops between Corinth and Memphis?

D. C. BUELL,
Major-General.

CORINTH, MISS., *July* 16, 1862.

Major-General BUELL, *Huntsville:*

You will of course direct General Thomas to cross at Florence if you deem it best. There will be troops at Bolivar, on Hatchie River, and perhaps at Grand Junction, but we shall not attempt to keep open the direct road. We have daily communication with Memphis by Columbus and may re-establish the line from Memphis to Humboldt. I will do all I can about cavalry. In all matters of co-operation consult General Grant, who will command the forces here.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, DISTRICT OF THE OHIO,
Tuscumbia, Ala., July 16, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK, *Corinth:*

Colonel Steedman, whom I sent out some days since toward Courtland and Moulton, captured a rebel army mail-carrier with a package of letters. He also arrested the man at whose house the mail-carrier was found. This man is also implicated by the letters captured. Should they be tried as spies or as aiders and abetters of the rebellion?

Hope you will not be ordered away from us. Will consult with General Grant immediately.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

CORINTH, *July* 16, 1862.

Major-General THOMAS:

Notify General Grant at this place in due time about when you will be ready to move, so that he can have another division in your place. I leave for Saint Louis to-morrow morning, and shall proceed from there to Washington. General Grant will have command of all the forces in West Tennessee and Mississippi, and you will consult with him in case you require his co-operation in any matter.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, DISTRICT OF THE OHIO,
Tuscumbia, Ala., July 16, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK, *Corinth:*

For the information of the division commander who relieves me my troops are posted as follows: One regiment and a battery at Iuka; one company at Eastport; three companies at Bear Creek Bridge; two companies at Buzzard Roost Bridge; two companies at Cherokee; two companies at Cane Creek; one company at Little Bear Creek Bridge; one company at South Florence; two companies at Town Creek Bridge; two companies at Courtland; two companies at trestle 3 miles east of Courtland; two companies at Fox Creek; one company at Trinity to guard water-tanks, and two companies at Decatur.

The cavalry is posted as follows: Two companies at Iuka; a platoon at Bear Creek Bridge; a platoon at Buzzard Roost Bridge; a platoon

at Cane Creek; a battalion at Tuscumbia; a platoon at Town Creek Bridge; a battalion at Courtland; a platoon at the trestle near Mallory Creek, and one company at Decatur.

Two deserters of Breckinridge arrived to-day confirm the statement heretofore told of their destitution, and that a good many have deserted. They left Breckinridge at Jackson on his way to Vicksburg.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 16, 1862.

J. B. ANDERSON, *Nashville:*

I suppose General Nelson will reach Nashville to-night and proceed to Murfreesborough to-morrow. Put your party on the road the moment the troops get there and let us try again.

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 16, 1862.

Colonel CHAPIN, *Larkinsville:*

See that every bridge on your line is stockaded without a moment's delay. What bridges are without it?

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 16, 1862.

General MANSON, *Athens:*

See that troops are supplied to work on the bridges between Athens and Reynolds' Station. It is of vital importance. The detail must be made by regiments, not by detachments.

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 16, 1862.

General NEGLEY, *Columbia:*

Have stockades been put up at all the bridges? If not, see that it is done immediately? It is of vital importance.

[D. C. BUELL.]

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 16, 1862.

Captain WADE, *Decatur:*

I understand that you have your command in the town with no preparation for defense. If that is the case you may expect to be surprised, captured, and disgraced as other officers have been from similar neglect.

It is my order that you forthwith fortify your position. If possible you will select a position which will command the depot and landing out of range of objects which would afford shelter for an enemy, and

you will there either intrench or build a stockade to inclose your command. To resist cavalry or infantry the stockade is preferable. Posts from 6 to 10 inches thick, 2½ feet in the ground and 8 or 9 above, are suitable, with loop-holes every 3 feet. The work can be done in a day, and you will lose no time about it. You will keep your command within or near the work.

D. C. BUELL.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, DISTRICT OF THE OHIO,
Tuscumbia, Ala., July 16, 1862.

Major-General BUELL, *Huntsville:*

The road has been in running order for two days. General McPherson will organize a daily train from Decatur to Corinth immediately. I have stated to him your request to forward provisions to Decatur for your command.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 16, 1862.

General THOMAS, *Tuscumbia:*

When you move you will cross mainly at Florence; your train at Eastport, as I suggested. Make your arrangements accordingly.

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 16, 1862.

General CRITTENDEN, *Battle Creek:*

Your quartermaster telegraphs again to-day for clothing. Your want of clothing has been frequently reported and is not forgotten; it results, however, from the neglect of your own officers. You are aware, however, that the troops are on half rations, and even this supply is not altogether certain. Just as soon as provisions can be supplied in sufficient quantities clothing will be furnished you.

JAMES B. FRY,
Chief of Staff.

BATTLE CREEK, *July* 16, 1862.

Maj. Gen. D. C. BUELL:

I have agents out seeking the information from all points named by you except McMinnville; hope to get something reliable to-day; will send out others as soon as I can procure suitable men and inform you at once. It was reported to me last night that a rebel force was at Altamont, but the reporter said he could not rely upon his information.

T. L. CRITTENDEN.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES,
Battle Creek, July 16, 1862.

General D. C. BUELL:

GENERAL: Since my dispatch of this morning none of my agents have returned, but I have information from several sources that the rebels have been for several days and are yet crossing at Chattanooga and crossing the mountains in large numbers. Four thousand crossed in a day, it is said, and they are crossing by thousands is the report. It is also reported that they are coming here to fight, which makes me think they are not. But I am endeavoring to be ready.

T. L. CRITTENDEN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 16, 1862.

Col. J. F. MILLER, *Nashville:*

Report as soon as possible what damage the railroad has sustained from the affair at Murfreesborough. Get the names of soldiers from Murfreesborough who come in on parole and hold the men.

JAMES B. FRY,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 16, 1862.

Captain MORTON,
Cowan, Stevenson, or Tullahoma:

The general assumes that the position for stockades and preliminaries for their erection must be determined by this time and that they will at farthest be erected by to-morrow night. Locomotive and the engineers would therefore be of little use, even if they could be spared. In regard to the cordage for pontoon you must make your bills and send them. You cannot be spared to go to Nashville.

JAMES B. FRY,
Chief of Staff.

TULLAHOMA, *July* 16, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

A young man who deserted from the rebel forces at Corinth and has been at his home sick 6 miles north of this point has just come in, and gives information that two of Price's Indians have been seen in his neighborhood, and that a rebel division is on its way via Altamont to Murfreesborough and Nashville. I am just sending a strong reconnoitering party of cavalry toward Murfreesborough to ascertain what is going on in that neighborhood. I will report upon its return. Various rumors reach me of the movements of large rebel forces through the mountains toward Nashville, but I find it impossible to get any reliable information on this subject. If I can satisfy myself that the movement on Murfreesborough is a mere raid I will throw my force to their rear and cut them off if possible. Pending such information I will hold my forces all in hand.

W. S. SMITH.

TULLAHOMA, *July* 16, 1862—10 a. m.

Colonel FRY, *Chief of Staff:*

I have concentrated a force of 4,300 men, composed of 3,500 infantry, 600 cavalry and battery, and one section of artillery. I have about three days' rations, and can go to McMinnville to intercept the enemy if Wood's division or a portion of it can be advanced to this or some other point on the line of our railroad to hold it in case the enemy should sweep down this way. I heard firing in the vicinity of Murfreesborough at intervals during yesterday and up to 8 p. m., but have been unable to get any definite information from that direction. A reconnoitering party which I sent to Manchester brings a report that the enemy was at McMinnville, 5,000 strong; if so, whether it is the Murfreesborough force returning to support I do not know. Where is Colonel Jackson and the battery? What force of ours can be fighting at Murfreesborough? Have you any information by way of Nashville that can control my movements to advantage?

W. S. SMITH,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 16, 1862.

General WILLIAM S. SMITH, *Tullahoma,*
(Or where he may be, to be forwarded at once):

Your letter dated 12 p. m. July 14 at Tullahoma is just received. The general is greatly surprised at your orders to Colonel Hambright. Your instructions did not authorize you to draw the troops below the Duck River Bridge, and only left it optional with you to concentrate there or at Wartrace. You were not authorized nor was it supposed you would give up quietly to the enemy the railroad and bridges between Wartrace and Tullahoma. General Wood's division will be at or near Shelbyville to-night. Communicate with him and send at once by rail a guard for the Duck River Bridge. Inform General Wood what troops you have and where they are and report same here. Unless movements of the enemy render changes necessary leave the body of your troops at present and set to work at once establishing your bridge guards and having the stockades erected. Order, and as far as possible secure, strict attention to guard duty. It is of vital importance to erect the stockades instantly, and the general directs your special attention to this. Our information is that the enemy left Murfreesborough on the morning of the 14th and they are said to have gone toward McMinnville. They may strike at some other point. There were not more than 2,000. Report, so far as you know, what damage the railroad has sustained.

JAMES B. FRY,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 16, 1862.

Capt. P. T. SWAINE, *Athens:*

Reporters are not even allowed in the camps.

JAMES B. FRY,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 16, 1862.

Captain SYMONDS,
Commissary of Subsistence, Louisville:

What do you mean by not seeing your way clear if we use hard bread and salt meat? Can't you get these or can't you ship them? I see no difficulty in either case. We only eat about 75 tons a day. The railroad can send for Government 300 tons a day if it is properly presented. It would doubtless relieve your department very much if we furnish our own flour and did not use salt meat; but the commissary department cannot be relieved from furnishing bread and meat. The country here cannot supply the flour, nor is there any necessity for our depending on the country if it could. The railroad from Louisville, the Cumberland River, and Green River to Bowling Green are all open to us, and if we don't get supplies it can only be our own fault. There should be twenty days' supply ahead in Nashville, whereas there are none there and have been none for six or seven days.

JAMES B. FRY,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 16, 1862.

General T. J. WOOD, *Shelbyville:*

(Telegraph as far up Chattanooga road as possible; to be forwarded by any commanding officer with a party of cavalry.)

Your letter received. It will be best for you to halt at Shelbyville and close up and wait further instructions. Throw two regiments of infantry, two-thirds of your cavalry, and a battery forward to Wartrace, and reconnoiter the roads toward Murfreesborough and McMinnville. It is reported that the enemy left Murfreesborough on the morning of the 14th and the main body of them took the road toward McMinnville. They may or may not have gone there. The rations which were to have joined you on the night of the 14th did not leave here until daylight of the 15th, and it is hoped they have reached you, though your messengers did not meet them. They may have been captured, as you sent no escort for them. The 25,000 rations left Reynolds' Station at 3 p. m. on the 14th for Fayetteville under escort of two companies of cavalry. Supplies will be sent you for present use by rail via Stevenson, but it is hoped you will soon get in communication with Nashville. General W. S. Smith has a force at Tullahoma and is ordered to communicate with you and to put a guard at Duck River Bridge. We must protect all the road we can. Captain Gamage, your commissary, did not go out with the provisions on the morning of the 14th, having an abscess or something of the kind. He is ordered to take cars to-morrow via Stevenson and join you.

JAMES B. FRY.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Huntsville, July 16, 1862.

Capt. W. F. HARRIS, *Assistant Quartermaster:*

SIR: I inclose herewith an order assigning you to duty as transportation quartermaster at Louisville. The general directs that you proceed at once to that point and assume the duties assigned to you. Your

unremitting attention must be given to pushing supplies forward to Nashville, and to effect this you must systematize the Government business which is to be transacted by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. The Government stores to be transported by it must be presented in regular quantities daily, or else, if deemed a better arrangement, a number of days in the week must be designated for carrying Government freight, and the road must be prepared to haul the specified amounts on those days. The former arrangement is thought to be the best. You must give your personal attention to seeing that the commissary and quartermaster's stores are at the railroad depot ready for transportation in proper quantities and at proper times. You will learn from the officers of these different departments the number of tons required daily and act accordingly. In addition to the railroad it is expected that you will use the Cumberland River as a means of sending supplies, and when that is likely to fail commence at once to use Green River, sending your supplies by water to Bowling Green and thence by railroad to Nashville. For this you must be prepared beforehand. You will make reports daily by telegraph to these headquarters of the amount of stores of each kind shipped by you. The general trusts that it will not be necessary to urge upon you the necessity for prompt and energetic execution of the duty assigned you.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. WRIGHT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HUNTSVILLE, *July* 16, 1862.

Brigadier-General ROUSSEAU,
Commanding Third Division:

General Buell directs me to inclose a poster or handbill in relation to claims.* The general directs that these handbills be called in and destroyed as soon as possible, as he thinks it will not only bring about more business than you can possibly attend to, but will raise hopes among the people which cannot be gratified. It will be sufficient to decide the cases which are brought up, and in these it will not only be necessary to have proof that property was used by the Government, but must be shown by officers that it was necessary and was properly used.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. WRIGHT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(See instructions of July 15.)

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Huntsville, July 16, 1862.

Mr. F. P. WARD, *Huntsville, Ala.:*

In reply to your letter of the 12th instant, asking permission for your relative, J. I. Ward, to return to Huntsville, I am directed to say that his efforts to raise troops for the Confederate service and his absenting himself on the approach of our forces are regarded as indicating that

*Not found.

he is acting in a manner hostile to the Government. Until he can fully recognize his obligations to the Government it would be better he should not return.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. WRIGHT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 104. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO, *Huntsville, Ala., July* 16, 1862.

* * * * * * *

IV. Lieutenant-Colonel Van Horn, Twenty-fourth Illinois Volunteers, is detailed to superintend and direct the erection of stockades for the defense of the bridges and other important railroad points under charge of the different detachments of the regiment to which he belongs.

Colonel Van Horn will conduct the work in compliance with the direction of the general commanding, as may be communicated by Capt. J. St. C. Morton, United States Engineers, of the staff of the general commanding.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Buell:

J. M. WRIGHT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 16, 1862.

General GEORGE W. MORGAN,
Cumberland Gap:

Your telegram of 14th received. It is hoped and expected that you will be able at least to convoy your trains, and you should try and strengthen your position sufficiently to spare some troops to guard your line. Your division does not depend on the Louisville and Nashville road. Your suggestion, however, that two regiments of cavalry be put upon it was a sound one and would have been anticipated if the cavalry had not been wanting. That road is still safe. Your recommendation that a like force be put on your line of communications would also have been complied with, and perhaps more promptly than in case of Louisville road, had it not been for want of force to do so—a difficulty which still exists. A force of rebel cavalry on Sunday attacked Murfreesborough, and at 4 p. m. our troops—near two regiments of infantry, a battery of artillery, and perhaps some cavalry—surrendered, and according to reports have been marched toward McMinnville; Starnes, of Tennessee, in command of rebels.

JAMES B. FRY,
Chief of Staff.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 162. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE MISSISSIPPI, *Corinth, Miss., July* 16, 1862.

The major-general commanding the department, in giving up the immediate command of the troops now in the field and heretofore constituting the Armies of the Ohio, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Southwest,

desires to express to them his appreciation of the endurance, bravery, and soldierly conduct which they have exhibited on all occasions during the present campaign; as separate corps won the memorable victories of Milford, Mill Springs, Pea Ridge, Fort Donelson, New Madrid, and Island No. 10, and when partially united they defeated the enemy in the bloody battle of Pittsburg, and drove him from his intrenchments at Corinth. In the latter of these operations and in the labor of repairing railroads which the enemy had destroyed the commanding general bears personal testimony of the good conduct of the troops and the cheerfulness and alacrity with which they endured the fatigues and hardships necessary to secure the great object of the campaign.

The soldiers of the West have nobly done their duty and proved themselves equal to any emergency.

The general commanding desires to express to commanders of army corps and their subordinate officers his warmest thanks for their cordial co-operation on all occasions.

Soldiers! you have accomplished much toward crushing out this wicked rebellion, and if you continue to exhibit the same vigilance, courage, and perseverance it is believed that, under the providence of God, you will soon bring the war to a close and be able to return in peace to your families and homes.

By order of Major-General Halleck:

N. H. McLEAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 17, 1862.

General CRITTENDEN, *Battle Creek:*

Does your information state that infantry and artillery are crossing the river and the mountain from Chattanooga or only cavalry?

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES,
Battle Creek, July 17, 1862.

Maj. Gen. D. C. BUELL:

GENERAL: My information was that infantry were crossing. The information came from several sources, but I have heard nothing since to confirm it. I look for a man to day who I trust will bring certain intelligence.

T. L. CRITTENDEN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 17, 1862.

General CRITTENDEN, *Battle Creek:*

I have some apprehension, from the rumors of the movements of the enemy up the river and on the other side. Push your reconnaissances constantly as far as and even beyond Jasper and be always on the alert. McCook will move up to-morrow.

D. C. BUELL.

BATTLE CREEK, *July* 17, 1862.

Maj. Gen. D. C. BUELL:

Your communication as to pushing my reconnaissances received and will receive prompt attention.

T. L. CRITTENDEN.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 17, 1862.

General MCCOOK, *Stevenson:*

Move your two brigades forward to Battle Creek to-morrow. Leave one regiment at the depot until Wood's regiment comes up, which will probably be to-morrow. As soon as you arrive make a reconnaissance with a view to taking a position at Jasper. It is not unreasonable that the enemy may design to attack at that point if he has the requisite force, and the current rumors of his crossing above make it not even improbable.

The railroad on the other side would afford him a line of supplies. Study your ground with that view.

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 17, 1862.

General NELSON, *Reynolds' Station:*

Put your command on the cars as soon as possible and proceed to Murfreesborough unless the movements of the enemy should make it necessary to act otherwise. Take only one battery through with you, leave the other at Columbia, unless you deem it necessary to put one section of it at Franklin. It is understood that the enemy has left Murfreesborough and gone toward McMinnville. He has doubtless destroyed the road to some extent. It must be repaired immediately. Wood will be at Shelbyville early to-morrow.

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 17, 1862.

General NELSON,
Nashville or Murfreesborough:

Reports are coming in frequently of a formidable advance of the enemy across the mountains from Chattanooga. They seem to have foundation. I do not believe, however, that Nashville is the immediate object. It is more probable that a strong movement will be made on our communications and rear by way of Winchester while a formidable attack is made in front at Battle Creek. I deem it necessary to make immediate arrangements mainly with that view. Wood, now at Shelbyville, is ordered to march for Winchester to-morrow. If anything should come toward Nashville you must be prepared for it. If not, and the danger should come this way, I shall want you personally here. In the mean time make the best possible disposition of the brigade with you to meet the enemy at Murfreesborough. Colonel Miles [?], who was captured there, has come in at Tullahoma. The enemy retired to McMinnville, where they are reported to have a force of 3,000 cavalry. A still

stronger force of cavalry and infantry is said to be at Altamont under Price. Our line is about as difficult to guard as it could be. I shall occupy McMinnville as soon as possible.

D. C. BUELL.

NASHVILLE, *July* 17, 1862.

Maj. Gen. D. C. BUELL:

All of our men have been 7 miles beyond McMinnville, and have arrived at Murfreesborough tired, hungry, and sick. The enemy have gone to Chattanooga. I have a letter from Captain Essington, Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, now at Murfreesborough, who is paroled and placed in charge of the prisoners by General Crittenden.

The condition of affairs in Kentucky is very bad. I ask permission to march immediately to the relief of the State. Wood can send up to Murfreesborough when there is none of the enemy there.

W. NELSON.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 17, 1862.

General NELSON, *Nashville:*

Neither you nor your division can be spared now. When will you be at Murfreesborough? I am anxious to hear from you there, my present expectation being to push you forward immediately with a considerable force to McMinnville.

D. C. BUELL.

NASHVILLE, *July* 17, 1862.

Major-General BUELL:

In case the enemy go into Kentucky what are your orders?

W. NELSON.

TULLAHOMA, *July* 17, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

Colonel Miles [?], of the Third Minnesota, returned from the rebels between Woodbury and McMinnville, just arrived here; reports the force that entered Murfreesborough from 2,500 to 3,500 strong, consisting of the First and Second Georgia Cavalry and many armed citizens. The force was at McMinnville with prisoners yesterday morning at 10 o'clock. I withdrew the Wartrace force by authority communicated in General Buell's dispatch of the 14th instant and when Colonel Hambright thought his force in danger. I abandoned no bridge between this point and Wartrace. I have a regiment intrenched at Duck River, 7 miles from here. At Tullahoma the three batteries of regulars, three regiments of infantry, a battery, and about 700 cavalry, effectives; at Elk River a regiment and a half of infantry and two companies of cavalry; one wing of the Twenty-fourth Illinois on its way by train to same point; also a section of battery. The First Ohio is on its way by train to Cowan, and I have directed Colonel Buckley to place another regiment at the same point. This disposition I make on account of information communicated in full in my telegram to-day. I will push stockades and railroad repairs to Nashville with all diligence.

W. S. SMITH.

TULLAHOMA, *July* 17, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

The troops you desired to report are here. All seems quiet along the line. A considerable force, say 3,000 strong, is reported by several loyal citizens, also by our scouts, at McMinnville. Another rebel force reported strong at Altamont. The former, all cavalry; the latter, part infantry.

The first report I deem reliable; the second lacks confirmation. The danger to our lines now lies between this point and the tunnel near Cowan, in my opinion.

I have sent the First Ohio to Cowan; the Eighteenth Ohio and Twenty-fourth Illinois, with a section of artillery and two companies of cavalry, are at Elk River. I have the country to the north and east of the lines very thoroughly scouted. McMinnville should be occupied as soon as possible by us. You will not be surprised at my disposition of the troops when I have time to give the information in full which determined my course.

W. S. SMITH.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 17, 1862.

General WILLIAM S. SMITH, *Tullahoma:*

I do not credit the rumors of a formidable advance on Nashville. I think it more probable that a movement may be made upon our communications and rear by the way of Winchester while a strong attack is made in front at Battle Creek. Be on the alert and ready for whatever may come. If that should be the case, concentrate all the force you can at Winchester or thereabouts. I wish General Wood to march on Winchester to-morrow morning. Send this dispatch to him to-night and make sure that it does not fail. I wish him to keep his command as fresh as possible, but he must make good marches, and if necessary forced marches. Advise him as to the best road and communicate with him on the march. The bridges north must be protected if possible; but if the enemy should make a formidable attack the guards had better be small than that a larger force should be jeopardized. Keep in communication with Stevenson and Battle Creek. See that your guards are fortified by stockades without a moment's delay.

D. C. BUELL.

TULLAHOMA, *July* 17, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

Your two dispatches are received. I will communicate with General Wood immediately. If any attack should be made in the vicinity of Winchester it will probably be at Elk River Bridge or at Cowan. I have the country well scouted and am making every effort to collect reliable information. I will not trouble you with vague rumors.

W. S. SMITH.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 17, 1862.

Colonel SWORDS,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, Louisville:

It cannot be that the road is still required exclusively for the trans-

portation of troops. It can do both, and the supplies for this army must not be stopped.

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 17, 1862.

Colonel HARKER, *Mooresville:*

(To be sent by special messenger from Decatur.)

Your brigade will move at once to Bridgeport, the infantry and baggage going by rail and the artillery and wagon train marching. Cars will be sent as soon as they can be got ready; probably to-morrow. The artillery and wagons can come here without escort, and cavalry escort will be sent with them from here on.

Directions: The operator will give copy of this to the regiment opposite Decatur, and it and battery will go at once to Mooresville.

JAMES B. FRY.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 17, 1862.

Colonel HARKER, *Mooresville:*

(To be sent by special messenger from Decatur.)

Cars will commence moving your brigade to-morrow morning. Be ready and do not delay them. Start your train and artillery.

JAMES B. FRY.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 17, 1862.

General MANSON, *Camp near Athens:*

General Buell directs that you send a brigade under Colonel Hazen to rebuild the railroad to Reynolds' Station. There must be four regiments, and they will be posted as follows: One at Elk River; one at tunnel, to camp at north end; one at Butterford, south side of Richland Creek; one 2½ miles south of Reynolds' Station, north side of Richland Creek. These regiments must fill all the demands for working parties made by engineers and the work must be pushed with all possible dispatch, the regiments not to leave the duty without special orders from here. Move the brigade at once. If there are not four regiments present with Hazen's brigade assign him enough to make that number. General Buell trusts Colonel Hazen will give his personal attention to the rapid prosecution of this work.

He will make his headquarters at the north end of the tunnel.

JAMES B. FRY,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 17, 1862.

Colonel SWORDS:

Horses are wanted badly. How many have you and how fast are you receiving them? Send forward what you have.

JAMES B. FRY,
Chief of Staff.

REYNOLDS' STATION, *July* 17, 1862.

Maj. Gen. D. C. BUELL:

Part of bridge washed away at Lynnville; have just been there, and will have men at work as soon as water falls sufficiently. If no hard rains, will have it ready for crossing at 2 o'clock to-morrow. No supplies here. If I get bridge done to-morrow will have 200 wagons started day after at daylight. These breaks here are detaining work below, as I have to use the same detachment of Mechanics and Engineers to make the repairs that are at work on bridges between here and Pulaski.

The four companies of infantry here were ordered away by General Nelson, and are now awaiting transportation. I should like to have them remain, as they are much needed here.

EDWARD M. McCOOK.

HEADQUARTERS,
Nashville, July 17, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

Your telegram of the 15th just received. The dispatch ordering stores to Elk River was not received by me until the 12th instant. I received dispatch ordering stores to Murfreesborough on the 9th and sent them before receipt of dispatch ordering rations to Elk River. The superintendent of railroad and quartermaster informed me that no cars could or had run to Elk River. If your dispatches imply censure it is unjust and unfounded, of which I hope you will be notified by a full investigation of the facts. The responsibility does not rest here. Everything has been sent forward as fast as received. Captain Symonds informs me he could not get cars and forward stores by such transportation as was furnished by quartermaster's department. There are now three boats loaded with provisions *en route* from Louisville. Four hundred thousand rations received last night by rail; more than 1,000,000 rations *en route* by river, which ought to have been sent by rail, and over 2,000,000 for which bids have been accepted in Louisville. The Louisville and Nashville Railroad commenced to bring sutlers' and citizens' freight, while subsistence stores are sent by river. I saw several car loads of private freight in depot to-day.

R. MACFEELY,
Commissary of Subsistence.

COLUMBIA, *July* 17, 1862.

Major-General BUELL:

At 3 a. m. a small party (between 30 and 40) guerrillas attacked, wounded 1 and captured 6 teamsters at the stock pasture fields, 4 miles west. They returned, taking only the arms of the teamsters. At daylight my scouts, 10 in number, who were sent to watch Russell's force at Ashland, Morgan County, were attacked 8 miles west of Mount Pleasant. My informant, who was wounded, left his command fighting, but thought they would be overpowered by superior force of the enemy. Have sent them assistance. Guerrilla parties are increasing rapidly west of this, strongly aided by disloyal citizens. I receive constant intimations of their intention to destroy the railroads and bridges. The small cavalry force here is insufficient to do the required patroling and efficiently

guard bridges and railroads. The four companies Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania ordered to Franklin and Columbia are still awaiting transportation at Reynolds'. The empty cars were detained there nearly three days by order of General Nelson, although, in accordance with your order, the companies should have come at once, although I was fully confident that train could arrive one day before General Nelson's arrival. No attention was given to my orders on General Nelson's arrival at Reynolds'. He telegraphed me that he was now placed in command of this line and the troops. In accordance with this order I have promptly complied with all of his instructions, but most respectfully inquire whether it is agreeable to your instructions to divest me of authority while making strenuous efforts to carry out your orders. If it arises from a want of official confidence and trust you will likely advise me of the fact.

JAS. S. NEGLEY.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 17, 1862.

General NEGLEY, *Columbia:*

The First Wisconsin will not leave Bridgeport at present.

JAMES B. FRY.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, DISTRICT OF THE OHIO,
Tuscumbia, Ala., July 17, 1862.

Major-General GRANT, *Corinth, Miss.:*

I shall be ready to commence moving my division on Monday next. Please start the division to relieve mine on that day. I would suggest that it be posted as follows: One regiment and battery at Iuka; one company at Eastport; three companies at Bear Creek Bridge; two companies at Buzzard Roost Bridge; two companies at Cherokee; two companies at Cane Creek; one company at Little Bear Creek Bridge; one company at South Florence; three companies at Town Creek Bridge; one regiment at Courtland; two companies at trestle east of Courtland; two companies at Fox Creek trestle; one company at Trinity water-tank; two companies at Decatur. The cavalry to be posted as follows: Two companies at Iuka; one platoon at Bear Creek Bridge; one platoon at Buzzard Roost Bridge; one platoon at Cane Creek Bridge; one battalion at Tuscumbia; one platoon at Town Creek Bridge; one battalion at Courtland; one platoon at trestle over Mallory Creek; one company at Decatur.

The remainder of the division should be posted at this place, and if one extra brigade could be spared it would be well to post it at Courtland, with a battery of artillery, in place of the regiment above mentioned, which regiment could then be posted at Decatur.

It is important to send one of your best and largest regiments of cavalry, as the country south of the railroad for 20 miles should be kept thoroughly examined every other day by cavalry.

I wish you to send an officer of the quartermaster's department and one of the commissary department to relieve my quartermasters and commissaries at Iuka and Eastport. Please answer if you can commence moving a division on Monday.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 17, 1862.

General THOMAS, *Tuscumbia:*

I deem it of very great importance that you should get across the river at the earliest possible moment. Send one of your brigades forward without delay to cross at Decatur. Cross everything you have at Eastport at once. Endeavor to get your trains across at all points before Grant's troops come up, so that no time may be lost after their arrival.

D. C. BUELL.

TUSCUMBIA, *July* 17, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

The steamer having received some injury I shall not be able to cross the river before Monday next. I propose to cross all my troops at Florence, except the Eighteenth Infantry, Tenth Kentucky, a battery of artillery, and the supply train, all of which are at Eastport and Iuka, and can cross at Eastport more conveniently. A battalion of cavalry at Courtland and three companies of the Thirty-first Ohio at Decatur can cross more conveniently there. General ——— will send troops to relieve my division on Monday.

Does General Buell wish the clothing for his corps forwarded or will it be turned over?

GEO. H. THOMAS.

NASHVILLE, *July* 17, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

The house you inquire about belonged to Colonel Heiman, of the rebel army, and was taken possession of by the military authorities for sequestration under act of Congress August 6, 1861. During my absence Governor Johnson ordered the provost-marshal to give the keys to a Major Thurneck, of the First Tennessee Volunteers, then being raised here. On my return, finding that Major Thurneck with his family was living in the house, although his regiment was under canvas, and knowing your orders about officers living with their men, I telegraphed to know if that order was still in force. I found it was, and verbally directed Major Thurneck that he must live with his men. No attention was paid, on the grounds that the regiment was not in the United States service and not liable to United States authorities. Finding that many other officers of the same regiment were making preparations to bring their families to live in houses under the same circumstances, and recognizing the injury to the service which must arise, I directed the provost-marshal to cause the house to be vacated, as also other houses occupied by soldiers and officers who had no authority from these headquarters; the meaning of the order to prevent officers, chaplains, and surgeons here on duty at convalescent barracks and hospitals from occupying houses while their men needed their actual presence. At that time almost every officer and soldier on duty near this city was looking for a house. I need not mention the outrages likely to occur under such a state of affairs. The order was promptly executed by Colonel Matthews, the provost-marshal, in all instances which came under my notice except Major Thurneck and the quartermaster of the same regiment. The latter claimed that he rented his house, although the owner

said not; but I considered that a matter for the civil authorities to adjust, and he has been ejected by them. Major Thurneck held on to his house by false representations—that his children and wife were so sick that a removal would be at the risk of their lives. I finally sent a surgeon to examine. Upon his report of the facts I directed Colonel Campbell to have him ejected as occupying a house in possession of the United States without civil authority. He refused to obey the order. The order was reiterated peremptorily, and he peremptorily refused to obey the second order. He was arrested; and his lieutenanant-colonel obeyed the order at once. I am sure that if any officer in the department not directly interested had examined the matter and reported my action would have been approved.

OLIVER D. GREENE.

CUMBERLAND GAP, *July* 17, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

On yesterday, in consequence of the serious illness of my wife, I had the honor to forward through your headquarters my final resignation and request to be immediately relieved. My last intelligence from my home induces me to respectfully request that Major-General Buell will by telegram recommend the acceptance of my resignation and relieve me from command.

GEORGE W. MORGAN.

CUMBERLAND GAP, *July* 17, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

COLONEL: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your telegram of yesterday.

I have now absent a force of 1,200 infantry, and expect its return to-morrow. At the earliest practicable moment afterward, in obedience to the instructions of the major-general, I will detach one brigade of four regiments of infantry to connect this post with Lexington; propose to station one regiment at Barboursville, one at London, one at Mount Vernon, and one at Crab Orchard. This disposition will protect both the Crab Orchard and Richmond road, so far as infantry can give protection to a long line against the forays of partisan cavalry.

I believe that General Boyle has a small force at the Kentucky River Bridge; a point of great importance.

To complete the chain Lancaster should also be occupied, but I am not aware whether General Boyle has sufficient troops for that purpose. Two reasons have prevented me from sending infantry to protect my line of supplies. The line is 150 miles in length, and the roads, even at this season, are so wretched as to render small trains absolutely necessary; hence it is impossible to furnish a sufficient number of infantry escorts to protect them, and I believe that infantry stationed at intermediate points cannot protect a long line against sudden forays of partisan troops, who will operate on interior by-roads; but my main reason was that I regarded Morgan's incursion as a probable diversion in favor of Smith, whose line is on the Clinch, and whose force is considerably greater than mine. On the 11th of May I made the suggestion as to protecting the line between Louisville and Nashville, not

because it was connected with my base, but because I was the senior officer commanding troops in Kentucky.

Lieutenant Craighill, engineer, has had for three days a heavy force occupied in cleaning the hills and ravines preparatory to fortifying. He has made a requisition, in obedience to his instructions from his chief, for thirty pieces of heavy caliber. It is his opinion that when the works are completed it will require at least 5,000 men to hold the position if vigorously attacked. When the fortifications are completed there should be, in my judgment, a garrison of one regiment of artillery, 5,000 infantry, and at least 500 cavalry. I have immediate use for two additional companies of artillery. Andrews' battery is still, I understand, at the mouth of Salt River.

GEORGE W. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA., *July* 18, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

I ask authority to arrange with the Governor of Pennsylvania for raising three companies of cavalry, to be united with the independent company raised last fall in Pennsylvania by special authority of the War Department, and known as the Anderson Troop, Captain Palmer. This company is composed of superior men, many of them well qualified for officers; and by appointing them as officers in the proposed companies the force could be speedily rendered efficient. It is quite certain, from the reputation of Captain Palmer and the troop, that the companies can be speedily raised. I would ask for the proposed force the battalion organization. The necessity for an increase in our cavalry force is imperative and time is important.

D. C. BUELL,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 18, 1862.

J. B. ANDERSON, *Nashville:*

If you have not sent your men to the Decatur road it will be best to put the whole force on the Murfreesborough. Will it not be better at any rate? The whole regiment of Engineers is on the Decatur road.

D. C. BUELL.

COLUMBIA, *July* 18, 1862.

Major-General BUELL:

Railroad bridge over Duck River is impassable; cannot be repaired until river falls; if it rises now it will be swept away. Train not heard from. Citizens report 300 rebels between this and Franklin. My scouts have chased a number of small squads, but as yet met no force.

JAS. S. NEGLEY.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 18, 1862.

General NEGLEY, *Columbia:*

From what cause is the bridge over Duck River impassable? How

long will it take to repair it? Lose no time in building stockades at every bridge. A stockade 30 feet square will hold about 30 men, which will be a sufficient guard for the less important bridges.

D. C. BUELL.

COLUMBIA, *July* 18, 1862.

General D. C. BUELL:

Trestle work at Duck River washed away; it is also reported that Franklin Bridge is gone. One of my citizens, come from Hickman, just in. Reports the arrival at Lick Creek of a considerable force of rebel cavalry from across Tennessee River; that they intend attacking this point. They obtained a supply of ammunition near New Spring Hill last night. Will send you further particulars.

JAS. S. NEGLEY.

COLUMBIA, *July* 18, 1862.

Maj. Gen. D. C. BUELL:

Upon personal examination I find railroad bridge less injured than represented by superintendent. One span perhaps beyond recovery. I shall keep a force at work all night removing the drift which the guards carelessly allowed to accumulate without notice until the span gave way. The Kentucky troops fight well, but cannot be depended upon for such duty if the bridges are to be guarded by them. You may expect surprises, &c. I respectfully repeat the information sent some days since that if the bridges, road, &c., are not carefully and strongly guarded they will be destroyed.

JAS. S. NEGLEY,
General.

COLUMBIA, *July* 18, 1862.

Major-General BUELL:

No orders to build stockades on this line have been received. A determined effort to destroy bridges between this and Franklin last night. Success was prevented by a sudden change and re-enforcement of the guard at every bridge. Last evening the telegraph was cut, and parties of my men encountered about 30, who fled through a corn field. They are being pursued now. My scouts attacked beyond Mount Vernon yesterday 8 in number; returned to ———, and contended with enemy (40 strong) with heroic valor; required to surrender to a force of 12, and held their position until re-enforcements arrived. Three were slightly wounded.

JAS. S. NEGLEY.

COLUMBIA, *July* 18, 1862.

Major-General BUELL:

Two cars of train from Reynolds' ran off the track 12 miles east, owing to the spikes being removed from a short piece of rail. One car had General Mitchel's and Captain Slocum's family in; the ladies slightly injured; Captain Slocum a serious scalp wound; 3 soldiers killed, 22 wounded; cars broken to pieces; road badly torn up for some distance.

JAS. S. NEGLEY.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 18, 1862.

General NEGLEY, *Columbia:*

The companies of the Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania should have marched and not waited three days for cars. General Nelson's authority to command was to meet an emergency. Report the position of Board's and Wolford's cavalry and the other troops near you at this time. What condition is Board's regiment in?

JAMES B. FRY.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 18, 1862.

General NELSON,
Nashville or Murfreesborough:

We have an object in Tennessee of far greater importance to the Union and to Kentucky than driving Morgan out of Kentucky and you cannot be spared. I shall endeavor to be prepared for the time when you are more necessary there than here, and there is no one to whom I would intrust the duty with more confidence. In the mean time push forward with what we have to do here.

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 18, 1862.

General NELSON, *Murfreesborough:*

I have ordered the Twenty-third Brigade, under Colonel Matthews, to report to you. I meant that Jackson's cavalry, with the battery which is with it, should also report, but they got out of position. I will order others. The Twenty-third Brigade and the battery are to remain at Murfreesborough to support your advance and protect the railroad. As soon as they arrive move at once to McMinnville with one brigade, one battery, and the cavalry. They must be strongly posted. Practice the strictest discipline and vigilance, and for the present be employed to prevent inroads upon the line of railroad or the movement of the enemy in that vicinity. The supplies should be kept at the railroad depot or near by, and a small intrenched work thrown up to guard both and protect a small force of, say, two or four companies, so as to have the remaining force free to move in any direction without danger to its supplies. The railroad will be opened as soon as possible to that point, which may become a depot for further operations. The remainder of your division will move in a few days. I will inform you of the disposition of other troops affecting your position. Carry forward five days' reserved supplies. Purchase forage if possible. Take as little baggage and as small a train as possible. Send back the supply train as soon as you arrive. You will probably have to use your cavalry more in your rear than in your front.

D. C. BUELL.

TULLAHOMA, *July* 18, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

I am informed that 10,000 or 15,000 pounds of bacon, 2,500 bushels of wheat, 1,000 bushels of corn, and 200 head beef cattle can be obtained

in this neighborhood and near Shelbyville within ten days if it is desirable. I will have these supplies collected and give certified accounts to those who furnish them.

W. S. SMITH.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 18, 1862.

General WILLIAM S. SMITH, *Tullahoma:*

Have you communicated my orders to General Wood? Will he come through Tullahoma? Do not withdraw the guards from the bridges in any case without absolute necessity. The rumors we hear no doubt have some foundation, but doubtless also greatly exaggerate the truth. Information is what we most want now. Use every possible means of obtaining it and report frequently, endeavoring yourself to distinguish between mere rumor and what is reliable or probable.

D. C. BUELL.

TULLAHOMA, *July* 18, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

Troops will be moved as you direct. The wheat mentioned can be converted into flour and that purchased if desirable at mills on Duck River. The break at Murfreesborough is on this side of town, and is but 100 feet in length and about 15 feet in height; can be repaired in two days. Bridge party sent down this morning. Working parties should be furnished from Murfreesborough to assist. Orders to General Wood to march to Winchester were promptly forwarded and I sent a guide to conduct him; he will probably march to-night or very early to-morrow morning. Orders for Jackson's cavalry and battery will reach Shelbyville by daybreak to-morrow morning. General Wood was still at Shelbyville this evening.

W. S. SMITH,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 18, 1862.

General WILLIAM S. SMITH, *Tullahoma:*

Send the Twenty-third Brigade, under Colonel Matthews, to Murfreesborough without delay, to report to General Nelson. Use the train for that purpose. One of the regiments to march for the protection of the telegraph party and the wagons of the other regiments. Notify the telegraph party. If any of the regiments are guarding bridges replace them by the Eighteenth Ohio and Twenty-fourth Illinois. Collect the supplies as you propose except the wheat, which we don't want. See that there is no abuse. Deposit the principal portion at or near Cowan. Do you know how long the break is at or near Murfreesborough? Has not General Wood marched for Winchester agreeably to the orders I sent you? Where is he?

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 18, 1862.

Captain BINGHAM, *Nashville:*

Put 20,000 rations of forage at Murfreesborough; this in excess of daily demands of troops there. You have not answered my dispatch asking about the number of wagons you can now send out and of the number of cavalry horses and where they are, &c. Please answer. We must have horses.

JAMES B. FRY,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 18, 1862.

Captain MACFEELY, *Nashville:*

Put as soon as possible 100,000 rations at Murfreesborough. Report when they will be there. They are to be in excess of the daily demand of troops there.

JAMES B. FRY,
Chief of Staff.

BATTLE CREEK, *July* 18, 1862.

General D. C. BUELL:

A man I sent out has just returned (7 o'clock a. m.) from Dunlap and says cavalry in squads are continually crossing toward McMinnville, but no infantry. He met the brigade I sent out this morning nearly to Jasper and reported no enemy near.

T. L. CRITTENDEN.

TUSCUMBIA, *July* 18, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

Have directed the clothing to be sent forward. The shoes, pants, and some shirts, drawers, and socks immediately; the balance as soon afterward as possible. Will send forward a brigade to Decatur without delay. Orders have already been given to cross at Eastport. I will cross the train and be in readiness to cross the troops here as soon as the troops to relieve me arrive.

If I don't remain as at present posted until the arrival of General Grant's troops the enemy will be sure to do some injury to the railroad, as their cavalry are above and below this place.

GEO. H. THOMAS.

LOUISVILLE, *July* 18, 1862.

Major-General BUELL:

Mr. Sinley, a responsible man, and uncle of Captain Starling, of Major-General Crittenden's staff, arrived here to-day from Henderson, saying that a band of guerrillas has taken possession of that place. There is more danger in Kentucky than is realized.

J. T. BOYLE.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 106. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO, *Huntsville, July* 18, 1862.

I. Paragraph VIII of Special Orders, No. 100, July 12, 1862, is rescinded, and the following will be observed, viz: The volunteers from Alabama will be organized into companies, under the direction of Capt. H. C. Bankhead, who will enroll and muster them into the United States service in accordance with the laws and orders on the subject. Company officers will be selected from among the men and appointed by the general commanding, conditional upon the confirmation of the President of the United States. The provost-marshal in Huntsville will give Captain Bankhead such assistance as he may require in this duty. All Alabama men desiring to enlist and now traveling with any of the regiments of this command will be sent to or left at this place.

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VI. Disbursing officers will at once submit to the chief of their respective departments, at their headquarters, a special statement of public money, showing the amount received, amount disbursed, and amount remaining on hand. The report will state specifically the exact amount of the United States funds and of funds of other kinds received, disbursed, and remaining on hand up to date. No other public funds than coin or United States Treasury notes will hereafter be received by disbursing officers without special authority.

By command of Major-General Buell:

J. M. WRIGHT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CUMBERLAND GAP, *July* 18, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

On Tuesday noon General Spears, with a party of infantry, attacked 500 of the enemy's cavalry at Wallace's Cross-Roads, near Clinton.* A citizen reports that at 2 p. m. of that day he met about 300 of the enemy flying toward Knoxville in the wildest disorder; some were on horses, but without coats or arms; others were bare-headed and no arms. It was a complete panic, and they had gone at full run for the distance of 9 miles and were still flying.

I expect Spears to return to-day. Colonel Garrard has also returned from his expedition against the miscreants of Humphrey Marshall at Jonesville. The murderer Witcher and the greater portion of his band escaped, but Garrard brought in 20 prisoners and 10 horses.

GEORGE W. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 19, 1862.

General NELSON, *Murfreesborough:*

I have just received your dispatch of the 17th asking, "In case the enemy go on into Kentucky what are my orders?" That will not affect at all the orders given last night for you to occupy McMinnville, and which must be executed without delay. Inform me whether you have received them.

D. C. BUELL.

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* See Vol. XVI, Part I, p. 812.

NASHVILLE, *July* 19, 1862.

Major-General BUELL:

I came up to-night to communicate. The enemy are in the neighborhood of McMinnville, from 2,000 strong to any given amount above that; the line from Lebanon is open to Nashville; part of my force is detained still at Columbia by accident to the Duck River Bridge. I found here your orders to move on McMinnville. The cavalry I found at Nashville, 300 strong, I ordered to march to Lebanon and join me at Murfreesborough, where they arrived at 10 a. m. to-day. I will make them patrol both approaches to Nashville. Some 400 stand of arms taken from our troops were distributed by Forrest to disloyal citizens in and about Murfreesborough. I issued a proclamation threatening arrest of any one found with them in possession. Some 200 were sent in to-day. Your directions as to posting the troops at Murfreesborough will be strictly attended to. You can rely upon my being found at the place ordered and the time ordered on all occasions. Boyle telegraphs me to death. I think he has lost his senses.

W. NELSON,
General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 19, 1862.

JEROME PILLOW, *Columbia:*

It would give me pleasure to grant your request, but until your brother can himself return to Tennessee under that protection which all loyal citizens of the United States are entitled to you will, I think, agree with me, on reflection, that it is best his immediate family also should not return; I mean those who naturally look to him for protection and with whom he should communicate.

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 19, 1862.

Colonel SWORDS,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, Louisville:

The commissary reports that he has been unable to get cars for subsistence stores when they were used for sutlers' goods and private freight. General Buell directs me to say that this can only be the case through neglect in your department, and that it must be corrected.

JAMES B. FRY,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH DIVISION,
Battle Creek, July 19, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY, *Chief of Staff:*

COLONEL: The man I sent has just returned from Chattanooga and reports 21,000 men between that place and Bridgeport, many of them conscripts undrilled, McCown in command. They are not crossing the river. They have forty pieces of cannon, one 32-pounder, and have but one battery at Chattanooga. They are feeding stock on green corn

and have only three weeks' supplies at Atlanta. My agent is a good Union man and well vouched for. He left Chattanooga night before last.

T. L. CRITTENDEN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

BATTLE CREEK, *July* 19, 1862.

General BUELL:

There are 21,000 men between Bridgeport and Chattanooga reported and four pieces of artillery, Major-General McCown (old Army) commanding. General Heth commands a camp about 5 miles across the river. I can hold this place against all that may come. When can I have my other brigades? They are very anxious to join me. All well.

McCOOK,
Major-General.

REYNOLDS' STATION, *July* 19, 1862.

Maj. Gen. D. C. BUELL:

Conductor just in reports that four bents of bridge at Franklin partly washed away. Have ordered Captain Stevenson at Nashville to send all the train he can send up to river between Franklin and Columbia. Cars can transport from there here and wagons run between Franklin and Columbia until the two bridges are repaired. From what I know, if damage as great as reported, it will take several days to repair. So soon as I can ascertain definitely particulars will telegraph.

I have taken responsibility of requesting Captain Harris to go to Franklin instead of Louisville, as ordered, and superintend transportation. I think the emergency requires the presence of an active man like him, and hope you will approve.

EDWARD M. McCOOK,
Colonel.

NASHVILLE, *July* 19, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

Paroled men in camp near city, Major Mattson commanding.

General Nelson reports enemy in force near Murfreesborough. Sent order this morning for Sixty-ninth Ohio to join him. Nine companies go at 11 a. m. This leaves us too weak here. The enemy are not obliged to fight at Murfreesborough and can come here without General Nelson knowing it.

JNO. F. MILLER,
Colonel.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, DISTRICT OF THE OHIO,
Tuscumbia, Ala., July 19, 1862.

Major-General BUELL, *Huntsville:*

The First Brigade, General Schoepf, will be able to cross at Decatur by Wednesday evening or Thursday morning. I cannot be down sooner unless the railroad is abandoned entirely.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

SHELBYVILLE, *July* 19 [1862].
(Courier, via Tullahoma.)

Col. J. B. FRY:

Dispatch ordering me to send the battery with me and Jackson's cavalry to Murfreesborough to report to General Nelson is this moment received, as I was about marching to Winchester under the order received last night. I have ordered the battery to proceed at once to Murfreesborough, and directed Colonel Wagner to send an infantry force across from Wartrace to Murfreesborough turnpike, to escort the battery and put it under care of other troops and then return to Wartrace. I cannot send Jackson's cavalry, as it is not with me. Why it is not is fully explained in two communications. Colonel Wagner with two regiments, a battery, and part of a battalion of cavalry will remain at Wartrace. I am left without a single piece of artillery; not in any good condition to meet an enemy who may be provided with it. The 7 wagons from Huntsville came up late last Monday night, 15th, and the supplies from Reynolds' Station in the afternoon of the 17th. The latter were in a miserable condition; much lost by wasting. Barrels and boxes broken, &c.

TH. J. WOOD.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, DISTRICT OF THE OHIO,
Tuscumbia, Ala., July 19, 1862.

Brigadier-General ROSECRANS, *Rienzi:*

Telegram received. Have telegraphed Major-General Grant all the points where your troops will be posted. Can give you maps and details here which cannot be telegraphed. Have telegraphed General Grant this morning to send four companies by railroad to relieve the provost guard here.

There is a fine field open here for your disciplined troops and cavalry brigades to operate against roving bands. Russellville and Courtland, probably Courtland, would be the best position for cavalry. Russellville, Frankfort, &c., are important points leading south toward Tupelo, &c.

Send your division with as little delay as possible.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Huntsville, July 19, 1862.

Capt. E. W. CRITTENDEN,
Commanding Detachment Fourth U. S. Cavalry:

SIR: The general commanding directs that you hold two companies of the detachment under your command in readiness to start to-day at 11 a. m. for Woodville, as an escort to a battery of artillery and a wagon train that is about to start for that place. The battery and train are to go on to Stevenson. At Woodville an escort will be furnished from another command, and your companies will return.

The escort from here will take three days' rations and will procure their forage on the way. The officer sent in command will be one of those not detailed for the general court-martial now in session in your

camp. A man will report to you before 11 o'clock to show the escort where the battery and train are.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. WRIGHT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Huntsville, July 19, 1862.

Brigadier General ROUSSEAU,
Commanding Third Division:

SIR: In reply to the communication of Captain Paul, commissary of the Third Division, asking for a leave of absence, I am directed to say that such an indulgence cannot be granted. The commanding general directs me to call your attention particularly to the impropriety proposed by Captain Paul, of leaving in the hands of his clerks papers signed in blank.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. WRIGHT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Huntsville, July 19, 1862.

MRS. JOHN BELL, *Nashville, Tenn.:*

MADAM: I am directed by the general commanding to return the inclosed letters left at these headquarters to be forwarded to Governor Bell, with the remark that he regrets that circumstances will not admit of their being forwarded to their address.

Very respectfully, madam, your obedient servant,

J. M. WRIGHT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. FIRST DIV., DEPT. OF THE OHIO,
No. 10. } *Tuscumbia, Ala., July* 19, 1862.

I. The troops of this division will prepare and hold themselves in readiness to march to Huntsville, Ala., as soon as relieved by troops to be sent forward by Major-General Grant.

II. The First Brigade, General A. Schoepf commanding, will march on Monday, 21st instant, for Huntsville, Ala., by the way of Decatur, leaving the three companies of the Thirty-first Ohio, now posted at Decatur and Trinity, to follow as soon as relieved. Each regiment will take five days' rations, two days' cooked and carried in the haversacks.

III. That portion of the Second Brigade, Brig. Gen. S. S. Fry commanding, now posted in Tuscumbia will move its train across the Tennessee River at Florence on Monday, the 21st instant, the troops crossing the day following. Preparations will be made to march from Florence Landing to Huntsville, via Athens. Each regiment rationed for five days, two days' cooked and carried in the haversacks.

IV. That portion of the Third Brigade, Brig. Gen. R. L. McCook

commanding, posted at Tuscumbia will, move its train across the Tennessee River at Florence on Wednesday, the 23d instant, the troops crossing the following day. They will make preparations to march from Florence to Huntsville, Ala., via Athens, with five days' rations for each regiment, two days' cooked and carried in the haversacks.

V. The Tenth Kentucky Volunteers, Col. J. M. Harlan, will cross the Tennessee River at Eastport, Miss., and escort the division train to Florence as soon as possible, where it will join the brigade. At Florence rations will be drawn for five days for the regiment, two days' cooked and carried in haversacks.

VI. The Eighteenth U. S. Infantry, Lieut. Col. O. L. Shepherd commanding, with the detachment of the infantry and cavalry at Bear Creek, together with Captain Bidwell's battery, will cross the Tennessee River at Eastport, Miss., as soon as relieved by Major-General Grant's troops, from which point they will march with seven days' rations and forage, two days' rations cooked and carried in haversacks, to Athens, Ala., and await the arrival of the Third Brigade.

VII. The battalion of the First Ohio Cavalry, Col. Minor Milliken commanding, and the two batteries commanded by Capt. R. Loder, will cross the Tennessee River at Florence on Friday, the 25th instant, and march with the Third Brigade to Huntsville, Ala., leaving Florence with five days' rations and forage, two days' rations cooked and carried in haversacks.

VIII. The battalion of the First Ohio Cavalry, Captain Patten commanding, on being relieved at Iuka, Miss., will march with two days' rations and forage to Tuscumbia, Ala., and report to Col. Minor Milliken.

IX. The battalion of the First Ohio Cavalry, Captain Eggleston commanding, on being relieved from Town Creek, Courtland, and Decatur, will march to Huntsville, Ala., crossing the Tennessee River at Decatur, and report to Colonel Milliken. Five days' rations and forage will be required.

X. All the sick of the division able to travel by railroad will be sent to Huntsville at once. Assistant Surgeon Lindsley, U. S. Army, will take charge of the sick of the Eighteenth U. S. Infantry and the Michigan Battery. The sick at Iuka, Miss., will proceed at once to Huntsville, Ala., by railroad, via Decatur, under the charge of the medical officers left at these hospitals from Generals Nelson's and Crittenden's divisions.

XI. Brigade Surgeon Hatchitt, in Corinth, will join the Second Brigade, First Division, District of the Ohio, after being relieved by a medical officer of Major-General Grant's army. Surgeon Hatchitt, on being relieved, will bring all the sick of Major-General Buell's army able to travel to Huntsville, Ala., by way of Decatur.

XII. Assistant Surgeon Young, Fourth Kentucky, assistant in general hospital at Corinth, Miss., will join his regiment without delay.

XIII. The two companies of Second Minnesota Volunteers posted at Cane Creek and the two companies Thirty-fifth Ohio Volunteers posted at Cherokee, on being relieved, will march at once to Florence, crossing the river, and join their regiments. They will prepare five days' rations, two cooked and carried in haversacks.

XIV. Col. W. A. Hoskins, provost-marshal, upon being relieved by troops sent forward by General Grant, will at once take command of his regiment. Capt. J. W. Stinchcomb, Seventeenth Ohio Volunteers, will take command of the guard and proceed via Decatur to Hunts-

ville, Ala., where the companies comprising the guard will join their respective regiments. Five days' rations will be required.

XV. The two companies of the Fourteenth Ohio, posted at Town Creek Bridge; one company Tenth Kentucky, posted at Courtland, and one company Tenth Indiana, posted at trestle east of Courtland, on being relieved, will march with sufficient rations in haversacks to Tuscumbia, and report for duty with their regiment.

By command of Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas:

GEO. E. FLYNT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Cumberland Gap, July 19, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY, *Chief of Staff:*

The enemy has fallen back from the line of the Clinch. Stevenson is near Morristown; the brigades of Barton and McCown at Blain's Cross-Roads, and Taylor's brigade is at Knoxville. On the 12th instant 1,100 partisan cavalry arrived at Kingston. There were contradictory rumors as to their destination—Nashville or Kentucky. For ten days back the enemy has been pressing into service every wagon which could be raised. This may be done for the transportation of a column or for conveying grain to Knoxville.

GEORGE W. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 19, 1862.

General GEORGE W. MORGAN,
Cumberland Gap:

General Buell directs that you construct as soon as practicable a strong work for the defense of Cumberland Gap, and which can be held by one regiment of infantry with artillery. It should be supplied for a siege of at least twenty days. The progress of events may require you to take the offensive at any moment, and the general wishes you to be prepared to do so; also watch well the enemy in your front and endeavor to keep yourself informed of his movements, particularly toward Nashville. The general regrets his inability as yet to furnish you more cavalry.

JAMES B. FRY.

CORINTH, *July* 20, 1862.

Major-General BUELL:

The following information is received here and seems to be reliable:

Bragg left Tupelo on the 7th with a large force and marched east, probably toward Chattanooga. There has also been a movement toward this place, but I think nothing formidable.

U. S. GRANT,
General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 20, 1862.

General McCOOK, *Battle Creek:*

I will return your brigade to you as soon as our communications with Nashville by the railroad are established securely. The reports accumulate constantly of the movement of a considerable column upon Nashville. That is possible and we must be prepared for it, but must also look well to your quarter. If on Nashville, it is more likely to come from Kingston than Chattanooga. Does Jasper or that vicinity afford as strong a position as where you are? Study your theater well in all directions; spare no pains or money to get reliable information from all quarters. Let me hear from you frequently.

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 20, 1862.

General NELSON, *Murfreesborough:*

Colonel Miller telegraphs that you report the enemy in force at Murfreesborough and that you have called down the Sixty-ninth Ohio from Nashville. The force at Nashville must not be reduced. Troops are nearer to you along the railroad, but they must not be withdrawn without evident necessity. Is it true that the enemy has appeared in force?

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 20, 1862.

General MANSON, *Athens:*

Have your brigade prepared to march to-morrow morning with five days' rations and 50 wagons of the supply train of your division. Have all the artillery to march also, but probably in a different direction. I learn that the old provost marshal and guard have been replaced by General Nelson from his division. Restore them at once and have those now on that duty from the Fourth Division join their regiment. Inform me exactly where the remainder of your division is and what force besides is at Athens?

D. C. BUELL.

ATHENS, *July* 20, 1862.

Major-General BUELL:

Colonel Hazen's Nineteenth Brigade is repairing the railroad at the points indicated in your dispatch. I cannot say exactly where General Nelson is with the Tenth Brigade and two regiments of mine. Besides two regiments of the Fourth Division there are five companies of the Twenty-first Ohio, under Major Strong, and Jackson's cavalry, under command of Major Murray, at this place. Will be ready to move to-morrow morning.

MAHLON D. MANSON,
General.

BOWLING GREEN, *July* 20, 1862.

Col. J. F. MILLER, *Commanding:*

Forrest is at Lebanon, Tenn., with large rebel force. Without doubt he will move on Gallatin or Nashville, or probably make his way to Kentucky.

S. D. BRUCE,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 20, 1862.

Major STRONG, *Athens:*

The guard at the long trestle above Athens is too small. Increase it and have a stockade erected near the bridge; the present stockade is out of position. Also have another stockade erected for the defense of the trestle 3 miles south of Elk River. The one there now is also too far from the bridge. See to this promptly. The stockades must be placed so that musketry-fire from them will protect the bridge effectually. The present stockades must not be disturbed to erect the new ones.

JAMES B. FRY.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 20, 1862.

Colonel SWORDS, *Louisville:*

Take advantage of rise in Cumberland to send stores to Nashville. Send wagons, horses, &c.

JAMES B. FRY,
Chief of Staff.

COWAN, *July* 20, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

A negro from Winchester reports that yesterday morning a courier reached that place with news for the rebels to the effect that a large body of troops under Crittenden (rebel) had crossed at Decatur and would be in Winchester to-night. The negro gave me some other news, which I have verified, and therefore think the report entitled to some consideration.

ED. A. PARROTT,
Colonel, &c.

NASHVILLE, *July* 20, 1862.

Maj. Gen. D. C. BUELL, *Huntsville, Ala.:*

General Nelson received the instructions and responded by telegraph last night. He has just come up by the cars from Murfreesborough and is here yet. His cavalry, sent by way of Lebanon, Tenn., had just passed through that town when the rebel cavalry, from 1,000 to 2,000

strong, entered the town. This is certain, and General Nelson desires you to know.

Respectfully,

W. H. SIDELL,
Major, U. S. Army, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

TULLAHOMA, *July* 20, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

I got the Fifty-first Ohio off yesterday to Murfreesborough; also the Eighth Kentucky and Standart's battery. Colonel Haggard's Fifth Kentucky Cavalry had a number of reconnoitering parties out. They returned yesterday except one company. He started to Murfreesborough this morning. The Thirty-fifth Indiana, one of the worst behaved regiments I have ever seen, got off in train for Murfreesborough this morning. I will send the Twenty-fifth Kentucky as soon as the train returns.

I have used our limited transportation as actively as possible. We have but two trains engaged, in bad order. Shall I now distribute the Twenty-fourth Illinois in small parties along the line? I do not believe that the enemy is in any force at any point within 30 miles of the line of our railroad.

W. S. SMITH.

WINCHESTER SPRINGS,
Via Tullahoma, July 20, [1862].

Col. J. B. FRY:

Marched from Shelbyville yesterday and will be in Winchester early to-morrow morning. The road is rough, broken, and bad. I received a dispatch just as I was about to march to send the battery with me to Munfordville. I did so, which left me without a battery. Two regiments under Colonel Wagner are at Wartrace, with a battery. How long are they to remain there? I did [not] withdraw them, as there were no directions to do [so], but should think Generals Nelson and Smith have complete, ample force between them to take care of railroads. Please answer by telegraph. Address Tullahoma. It can be sent to me thence.

TH. J. WOOD,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, DISTRICT OF THE OHIO,
Tuscumbia, Ala., July 20, 1862.

Brigadier-General ROSECRANS, *Rienzi:*

I have but one map here, which I will leave with the officer who relieves me. There is sufficient water in the Tennessee to South Florence for boats drawing 2 feet of water. I have got most of my supplies that way. Have very few, if any, supplies here to turn over. I have sent out several expeditions south of the railroad, which have made no discoveries of Bragg's movements; therefore I am induced to think he has gone to Chattanooga or somewhere south, but I still continue on the lookout for any movements in this direction. We are in the midst of lukewarm friends, if not enemies.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

ROSECRANS' HEADQUARTERS, *July* 20, 1862.

Major-General THOMAS:

Paine's division, Morgan commanding, leaves at 6 a. m. to-morrow. Will reach Burnsville to-morrow night and next day be at Iuka. Should the story of troops at Bay Springs threatening Jacinto or Iuka prove groundless by Wednesday I will come up. Will you have left before then and where do you cross? What news from Buell?

W. S. ROSECRANS.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 20, 1862.

General GEORGE W. MORGAN,
Cumberland Gap:

Your services are so essential at this time in your present position that General Buell cannot consent to dispense with them, and hopes the cause for offering your resignation will pass away. The general does not undertake to decide what troops or how many it will be best for you to put on your line, but leaves it to your judgment. It is desirable not to reduce your strength more than is absolutely necessary, as you may be called upon to assume the offensive at any moment. General Carter cannot be spared at this time. Is Lieutenant Craighill an officer of the Regular Army, and when did he arrive and under what orders?

JAMES B. FRY,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Huntsville, July 20, 1862.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR BRIDGE GUARDS.

Wherever stockades are not already erected the guard will at once erect them in positions suitable for protecting the bridge. The camp of the guard should be near, but not habitually within the stockade. A barrel of water must at all times be kept in the stockade. One or more sentinels, according to the importance of the structure, must at all times be kept over the bridge or other property guarded. Under no plea whatever shall these sentinels slacken their vigilance by day or night.

The entire guard shall continue at their posts at all times except when absent for a necessary purpose, and the whole force shall turn out under arms at the approach of every train and remain in line until the train has passed, as this is the time when an attack may be expected. They shall also turn out under arms at daylight. Under no pretext should any member of the guard sleep or spend the night outside of the stockade, except the sentinels on post.

The commander of the guard will acquaint himself with the approaches to his position and the country immediately around it, and will at all times be on the alert.

The bridges or other points put under guard must be defended to the last extremity, and no excuse can be regarded as satisfactory for a surprise, a weak defense, or a surrender.

The guards will be visited twice a week at irregular intervals by special inspectors detailed by the general commanding the lines; once to instruct them in their duties, see that they are performing them properly, and correct all irregularities committed by them either in regard to their military duties or toward the inhabitants of the country; the other week's visit will be made by passing along on the cars to see whether the guards are attentive and vigilant. The commanders of every guard which is found to be negligent will be arrested and taken to headquarters of the general commanding the lines for trial.

Regimental commanders will visit the posts of the different detachments, inspect them, and see to the good order of the arms, accouterments, ammunition, and clothing, and to the condition of the commissariat.

By command of Major-General Buell:

JAMES B. FRY,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

Abstract from Tri-Monthly Return of the District of the Ohio, Maj. Gen. D. C. Buell commanding, for July 20, 1862.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Aggregate present and absent last return.
	Officers.	Men.			
District staff	20	.....	20	21	21
Staff officers at department headquarters	24	.....	25	25	25
First Division, Major-General Thomas	331	6,462	8,056	11,762	11,792
Second Division, Brigadier-General McCook	359	7,999	8,721	11,920	11,919
Third Division, Brigadier-General Smith	305	6,027	7,495	9,819	9,839
Fourth Division, Brigadier-General Nelson	338	6,855	8,034	12,169	12,177
Fifth Division, Brigadier-General Crittenden	211	3,242	3,717	6,089	6,096
Sixth Division, Brigadier-General Wood	386	6,644	7,726	10,845	10,856
Seventh Division, Brigadier-General Morgan	432	8,586	10,294	12,436	12,465
Seventh Brigade, Brigadier-General Negley	166	3,675	4,119	5,171	5,141
Forces at Nashville, Col. J. F. Miller	155	2,935	3,412	3,983	4,042
Artillery Reserve, Colonel Barnett	19	455	528	723	725
Cavalry Brigade	34	540	745	1,214	1,214
Unattached artillery	5	106	119	168	168
Unattached cavalry	120	2,423	2,841	3,411	2,300
Unattached infantry	207	4,812	5,554	6,840	6,840
Signal Corps, Lieutenant Merrill	18	43	62	62	.....
Michigan Engineers and Mechanics, Colonel Innes	24	327	462	763	770
Grand total	3,154	61,781	71,925	97,421	96,390

WAR DEPARTMENT, *July* 21, 1862.

Major-General BUELL, *Huntsville, Ala.:*

You are authorized to organize and muster into service such number of Alabamians in companies and regiments as you may deem expedient for the service.

You are also authorized to arrange with the Governor of Pennsylvania for raising three companies of cavalry, as requested in your telegram of the 18th, just received.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

NASHVILLE, *July* 21, 1862.

Major-General BUELL:

Have not been able to communicate with you by telegraph for several days. Duck River Bridge was injured by freshet on Thursday night, as was also the Richland Creek. The whole bridge force on Tennessee and Alabama Railroad are now at Duck River. Foreman reports the bridge will be completed by to-morrow morning. The force from Elk River on Chattanooga road are at work at Stone River Bridge, 4 miles beyond Murfreesborough. I think I will get a train over on Wednesday. Two bridges, one north and one south of Murfreesborough, were burned. No other damage done up to Sunday morning. Have received 20 cars of commissary and quartermasters' supplies to-day from Louisville and Nashville Railroad. Will ship them to-morrow to Reynolds', or hold them till Wednesday and send via Stevenson, as I may be directed by quartermaster. Will come to Huntsville by first train.

Your dispatches of 17th and 18th just received.

J. B. ANDERSON.

DECATUR, *July* 21, 1862.

Major-General BUELL:

The following part of a message just received from Nashville 21st, 1862:

Major-General BUELL:

Reliable Union men left Lebanon yesterday 5 p. m. General Forrest, with 2,500 men and battery of artillery, supposed to be same forces engaged at Murfreesborough, with re-enforcements. People were preparing two days' rations for troops. Forrest gave informant pass and told him to stay at Nashville; that he would come soon to take the city.

INFORMANT.

Here the dispatch ends abruptly. From the peculiar working of the line at this moment I should judge that an instrument has been inserted. No circuit north. This happened about ten minutes ago.

MULARKEY,
Operator.

COLUMBIA, *July* 21, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

I reply to your dispatch. The telegraph line is cut between this and Franklin. Will send your order by couriers. This morning at 3 a. m. we were threatened by a considerable force of the enemy, who were endeavoring to approach through the front. On being discovered they retreated, and were last heard from 7 miles west, near a canebrake. It is reported that it is a force who have lately crossed the Tennessee River near Clifton. I am of the opinion that it is a concentration of the guerrilla bands below us. They are getting quite bold. Send two companies Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania to Franklin and along the railroad. This small force will possibly unite in attack.

JAS. S. NEGLEY,
Brigadier-General.

COLUMBIA, *July* 21, 1862.

Major-General BUELL:

I send you the following dispatch from Colonel Miller, Nashville:

The enemy have been very active south and west of us to-day. You may depend upon the determined resistance of my command of nine companies, Wolford's cavalry, and four companies of infantry, four rifle pieces of artillery. I regret the want of smooth-bores.

The locomotive and cars will be under steam to save them by sending them to Reynolds', if necessary.

JAS. S. NEGLEY,
Brigadier-General.

NASHVILLE, *July* 21, 1862—6 o'clock.

Col. J. B. FRY,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff:

We have here Gillem, with Tennessee regiment and parts of Seventy-fourth and Sixty-ninth; also 300 convalescents and a battery of artillery. General Nelson's army are at Murfreesborough and connection broken. Colonel Boone is at Gallatin with about 250. The enemy, known for two days past to be 2,500 cavalry and supposed some artillery at Lebanon, is now 1,000 strong, within 6 miles of town, and have driven in pickets and captured some scouts. Colonel Boone reports also one company cavalry and one infantry of the enemy at Hartsville, north side of Cumberland River, and he cannot re-enforce. I tell him to do the best he can with what he has.

W. H. SIDELL,
Major, Fifteenth Infantry, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

NASHVILLE, *July* 21, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

Enemy's cavalry, 1,000 strong, 6 miles out of town, advancing from Lebanon, where they have in all 2,000 and supposed some artillery. Our pickets in and 4 or 5 scouts captured. Colonel Boone telegraphs from Gallatin one company enemy's cavalry and one of infantry at Hartsville, north of Cumberland River.

W. H. SIDELL,
Major.

LOUISVILLE, *July* 21, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

Three hundred horses are ready and arrangements made for receiving as fast as transportation can be furnished. Seventy-two will be sent to-morrow; nearly 300 issued for General Boyle arrive this week. Mr. Guthrie answers me the road has not taken any private freight except some beef cattle for the army. It has been used exclusively for supplying General Buell's army and for General Boyle.

T. SWORDS.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 21, 1862.

Col. J. F. MILLER, *Nashville:*

General Buell don't think it probable that any formidable attack will be made on Nashville while General Nelson is at Murfreesborough, but

you should be prepared against a dash of cavalry. Has the Sixty-ninth Ohio been returned?

JAMES B. FRY,
Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, DISTRICT OF THE OHIO,
Tuscumbia, Ala., July 21, 1862.

Major-General BUELL, *Huntsville:*

The troops at Iuka will commence crossing to-morrow morning, and a part of my troops here will cross if the steamer gets up, and I will get the whole across as soon as the troops to relieve me arrive; they are on the way. The First Brigade, General Schoepf, left at 1 o'clock this morning for Decatur.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, DISTRICT OF THE OHIO,
Tuscumbia, Ala., July 21, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY,
Chief of Staff, Huntsville:

The engines break down so often that it is utterly impossible to place any reliance on them. I will send supplies forward immediately upon their arrival here.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, DISTRICT OF THE OHIO,
Tuscumbia, Ala., July 21, 1862.

Brigadier-General ROSECRANS, *Rienzi:*

I shall not cross the river before Wednesday or Thursday. Must remain here until your troops arrive. Please get them along as rapidly as possible. Buell is anxious to have me join. Did not hear from him yesterday.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 109. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Huntsville, July 21, 1862.

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II. The Nineteenth Illinois Volunteers will take post under the direction of Capt. C. C. Gilbert, acting inspector-general, and in accordance with special instructions Captain Gilbert will at the same time inspect the posts to be occupied by the Nineteenth, and give such directions in regard to them as the good of the service may in his judgment require.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Buell:

J. M. WRIGHT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Huntsville, Ala., (via Nashville, Tenn.), July 22, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK or
General THOMAS, *Adjutant-General:*

The enemy has thrown a large cavalry force, regular and irregular, upon our lines throughout Tennessee and Kentucky. The embarrassment from this is great. Small guards cannot protect them, and to give large ones would scatter my whole force. High water also has destroyed our bridges. From these two causes we have had to repeat our work, and it has been impossible to get either road open to Nashville.

Nashville is again threatened, and whether really in danger or not its security is a matter of too vital importance to be left in jeopardy, and I must keep force enough there to operate actively in that quarter and toward the east. But these cavalry raids can only be effectually counteracted by cavalry, of which there should be at least five, or, if possible, eight more regiments in the two States.

I am compelled to ascribe the greater part of our annoyance from guerrilla bands to the spirit of hate and revenge which has been inspired in this quarter by an unwise policy and personal wrongs. I just learn that the enemy's cavalry in considerable force captured the guards—80 men—and burned three bridges between Nashville and Murfreesborough yesterday. It will take eight days to rebuild them.

D. C. BUELL,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS, *Huntsville, July 22, 1862.*

Mr. BRUCH, *Nashville:*

The telegraph is getting on badly. At some intermediate stations the operators are neglectful, if not incompetent; do not answer when called. Messages are often two or three days on the way. The wires work imperfectly. The whole line wants inspection. Please see to it. I ought to have an expert decipherer here. The operators have had little practice that way. Send ciphers, so that my staff can learn. By some gross neglect the party which started to make the connection to Murfreesborough has wasted three days and accomplished nothing.

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 22, 1862.

General MCCOOK, *Battle Creek:*

Received your letter yesterday. Telegraph will be extended to you as soon as party can be spared. Nashville is threatened by cavalry. Railroad between Nashville and Murfreesborough cut yesterday; will take eight days to repair it. Economize to the last degree and buy all the supplies you can. I congratulate you and General Crittenden upon promotion.

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS, *Huntsville, July 22, 1862.*

Colonel SWORDS, *Louisville:*

Are you shipping provisions and forage up the Cumberland according to my last orders? It is of vital importance that not a moment should be lost.

D. C. BUELL.

NASHVILLE, *July* 22, 1862.

Major-General BUELL:

My bridge force at Murfreesborough on yesterday p. m. expected to complete two burnt bridges by to-night. Wires cut; three bridges over Mill Creek, division house, wood house, and water station at Antioch, 9 miles from here, destroyed yesterday p. m. by a band of cavalry. Shall I go on to rebuild those structures as soon as I can reach my men or take them to ———? After I get my forces to Mill Creek it will require eight days to rebuild the bridges.

J. B. ANDERSON.

NASHVILLE, *July* 22, 1862.

Maj. Gen. D. C. BUELL:

I sent this morning a train for Reynolds'; it passed Franklin safely. The party that destroyed bridges on Chattanooga roads yesterday are reported as having remained at Antioch all night. I fear they will reach Tennessee and Alabama road to-day. I have instructed trains at Columbia to start up as soon as Duck River Bridge is made safe. Foreman says it will be completed soon, but if you so order at once I will detain the four trains at Columbia until we ascertain certainly that track this side is safe. Enemy is said to have reached Louisville and Nashville near the line.

J. B. ANDERSON.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 22, 1862.

J. B. ANDERSON, *Nashville:*

Keep at work on Chattanooga road as fast as possible; we will try and guard it. Conduct your trains at your discretion and judiciously.

JAMES B. FRY,
Chief of Staff.

TULLAHOMA, *July* 22, 1862.

Captain DARE or Colonel FRY:

There are 1,000 barrels of flour in the neighborhood of Manchester for sale; shall I purchase it? If it is not secured it may fall into the hands of the enemy. The owners are here waiting for an answer. General Smith requests me to make this inquiry.

T. H. CARRON,
Lieutenant, Acting Assistant Commissary of Subsistence.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 22, 1862.

General SMITH, *Tullahoma:*

Yes, buy the flour. Endeavor to communicate to-night with Nelson and get information.

D. C. BUELL.

COLUMBIA, *July* 22, 1862.

Major-General BUELL:

I have just received the following dispatch from Colonel Miller. Have you any instructions in the premises?

General NEGLEY:

Enemy, 2,000 or 2,500 strong, burned the Mill Creek Bridge yesterday evening; camped 12 miles from here, on Murfreesborough road. Started this morning toward Murfreesborough in pursuit of wagon train with 360 Indiana troops, who were on road to Murfreesborough about 12 miles this side. Colonel Boone, Gallatin, [telegraphs] that enemy were at Richland Station 1,000 strong, and he wants re-enforcements. Can you send me re-enforcements? If so, how many men?

JNO. F. MILLER,
Colonel, Commanding Post Nashville.

JAS. S. NEGLEY,
General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 22, 1862.

General NEGLEY, *Columbia:*

For the present you must not move any troops which are posted south of Columbia. You must protect the railroad from Columbia to Nashville. The line is now threatened from the east by cavalry. Throw out your cavalry and drive them off if they approach. Defend bridges to the last extremity.

JAMES B. FRY,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 22, 1862.

General NEGLEY, *Columbia:*

Don't confine your cavalry to mere defense; put a little life into it and destroy the marauding bands that hover about you.

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 22, 1862.

General NEGLEY, *Columbia:*

There is reason to believe that Chapel Hill, between Franklin and Shelbyville, is a point through which the rebel cavalry will pass, and they may be there now. Ascertain to-night, and, if so, watch him and satisfy yourself which way he moves. It may be his intention to move to the east via Shelbyville or to move on our supplies and trains at Reynolds'. If the last should be the case, take your cavalry and artillery and form a junction with troops at Reynolds' Station. It is expected that your stockades at Duck River Bridge will secure that in case you move your cavalry and artillery, the town being of small importance compared with the bridge.

JAMES B. FRY.

COLUMBIA, *July* 22, 1862.

Major-General BUELL:

By pursuing your advice has been our safety. The First Kentucky Cavalry has exhibited great endurance and determination. The enemy

has refused in every instance, although greatly superior in numbers, to stand. This confirms my opinion that the rebel parties have been constantly hovering near us the last few days, and citizens and deserters say they were to concentrate near this on Saturday, but a rush against their parties in detail prevented them doing so in force. Shall Colonel Board's cavalry march to Murfreesborough as ordered?

JAS. S. NEGLEY,
General.

TULLAHOMA, *July* 22, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

I have information this morning, which I consider reliable, as it comes from several independent sources and from our own scouts and several Union citizens, that Forrest started from the neighborhood of McMinnville for Lebanon on Friday with 1,000 men. He was to have been back on Saturday; has not returned. A train took the Twenty-first Kentucky to Murfreesborough. This finishes the movement of troops ordered from this to that point. One of the trains is ordered to carry through the telegraph party, making repairs as they go.

W. S. SMITH,
Brigadier-General.

TULLAHOMA, *July* 22, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

One of my scouting parties last night captured a morning report of a rebel force encamped near McMinnville; it is addressed to General Forrest, Chapel Hill, which you will perceive lies between Shelbyville and Franklin. The rebel has not had time to advise him of its capture. Cannot we catch him there or Shelbyville, where I think his army is.

W. S. SMITH,
General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 22, 1862.

General SMITH, *Tullahoma:*

Forrest is now between Nashville and Murfreesborough and destroyed three bridges 9 miles from Nashville yesterday.

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 22, 1862.

General WILLIAM S. SMITH,
Tullahoma, or on the line:

Have 100,000 rations sent by rail to-morrow from Murfreesborough to Stevenson. Show this order to General Nelson. Be cautious in this.

JAMES B. FRY.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 22, 1862.

General THOMAS, *Tuscumbia:*

General Buell wants to know your progress in crossing in time to send you orders before you leave Florence, in order to fix your destination.

JAMES B. FRY,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July [22], 1862.

General GEORGE H. THOMAS, *Tuscumbia:*

Cross a brigade at Florence as soon as possible and send it by Lawrenceburg to Pulaski. Our lines and trains there and elsewhere are threatened by large bodies of cavalry. Your troops must be continually on the alert. On arrival at Pulaski let the brigade commander communicate at once with the commander at Reynolds' Station and look to the protection of that point, and also convoy the wagon trains from Reynolds' to Athens by an infantry force of strength determined by what he may learn of the danger to be guarded against. Cross your cavalry as soon as possible and report it for orders.

JAMES B. FRY.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, DISTRICT OF THE OHIO,
Tuscumbia, Ala., July 22, 1862.

Lieutenant-Colonel SHEPHERD, *Iuka:*

Your telegram just received. The boat which arrived this evening reports the burning of the store-house and other property at Waterloo. Also reports a cavalry force, say 800 or 1,000 strong, near Waterloo. Send word to Colonel Harlan and if necessary send him assistance.

Inform General Morgan of the above and apply for a regiment to relieve you and cross the river at once. Say to General Morgan that it is 32 miles from Iuka to this place and ask him what time he can be here.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 110. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Huntsville, July 22, 1862.

* * * * * * * *

VII. Colonel Kennett, Fourth Ohio Cavalry, will start five of his companies (about 160 men, under a field officer) to-morrow to Eastport, and if necessary Pittsburg Landing and Corinth, to procure a lot of horses from Brigadier-General Allen, chief quartermaster of the department. Transportation for the men and equipments will be furnished by rail to Iuka, and Corinth if necessary, or by boat from Eastport to Pittsburg Landing.

By command of Major-General Buell:

J. M. WRIGHT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CUMBERLAND GAP, *July* 22, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

COLONEL: In a short time there will be forty siege guns here and no cannoneers to work them, and our field batteries are short, as follows, viz: The First Michigan requires 10 men; the First Wisconsin, 30 men; and the Ninth Ohio, 68 men. I respectfully request that in the next levies, now being organized, a sufficient artillery force may be sent here to man the works—at least two additional batteries of artillery. The brigade of Spears has gone to the rear. It is rumored that Magruder succeeds Kirby Smith.

GEORGE W. MORGAN.

CUMBERLAND GAP, *July* 22, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

Lieutenant Craighill, military engineer, has telegraphed to General Totten strongly recommending that a military road be immediately constructed from Crab Orchard to this place, and the quartermaster of this division be instructed to contract for working the same, at a cost not to exceed $150,000. The work should be under the supervision of a United States engineer. Without such a road it will be impossible to hold this position after the rainy weather sets in, as the country for 100 miles to the rear is low and the country in front will soon be entirely exhausted.

GEORGE W. MORGAN,
General.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA.,
July 23, 1862—1.30 a. m.

General HALLECK, or
General THOMAS, *Adjutant-General:*

I cannot err in repeating to you the urgent importance of a large cavalry force in this district. The enemy is throwing an immense cavalry force on the 400 miles of railroad communication upon which this army is dependent for supplies. I am building stockades to hold from 30 to 100 men at all bridges, but such guards at best only give security to certain points and against a small force. There can be no safety without cavalry enough to pursue the enemy in large bodies. Twice already our roads have been broken up by their formidable raids, causing great delay and embarrassment, so that we are barely able to resist from day to day. I am concentrating all the cavalry I can spare to operate actively in force. I don't pretend to know whether you have cavalry that you can spare elsewhere, but, if so, it can find abundant and very important service here.

D. C. BUELL,
Major-General, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, *July* 23, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

Your dispatch of yesterday just received. I have ordered regiment brought up by first train to-day. Four trains of this have just passed

Franklin south (8.20 a. m.). If bridge guards would erect stockades it would be well.

J. B. ANDERSON.

TUSCUMBIA, *July* 23, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

Have telegraphed to the powers at Corinth asking if rations can be sent to Decatur for us; will report answer. General Thomas has not transportation under his command to do so, and the heavy locomotive cannot cross Bear Creek Bridge; it is too weak. Lady Jackson off the rocks and gone down the river.

FRANCIS DARR,
Captain, &c.

TUSCUMBIA, *July* 23, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

General Halleck's chief commissary telegraphs to me that he cannot send a pound, as his troops are living from hand to mouth. The reason is limited means of transportation. This would prevent us from using Eastport as a base also. I will return to-morrow.

FRANCIS DARR,
Captain.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD OHIO VOLUNTEERS,
Woodville, Ala., July 23, 1862—10 a. m.

Col. J. B. FRY:

I have the honor to report that I have just now been informed by Mr. Douglas, a respectable and reliable citizen of this neighborhood, that there is a force of 4,000 rebels with artillery on the south bank of the Tennessee River in the vicinity of Gunter's Ferry and Ford, and their intention is to take possession of and destroy the railroad east of Huntsville. He believes they will cross the river this day for that purpose. I am informed by Major McMynn, Tenth Wisconsin Infantry, that Mr. Douglas is a person in whose word confidence can be placed.

Very respectfully, I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

D. A. MURRAY,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Third Ohio Cavalry.

COLUMBIA, *July* 23, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

Captain Gillespie, Pulaski, reports enemy 500 strong approaching to attack that place, which is guarded by two companies Seventy-eighth Regiment.

JAS. S. NEGLEY,
Brigadier-General.

COLUMBIA, *July* 23, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

A citizen from Marshall County reports Forrest and 600 men passed

through that county going south last night. Colonel Board marches to this place to-night. Colonel McCook is ordered here also.

JAS. S. NEGLEY.

NASHVILLE, *July* 23, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

Received answers to my two dispatches. Yours this morning were promptly received, but one sent by me in cipher last night is not alluded to. Have an apprehension the enemy have an operator replying in your name, and accordingly send this in cipher, requesting acknowledgment.

The enemy's cavalry is not less than 2,000, and possibly 4,000, and increasing. Bridges on Chattanooga road near this place destroyed and detachments guarding them killed or captured; 80 of those of Second Kentucky came in paroled this morning. A wagon train being sent for Nelson is being followed by the enemy and will be surely captured; also every detachment from here to Nelson's outposts. After that Forrest announces that he will come back to attack the town. Our force being menaced on the Louisville road, Colonel Boone announces from Gallatin that Richland, 15 miles beyond, is held by 1,000 rebel cavalry, and Colonel Boone has detained the train from this place. We cannot send force from Nashville to guard the trains, and I telegraphed Boone if well satisfied of enemy at Richland to send the trains back to town. Also telegraphed Colonel Bruce at Bowling Green to send to Boyle for instructions and force. He answers that his own force is 450 men and that it would not be proper to expose the Bowling Green bridges, as it is evident that the enemy are rising rapidly to control our communication and perhaps strike Nashville when they feel strong enough.

Forrest sent a challenge to Miller last night to come out and fight him. The postmaster sent your mails on the 17th, 20th, and to-day. Have just received your dispatch stating you had information.

W. H. SIDELL,
Major.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 23, 1862.

Colonel MCCOOK, *Reynolds' Station:*

The First and Second Kentucky Cavalry (Wolford's and Board's) and the Second Indiana Cavalry (McCook's) are ordered to concentrate at Columbia immediately, to assume active operations against the enemy's cavalry, which is threatening our lines and posts. It will be necessary for you to remain at Reynolds' Station in person at present to superintend matters relating to our supplies. You will be permitted to join your regiment as soon as practicable.

JAMES B. FRY,
Chief of Staff.

REYNOLDS', *July* 23, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

I have 313 here for duty. They will be in Columbia with baggage before morning. I think if the cavalry have an opportunity to do any fighting I ought to be with it. I don't believe there is any great danger in this vicinity. This post is isolated and exposed so long as it is

terminus of railroad. Transportation will require a great protection. Its importance as supply depot is the only reason why I expect it may be in danger.

No appearance of enemy about here. My train was fired into day before yesterday by citizens, not soldiers, at Elkton.

EDWARD M. McCOOK.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 23, 1862.

Colonel McCOOK, *Reynolds' Station:*

It is reported that the enemy, 500 strong, was marching south through Marshall County last night. Wolford's cavalry is just ordered to march south from Columbia and form junction with your regiment, and both then to move to within 5 or 6 miles of Reynolds', and move upon the enemy wherever he may be and attack and pursue. Board's cavalry at Columbia ready to re-enforce or act on the rear.

Send a messenger after your regiment to halt it till Wolford's comes down. Get all information you can and report and be prepared for vigorous action. Notify infantry below you and look out for trains.

JAMES B. FRY,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 23, 1862.

General McCOOK, *Battle Creek:*

Send General Johnson here in person by next train. Bring his horses for active service.

JAMES B. FRY,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE OHIO,
Nashville, July 23, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Chief of Staff, Huntsville, Ala.:

Have no knowledge that organized bodies of men re-enforce Forrest, though he boasts of expecting them, so as to get Nashville on Saturday night. Morgan may possibly join him. I meant individual accessions, as reported by Union men and our men returned paroled after capture and detention—in one day 40 in Lebanon, in another 50 in La Vergne. Colonel Miller can count 200 of whom he has knowledge. On the road many mounted men are seen going toward Forrest, reasonably supposed to be his recruits, and the country people are openly exultant. There is negro testimony that the roads from Knoxville and East Tennessee toward this region are lined with men, seemingly recruits. This is not corroborated. Last night our scouts saw nothing of the enemy within 10 miles. Train started for Louisville this morning presumed all right, though yesterday's did not come in. Nothing heard to-day from Colonel Boone.

W. H. SIDELL,
Major, Fifteenth Infantry, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, DISTRICT OF THE OHIO,
Tuscumbia, Ala., July 23, 1862.

Major-General BUELL, *Huntsville:*

I am ready to cross the river at once if General Morgan was here. He is expected here to-morrow; left Iuka at 10 a. m. to-day. I cannot follow your instructions without abandoning this place and the railroad.

General Schoepf crossed the river this morning at Decatur. Cannot he go to Pulaski with his brigade?

Only one battalion of cavalry here, the remainder guarding the road at other points until relieved. Can cross one brigade here to-morrow; the other probably the day following, with the cavalry and artillery.

Stockades have been ordered built, and all or most of them, I believe, completed. Will telegraph you in regard to rations as soon as I can hear from General McPherson.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, DISTRICT OF THE OHIO,
Tuscumbia, Ala., July 23, 1862.

Brigadier-General MCPHERSON, *Corinth:*

Please inform me whether you can send rations to Decatur for General Buell, as he is very much in want of them. I will inform him as soon as I hear from you, and Captain Darr will make requisition on Captain Hawkins.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, DISTRICT OF THE OHIO,
Tuscumbia, Ala., July 23, 1862.

Major-General BUELL,
Huntsville, Ala:

Captain Darr arrived here at 10 o'clock to-day. Supplies might be got to Huntsville by steamers as far as Florence; wagon trains from Florence to Athens and thence by railroad to Huntsville. The Memphis and Charleston Railroad can be depended upon if they ever get serviceable engines and will run the road with any kind of system. Will write by Captain Darr.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

TUSCUMBIA, *July* 23, 1862.

Major-General BUELL:

The troops at Iuka will commence crossing to-morrow, and part of my troops next will cross if the steamer gets up. I will get the whole across as soon as the troops to relieve me arrive. They are on the way. The first brigade, General Schoepf, left at 1 o'clock this morning for Decatur.

GEO. H. THOMAS.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 111. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO, *Huntsville, July* 23, 1862.

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VI. The First Kentucky Cavalry (Wolford's), Second Kentucky Cavalry (Board's), and Second Indiana Cavalry (McCook's) will concentrate at once at Columbia, prepared for active operations.

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XI. Capt. W. J. Palmer and Sergeants Ward, Vezin, Laschell, Corporals McDowell, Nicholls, and Privates Blackstone, Hewitt, Hurst, De Witt, Longnecker, N. M. Smith, and Curtin are hereby detailed to recruit three companies of cavalry, in accordance with special authority from the War Department, received by telegraph, and dated July 21, 1862. The companies when recruited to be united with the independent company now known as the Anderson Troop, to receive the battalion organization, and to be known as the Anderson Cavalry.

Captain Palmer, with his recruiting party, will proceed at once to Pennsylvania and report to the Governor, under whose auspices it is desired to raise the companies. The quartermaster, commissary, ordnance, and medical departments are hereby directed to make all necessary and proper issues authorized, on presentation of proper requisitions.

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By command of Major-General Buell:

J. M. WRIGHT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CUMBERLAND GAP, *July* 23, [1862].

Col. J. B. FRY:

Your telegrams of the 19th or 20th just received. The cipher was unintelligible, and had to be repeated. Lieutenant Craighill belongs to the Engineer Corps. He has been [here?] ten days. He came under orders from the Secretary of War.

This place could no more be held by one regiment than by one man. The enemy evacuated it with a force of 6,000 men, although he had reenforcements within a few hours' march. I need at once at least five companies of artillery; four to have here, one to advance. I am trying to store supplies, but Wolford has seized one of our trains and our requisitions are not filled. As to other supplies we are very short.

GEORGE W. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General.

CUMBERLAND GAP, *July* 23, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

Some days since troops were assembling at Kingston with the avowed intention of invading Kentucky, but it is on the road to Nashville. There were 1,100 cavalry there and a brigade of infantry was expected. Morgan left Somerset for Tennessee on yesterday; he has done much damage. I will order two regiments of Spears' to convoy six pieces of cannon now at Lexington, but the guns will be useless without men to work them.

GEORGE W. MORGAN,
General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 24, 1862.

Col. WILLIAM B. HAZEN, *Reynolds' Station:*

The general directs that you make it your business to see that stockades are erected for the defense of every bridge between Athens and Reynolds' Station, and he wishes you to go at this immediately. The regiments at Reynolds' must of course make working details. Report your whereabouts from time to time. No wagon trains must leave Reynolds' without escort. Tell Colonel McCook.

JAMES B. FRY.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO.
Huntsville, July 24, 1862.

Brig. Gen. R. W. JOHNSON:

You are hereby directed to proceed at once to the line between Reynolds' Station and Columbia and assume command of the First and Second Kentucky Cavalry and the Second Indiana Cavalry, and operate actively against any rebel force to be found in your vicinity.

Small cavalry guards from your command will have to be left at Reynolds', Columbia, and Franklin; perhaps a company at each. The Third Kentucky Cavalry is at Athens, and may be called upon if the enemy should appear south of Elk River. The instructions given you verbally will govern you in your operations.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES B. FRY,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 24, 1862.

General SCHOEPF, *Decatur:*

Cross your command as promptly as possible and await orders. Report what progress you have already made and when your crossing will be completed.

D. C. BUELL.

BATTLE CREEK, *July 24, 1862.*

Major-General BUELL:

One of my men left opposite Chattanooga at 1 p. m. yesterday. No troops on this side of river. They are pressing wagons and horses to be ready for some move; rebels say by East Tennessee to Kentucky. They were re-enforced by two regiments on Tuesday. They are also moving the men from Taylor's and Shellmound by small parties. One train down and back to-day of three passenger cars. Can you send me some money to work upon?

McCOOK,
Major-General.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *July 24, 1862.*

Major-General BUELL:

Twenty-third Brigade has joined. Forrest has returned by way of Milton, on the Jefferson pike. In three days I will take the field and

will try to clear out the country. I took with me the Tenth Brigade and Second Kentucky Regiment. Examine the Nashville Union of the 23d of July.

W. NELSON,
General.

TANTALON, *July* 24, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

Will receipts given for provisions obtained in the country here, so as to make full rations of meat and bread, be recognized by General Buell? The work is heavy, and but slow progress can be made on half rations. The stockades from Anderson to Cowan will be finished to-day.

H. M. BUCKLEY,
Colonel, &c.

NASHVILLE, ——— —, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

Glover telegraphs to-day from Murfreesborough that two ladies got to Nashville who could give important information, which he desired me to telegraph to you. We are now seeking them. Glover missed seeing them. Colonel Miller believes he knows what they can tell from other sources—that a rebel force of 5,000 is at McMinnville and 30,000 at Chattanooga. This he gets from Quartermaster Rickerts, Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, who was one of Dumont's expedition, and who yesterday saw a Union man whom he had dealt with in McMinnville, who told Rickerts of his own knowledge about McMinnville and from intercourse about Chattanooga. General J. S. Jackson is in this city. General Morgan, of Cumberland Gap, has resigned.

W. H. SIDELL.

TULLAHOMA, *July* 24, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

To get the 1,000 barrels of flour that I have arranged to purchase at Manchester it will be necessary to send all the teams of my command to wagon it to the depot. Will it disarrange any of your plans if I march a couple of regiments and create the impression that I am moving on McMinnville? If not, I will do so to-morrow. I must accomplish it all at once or the portion left will be destroyed.

W. S. SMITH.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 24, 1862.

General SMITH, *Tullahoma:*

You can send the two regiments and get the flour. It is important to get all we can. Be prompt and cautious.

JAMES B. FRY.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, DISTRICT OF THE OHIO,
Tuscumbia, Ala., July 24, 1862.

Brig. Gen. S. S. FRY, *Commanding Second Brigade:*

GENERAL: You are directed by Major-General Thomas to cross your brigade at Florence with as little delay as possible and march direct to Pulaski by way of Lawrenceburg. As General Buell's trains are threatened by bodies of cavalry you will be vigilant and keep your troops on the alert all the time.

On your arrival at Pulaski communicate at once with the commandant at Reynolds' Station. Look to the protection of that point and convoy the wagon train from Reynolds' to Athens by an infantry force of strength determined by what may be learned of the dangers to be guarded against. You will receive further orders after you return to Athens.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. E. FLYNT,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Chief of Staff.

NASHVILLE, *July 24, 1862.*

Col. J. B. FRY, *A. A. G., Chief of Staff, Huntsville, Ala.:*

I send the following because General Boyle desires it:

Major SIDELL:

Colonel Bruce at Bowling Green advises me of 3,000 to 4,000 men near Scottsville, Ky. You will advise General Buell, as I have no force to repel such an invasion if it be true.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

W. H. SIDELL,
Major, Fifteenth Infantry, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 112. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO, *Huntsville, July 24, 1862.*

* * * * * * *

II. Surgeon Murray, medical director, will proceed to make an inspection of such hospitals in the district as require his attention. He will report upon the condition and wants of the existing hospitals and upon the propriety of discontinuing particular ones or establishing new ones, examining especially into the question of the necessity for an officers' hospital at Nashville.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Buell:

J. M. WRIGHT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CUMBERLAND GAP, *July 24, 1862.*

Col. J. B. FRY, *Chief of Staff:*

The following has just been handed by Lieutenant Craighill, of United States Engineer Corps:

Capt. CHARLES O. JOLINE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Seventh Division, Army of the Ohio:

CAPTAIN: The importance of this position in a political and military point of view

seems to be well understood. It cannot be overestimated. There is misapprehension in the minds of many who have not seen the place as to its character, which leads to very incorrect conclusions with reference to the number of men and guns and the extent of the fortifications necessary to its entire security. The place is by nature very strong, if sufficiently garrisoned. An idea may be gathered from the fact that the position was abandoned a month since by the enemy with a force of 6,000 men, and this without a contest and in presence of a force not overwhelming in numbers. Without fortifications the garrison should amount to 10,000 effective men; with them, it should consist of not less than 5,000, including four companies of artillery. The defensive system must be of considerable extent, as at least six or eight points must be occupied, the most distant being not less than 2½ or 3 miles horizontally and the greater difference of the line between any two of the points being 1,200 or 1,300 feet.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. P. CRAIGHILL,
First Lieutenant of Engineers.

GEORGE W. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

NASHVILLE, *July* 25, 1862.

Major-General BUELL:

Both gangs of bridgemen are at work at the burnt bridges at Mill Creek. They will, I think, finish all three on Sunday night. I propose to send forward on Monday to Stevenson or to Huntsville, as may be directed, all the commissary supplies that will be ready to go. In the mean time I am sending to Reynolds' nearly an average of about 40 cars. If not otherwise directed I will send three trains to Reynolds' to-morrow, and if not retarded at the bridge work will hold up remainder until Monday to send to Stevenson. I will come to Huntsville via Stevenson by first train.

Will telegraph to Captain Yates to keep track clear for me on Monday.

J. B. ANDERSON.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *July* 25, 1862.

Major-General BUELL:

A man just from Chattanooga states that when he left there the Confederates were in large force; that they were crossing rapidly, saying that they intended marching on Nashville; that they were commanded by Price and Van Dorn with from 30,000 to 40,000 strong. I did not see the man myself because of the neglect of the officer in letting him pass, but I telegraphed Major Sidell to hunt him up in Nashville and cross-examine him and send you the information.

W. NELSON.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 25, 1862.

General MCCOOK, *Battle Creek:*

Nelson at Murfreesborough hears that the enemy, 30,000 or 40,000, under Price and Van Dorn, are crossing at Chattanooga to move on Nashville. Let your scouts learn the facts. The quartermaster will send you money as soon as he can find any one to take it.

JAMES B. FRY,
Chief of Staff.

BATTLE CREEK, *July* 25, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY, *Huntsville:*

I don't believe a word of it. None had crossed Wednesday at 1 p. m. I have men watching and will know in eight or ten hours if such a thing be possible. Nelson wishes you to know that he liveth. They are going to make a move soon, pressing wagons, &c., I believe, to Dalton or Atlanta.

McCOOK,
General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 25, 1862.

General SCHOEPF, *Decatur:*

March your brigade on Winchester via Huntsville. Make fair marches, though not to crowd the men so as to leave stragglers. Preserve good order. Bring all the provisions you can carry. Buy your forage on the route and see that your quartermaster does this in a regular way.

(Operator at Decatur send copy of this to General Thomas at Tuscumbia.)

JAMES B. FRY.

HEADQUARTERS, *July* 25, 1862.

General WILLIAM S. SMITH, *Tullahoma:*

Collect and hold the flour at Manchester, but do not bring it away, as it will be wanted for troops passing there.

JAMES B. FRY,
Chief of Staff.

BATTLE CREEK, *July* 25, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

One of my men left Chattanooga last evening after dusk. I have Atlanta papers of the 24th. The rebels say they will have 40,000 there in eighteen days. Orders have been issued not to ship any more freight on the State road in order to pass them. None had crossed the river at 10 last night. They have been clearing out the Anderson road, and 1,000 men were to have crossed yesterday, but did not do so. On Wednesday 18 wagons and yesterday 40 head of horses and mules went over to them. Reports say that orders were issued yesterday to cross a force to-day; how many not known. The general talk is they are going to make a campaign to Middle Tennessee. I will watch them.

McCOOK,
General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 25, 1862.

General NEGLEY, *Columbia:*

Send the following to General Johnson, commanding cavalry:

As soon as you are satisfied the country is clear of rebel cavalry concentrate your force at Murfreesborough. It is desirable for you to do so as soon as possible. Acknowledge receipt.

JAMES B. FRY.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 113. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO, *Huntsville, July* 25, 1862.

* * * * * * *

VIII. Capt. C. C. Gilbert, acting inspector-general, will proceed along the line to Nashville via Athens, and will inspect the defensive arrangements for each bridge. He will fix the site and determine the plans of the stockades, and his directions in regard to them will be complied with and carried out by all officers and men in this command.

Captain Gilbert will be furnished with special train to Elk River and from Reynolds' Station to Nashville, applying to Captain Yates for trains to Elk River and Mr. J. B. Anderson for trains from Reynolds' Station to Nashville. Captain Gilbert, upon completing this duty, will return to these headquarters and report to the commanding general.

By command of Major-General Buell:

J. M. WRIGHT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 26, 1862.

J. B. ANDERSON, *Nashville:*

Procure as soon as possible five small engines or "dickeys," as they are called, to carry about 12 men and run at considerable speed, to be used for express purposes and patrols on the roads. You will understand what I mean; such engines as are used on city roads, I believe, but rough and strong. Let me know when you can have them.

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 26, 1862.

Captain WADE, *Decatur:*

You will observe that what I warned you of has occurred at other points on the road from neglect. Have you completed your stockade?

D. C. BUELL.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *July* 26, 1862.

Major-General BUELL:

John Morgan is retreating from Kentucky and will come in at Sparta. I want cavalry, and I want General Jackson, who is now in Nashville, to command it. I have sent repeated orders to Colonel Boone for his regiment to come here at once, and he will neither answer nor does he come. I also ordered one battalion of Wolford's cavalry to march here. I hear nothing of it one way or the other. I can settle this part of the country and stop Morgan and Forrest and be in position to receive any forces from Chattanooga, if I can get my orders obeyed. I have ordered the Thirty-first Indiana, Colonel Cruft, to march here and join its brigade. If Morgan and Forrest get together they will have 3,500 well mounted cavalry. General Manson arrived this morning.

W. NELSON,
General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 26, 1862.

General JACKSON, *Nashville:*

Take command of the cavalry with Nelson's force. It is the intention to concentrate more cavalry to accompany Nelson, and your command will then be more suitable to your rank.

JAMES B. FRY.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 26, 1862.

General NELSON, *Murfreesborough:*

General Jackson has been ordered to report to you. General Johnson is moving with three regiments of cavalry from Reynolds' toward Murfreesborough. It is the intention to leave him at Murfreesborough with that and some infantry and to give you two regiments of cavalry under Jackson. You must not at present disturb Hazen's brigade. As soon as railroad is finished it can join you by cars. You can call for Thirty-first Indiana at once, and if you think best move it to Nashville by cars and let it march thence to join you.

Don't stop movement of supplies from Nashville down to haul troops.

JAMES B. FRY.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 26, 1862.

General SCHOEPF, *near Decatur:*

Leave two companies of Thirty-first Ohio under field officer at Decatur in addition to companies of other regiments now there, and with the rest of your command march as ordered yesterday. The two companies of Thirty-first Ohio will be brought forward soon as they can be relieved.

JAMES B. FRY.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 26, 1862.

OPERATOR AT ATHENS:

Send to Major Murray, Third Kentucky Cavalry, for a sergeant and 5 men to take a dispatch without delay to Tuscumbia. Address the dispatch to General Thomas or commanding officer at Tuscumbia.

JAMES B. FRY.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 26, 1862.

General THOMAS or COMMANDING OFFICER, *Tuscumbia:*

I learn that several bridges west of Decatur were attacked yesterday, some of them destroyed, and the guard driven off. The guard from the Tenth Kentucky at Courtland is said to have been captured. The train

on the road got safely into Decatur. These disasters have resulted from disobedience and neglect on the part of the guards in not erecting stockades and defending their posts. Such neglect sacrifices the public good and the lives of the men. They are as disgraceful as they are criminal, and it must and it may as well be understood that unless they can be checked by severe punishment no army can exist in the face of an enemy. The communication through to Decatur is of very great importance to both districts, and I hope no time will be lost in opening the road again. If you should not have the means of effecting the object promptly please communicate with General Grant immediately, as the matter is of very great importance.

To be read and forwarded by General Thomas.

D. C. BUELL.

REYNOLDS', *July* 26, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

I arrived yesterday. Have McCook's and Board's regiments here, and will leave at daylight in the morning. To-day I have a force at Connersville.

The reports of rebel cavalry moving in this direction have been imaginary rather than real. Shall report as often as possible, and should you not hear from me often you may rest assured that I am not idle.

Wolford's cavalry I have here; one company at Franklin and one at Columbia.

R. W. JOHNSON
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 26, 1862.

Gen. R. W. JOHNSON, *Reynolds' Station:*

It is desirable for you to get on to Murfreesborough with your three regiments soon as practicable.

(Colonel McCook forward.)

JAMES B. FRY.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Huntsville, July 26, 1862.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS,
Commanding First Division:

SIR: The general commanding directs that all the officers in command of bridge guards between Tuscumbia and Decatur who surrendered or abandoned their posts on the 25th instant be arrested and brought to trial for disobedience of orders and neglect of duty in not erecting stockades and for misbehavior in surrendering or abandoning their posts. In cases of officers who were surrendered and were carried off the charges will be made out and filed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. WRIGHT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NASHVILLE, *July* 26, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I have just learned from General Morgan, commanding at Cumberland Gap, that he has tendered his resignation. If it is accepted I hope that Generals Nelson or Thomas, of Buell's army, will be assigned to the command at that place. They are familiar with the country, the expedition from its commencement, the oppression of the people, and their necessities. I would suggest also Ex-Gov. W. B. Campbell, recently appointed brigadier-general, as being a suitable appointment for that command. A large portion of the troops there are Tennesseeans. I hope the Secretary of War will cause the commanding general of this department to issue an order similar to that of General Pope in Virginia in regard to subsisting, &c., on the enemy. It is needed and will bring the rebels to their senses. The rebels must be made to feel the weight and ravages of the war they have brought upon the country. Treason must be made odious and traitors impoverished. We are raising forces here—infantry and cavalry—and in obtaining horses and supplies the Secretary of War need not be surprised if we make rebels meet the demand. I must be permitted to take some latitude in this respect.

General Morgan is pressing with great force the construction of a road from Crab Orchard to Cumberland Gap. If the railroad you intended to construct when I left Washington had been then commenced it would have been now completed and the cost of construction saved in transportation, and a connection with that portion of Tennessee formed which would have segregated and destroyed the unity of the contemplated Southern Confederacy.

Accept assurance of my confidence and esteem.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

NASHVILLE, *July* 26, 1862.

Major-General BUELL:

I have just heard from General Morgan at Cumberland Gap that his resignation has been tendered to the War Department. If it is accepted I hope it will not be considered out of place to express a wish as to who should take command at that place of the generals under your command. I know none who would be more suited than Generals Nelson or Thomas. Both of them are perfectly familiar with the country and with the expedition. I would also suggest the name of Ex-Gov. William B. Campbell, who has been recently appointed brigadier-general. He is a brave man, has the confidence of the people, and rendered valuable service as an officer and soldier in the Mexican war.

ANDREW JOHNSON,
Military Governor.

NASHVILLE, *July* 27, 1862.

Maj. Gen. D. C. BUELL:

I will get over Mill Creek Bridge to-morrow and intend sending supplies to Stevenson. Will you please notify General Smith that the trains are coming and ask him to keep track clear for them, and to advise me by telegraph, or will I communicate with him myself? I was

under the impression Captain Yates was in charge until now. I expect to reach Huntsville to-morrow p. m.

J. B. ANDERSON.

NASHVILLE, *July* 27, 1862.

General D. C. BUELL:

My bridge force will finish the last bridge on Mill Creek by midnight. Shall I send them to McMinnville road? Please answer to-night.

J. B. ANDERSON.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 27, 1862.

Maj. J. B. ANDERSON, *Nashville:*

Hold your party at Nashville until you make your experimental trip to-morrow and other matters are a little more settled.

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 27, 1862.

General NELSON, *Murfreesborough:*

You should have two brigades, but must leave not less than one and a battery at Murfreesborough. I have ordered Johnson to Murfreesborough so as to give you an additional regiment of cavalry, holding two in reserve there. I hope he will arrive in time, though if you can get along with one it will be best and less trouble. The first object is to establish yourself and open communications, and it may be important to have a large cavalry force in reserve lest the enemy should strike in your rear again. They made a dash this morning at Smith, who is at Manchester; killed 3 and captured 15 of his men. I rely greatly on your judgment and energy. Report as frequently as possible. It is only through your information that I can know what the occasion actually requires in that quarter. Let one of your staff officers learn the cipher from the operator, so that you can write and read in cipher.

D. C. BUELL.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *July* 27, 1862.

Major-General BUELL:

I leave to-morrow. I have been detained by all sorts of vexations.

W. NELSON.

BATTLE CREEK, *July* 27 [1862].

Col. J. B. FRY:

The bridge I refer to is on the road from Chattanooga to Knoxville at Loudon. Rebels report it burned. I will watch all. I have four men in the mountains, neither of whom knows the others are there. I have to keep an eye on the country below me as far as Bellefonte, and have but very little cavalry. All well.

McCOOK,
General.

MANCHESTER, *July* 27, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

The bridge defenses are complete except at Elk River, where Captain Morton has planned works so extensive as to require several days yet for completion. We are at work diligently upon them. The Eighteenth Ohio is stationed as directed in your order. Four companies of the Twenty-fourth Illinois are at Elk River and six at Duck River and at the small bridges between there and Wartrace. The circumstances existing here seem to render that the most judicious disposition of these forces for the present, and while other forces are stationed on the line as they now are I will follow the movement of other troops in the stationing of mine.

Forrest appeared before me this morning and made a successful dash upon one of my reconnoitering parties, killing 3 and capturing 15 men. He has apparently withdrawn in the direction of McMinnville. I sent out a strong detachment a short distance to the front to ascertain his whereabouts. We must concentrate a cavalry force sufficient to chase him down before we can get rid of him. Will I be relieved by General Wood? If so, when? I have the flour all safely stored in the depot.

W. S. SMITH,
General.

FLORENCE, ALA., *July* 27, 1862.

Maj. Gen. D. C. BUELL:

Telegram to General Morgan received and forwarded. The attack on the guards at Courtland delayed me one day, but shall be able to get the troops across to-day and start to-morrow for Athens. Two battalions First Ohio Cavalry are here and one company at Decatur for duty.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
General.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Tuscumbia, Ala., July 27, 1862.

General GEORGE H. THOMAS, *Florence, Ala.:*

GENERAL: Yours of this date, together with letter of General Buell, just received. I have received information this morning that part of the infantry at Courtland were captured. The road will be open to Courtland to-day. Expect to have two regiments of infantry and one of cavalry at that point to-day.

The Third Michigan Cavalry had a skirmish east of Leighton yesterday. Every effort will be made to open the road to Decatur. If the road is safe east of Courtland it will take but a short time to repair the damage done at the latter place.

I have issued orders this morning to Colonel Harrington to move forward with the troops under his command promptly and occupy the points designated to him as far as Decatur. I think I have force sufficient to hold the road.

This communication will answer as well for reply to General Buell. The boat will be secured as suggested.

JAMES D. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding First Division.

DECATUR, *July* 27, 1862.

Major-General BUELL:

SIR: My stockade was completed as soon after I received your dispatch as I could construct it. Would have intrenched immediately after my arrival had I not been advised by General Wood to occupy the position which I did. Lieutenant-Colonel Lister is commanding this post. He has four companies of my regiment, two Tenth Indiana, and one cavalry company. He was left here by General Schoepf.

W. H. WADE,
Captain.

DECHERD, *July* 27, 1862—11 a. m.

Col. J. B. FRY:

I am just in receipt of your dispatch of the 26th, saying it will be best not to move Wagner at present. I sent Colonel Wagner the order on the 25th, and I have reason to think he marched yesterday. I will start a courier to try to intercept him with an order to return to Wartrace, but as there are several roads the order may not reach him. In case he should arrive here should he be ordered back to Wartrace? Please answer immediately.

TH. J. WOOD,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 27, 1862.

General WOOD,
Winchester, Office at Decherd:

If Wagner has left Wartrace he must go back there to-night, and you must send a regiment from your immediate command to Duck River by cars to-night. Forrest has appeared before Manchester, and it is probable he will strike at the railroad to-morrow between Duck River and Murfreesborough. Wagner must guard the bridges about Wartrace, and every guard must erect defenses and resist to the last. He must get that line open. Get cars from General Smith. Where is Wagner now? Report.

JAMES B. FRY.

DECHERD, *July* 27, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

Your dispatch is received. Colonel Wagner is at Tullahoma with one regiment, having sent one of his regiments back to Wartrace. He informs me he remained at Tullahoma at the request of General Smith. I have sent him an order to return to Wartrace at once, erect defenses, and resist to the last extremity. I will send a regiment by cars to-night to Duck River Bridge, with the same instructions in regard to the erection of defenses and defending them as given to Colonel Wagner.

TH. J. WOOD,
General.

TULLAHOMA, *July* 27, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

I am just in receipt of a note, dated at 9 this morning, from Colonel Wagner, informing me of his arrival at Tullahoma. I extract as follows from his note:

General Smith is fighting at Manchester, reports say, with a large force. Whether this is so or not I cannot tell, but if so he will need help. An officer has told me this who has just come from General Smith.

I have sent the following to Colonel Wagner:

Try to learn reliably whether General Smith is engaged with the enemy at Manchester, and whether he needs assistance. If so, push to him as promptly as possible, but use the greatest precaution, and don't allow yourself to be entrapped on the march by the enemy. If you can get any reliable intelligence from Manchester have it sent to me without delay, that I may take means to render assistance there.

But I have ordered him in case he is not needed at Manchester to return to Wartrace, to await further orders. I will send all my cavalry in the direction of Hillsborough and Manchester at once, to move rapidly, and if any considerable firing is heard in that direction to send me a report, and I will march at once in that direction with a view of re-enforcing General Smith.

I sent General Smith a regiment on the 25th, which reached him that night. In his requisition for a regiment he said one would make everything secure at Manchester. I also wrote him yesterday requesting him to inform me promptly if he got into any trouble and I would give him all the help in my power. If he has taken proper precautions he has not been surprised, and if likely to be attacked in force he should have informed me of it. Moreover, to send to me he would have had to send his train by Tullahoma, where he would have found Colonel Wagner ready to go to his assistance.

TH. J. WOOD,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 27, 1862.

General BOYLE, *Louisville:*

Have the Eleventh Regiment Michigan Volunteers sent to Nashville without delay. Don't assign officers of general staff in Louisville to other than their legitimate duty so as to interfere with their labors in supplying the army.

JAMES B. FRY.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 27, 1862.

Col. WILLIAM B. HAZEN,
(*Care Colonel McCook*), *Reynolds' Station:*

As fast as the regiments of your brigade complete their work in connection with railroad repairs send them by rail to Murfreesborough and let them take their baggage on the cars, and you can make their wagons empty into a train and have them marched to Murfreesborough direct under an escort of three or four companies. Send this train under a vigilant officer. Report the departure of each regiment and let none go until the work at their stations is done.

JAMES B. FRY.

[JULY 28, 1862.—For Townsend to Buell, inclosing letter from Mitchel to Stanton, of July 26, in reference to return of slaves to their masters, see Watson to Mitchel, October 7, 1862, p. 583.]

CORINTH, *July* 28, 1862.

Major-General BUELL:

Colonel Sheridan drove rebel pickets at Baldwyn to-day; captured a captain and a mail-carrier with 30 private letters on him. On opening he says they show the enemy moving in large force on Chattanooga. I send this for fear the lines may be cut. Will telegraph you when the letters arrive from 20 miles in the front.

ROSECRANS.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 28, 1862.

General ROSECRANS, *Corinth:*

Does your information show that the forces concentrating at Chattanooga are old troops or new? What troops are they and who are the generals? I am answering your dispatch about the Decatur route.

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 28, 1862.

General ROSECRANS, *Corinth:*

I think the occupation of the road important to both of us. Middle Tennessee will otherwise be exposed to the inroads of cavalry from the south side of the river, against which I cannot guard. Already my communications, 500 miles long, are swarming with an immense cavalry force of the enemy, regular and irregular, which renders it almost impossible to keep them open, while every man that I can raise will be required toward the east. To leave this gap between us will also expose your communications by the river and railroad from this side of the river.

The recent raid does not indicate any serious difficulty about keeping the road open unless the enemy brings a considerable infantry and artillery force against it. That he cannot conveniently do nor can he do it without warning if proper vigilance is kept up. One company properly stockaded can protect any bridge on it, and a guard train running frequently and carrying about 50 men will keep it open. If stockades had been built promptly, as I ordered, the recent disgraceful result would not have occurred. As it was, one of the guards was captured and two others retreated scarcely if at all firing a gun. Another little band of 25 under a gallant officer stood their ground and drove the enemy off, but had 2 killed and 12 wounded, the officer included.

To open the road again a brigade should be put on it between Tuscumbia and Decatur. The citizens should be required to furnish negroes for the work. At the same time strong stockades should be built. That done, with four companies at Decatur and from 40 to 60 men at each intermediate bridge according to its importance, the brigade should be recalled to Tuscumbia, where there ought to be two brigades and a regiment of cavalry.

A guard train should pass over the road twice a day, having with it a few men who would know how to make slight repairs. I have no doubt of the importance of keeping the road open if possible and hope you will be able to do it. Please give me all the information you can obtain.

D. C. BUELL.

CORINTH, *July* 28, 1862.

Major-General BUELL:

The letters captured were mostly written by persons attached to the Twenty-sixth Alabama. One says that they understand that "old Buell" is near Chattanooga, and they are going to be there to lick the Yankees. It is evident that there is a very considerable movement going on toward Chattanooga via Mobile; has been going on for some days and will continue to-morrow. Some speak of driving the Yankees, some of them by going to Huntsville.

W. S. ROSECRANS.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Huntsville, July 28, 1862.

Brig. Gen. L. H. ROUSSEAU,
Commanding Third Division:

SIR: It has been reported to the general commanding that the detachment of the Nineteenth Illinois at Indian Creek has, without authority, pressed in negroes to make the stockade they were ordered to erect at that place. As the officer in command of the detachment has acted in this matter without authority, the general directs that you send an officer of rank to his post (the bridge over Indian Creek), with directions to order the officer in command to send the negroes out of camp and make his men do the work themselves, in accordance with the original order, and to admonish him of the necessity of his strict obedience to orders. Let him know that if it is at any time necessary to use negro labor the fact must be reported to the general commanding, who will give orders in the case.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

[JAMES B. FRY,]
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

NASHVILLE, *July* 28, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

An intelligent Union man (Mr. Bohr), from Chattanooga, reports to me that he left Chattanooga on Wednesday; that the rebel force was 20,000, of which less than 15,000 efficient. The other 5,000, late of Price's army, are mostly dismounted cavalry, of whom only 1,000 have arms, and all are unwilling to fight. They are stationed back of Chattanooga, and Mr. Bohr has been in their camp. The 15,000 are at Shellmound. They are mostly Georgians and eager for fight. The Georgians have little artillery, and are particularly short of horses for their batteries and wagons. An artillery regiment lately from Augusta, Ga., was obliged to be organized as infantry, to their greatest displeasure, for

want of guns and horses. Agents are ——— and other places buying horses and wagons, and lately are coming in, sometimes ten or fifteen a day. ——— commands at Shellmound under J. P. McCown, who commands the whole force near Chattanooga. Kirby Smith is in general command, and is now at Knoxville. There is a knee-deep ford 1 mile below Chattanooga and very few troops defending it, most of them having been moved up to Shellmound. It is said that at Knoxville are about as many rebel troops as at [Chattanooga], and that they are fortifying Clinch Mountain. Will send a sketch map by mail to-morrow.

W. H. SIDELL.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Huntsville, July 28, 1862.

Lieutenant-Colonel MURRAY,
Commanding Third Ohio Cavalry, Woodville, Ala.:

SIR: It is stated by Major Paramore, of your regiment, that he recently made a scout from Woodville to Gunter's Landing and back in twenty-four hours. The general commanding directs me to say that without more care your regiment will very soon be dismounted. You are expected to make frequent trips to the river, and if they are made at the rate of the one referred to your animals would be rendered unfit for further use for many days. These rapid marches must only be made in cases of actual necessity. You will please give instructions accordingly, and give special attention to the care of your horses.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. WRIGHT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

STEVENSON, *July 28, 1862.*

Col. J. B. FRY:

Captain Zimmerman, in charge of 100 cavalry, was sent by General McCook 8 miles southwest to get some cattle which the enemy were reported to be crossing the river. The advance guards met the enemy in a thick wood and were repulsed. One sergeant killed and 4 men missing. The officer reports about a regiment of the enemy. I desire to send a regiment and a section of artillery from my command to the assistance of Captain Zimmerman. Answer quick.

C. G. HARKER,
Colonel.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, DISTRICT OF THE OHIO,
Florence, Ala., July 28, 1862.

Brig. Gen. J. D. MORGAN,
Commanding, Tuscumbia:

Lieutenant-Colonel Shepherd, commanding Eighteenth United States Infantry, arrived here this morning. He considers Iuka and Eastport in danger from the enemy, which report is corroborated by Captain Wing, assistant quartermaster. Just heard from Eastport. I consider it desirable to send a regiment to the latter place, if you have it to spare, in the place of the Tenth Kentucky, which has just left there, or to send

six or eight companies, with a platoon of cavalry. There is no doubt but that portion of your line is threatened.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

CUMBERLAND GAP, *July* 28, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY, *Chief of Staff:*

A field battery has been taken from Knoxville to Chattanooga. It is believed that all the force of the enemy have gone there except about 7,500.

Lieutenant Carpenter, sent out with 40 men to arrest certain vicious rebels, has just returned. He entered Clinton, 60 miles from here, and remained there three hours. Had a skirmish with 120 rebels; killed 1, wounded 3 or 4, and killed a number of horses.

He returned by the public road and brought in 8 prisoners. Our works are progressing rapidly.

GEORGE W. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 28, 1862.

Governor TOD, *Columbus, Ohio:*

I respectfully recommend the promotion of Lieut. [Milton] B. W. Harmon, of the Thirty-first Regiment, to be captain of E company for his officerlike and efficient conduct generally, and for gallant conduct in an engagement with the enemy on the 25th instant in defending a bridge with 25 men of his company, in which he was severely wounded; 2 of his men were killed and 11 wounded. There are many vacancies in this fine regiment. It is important that they should be filled at once, and I am sure it will not be necessary for me to urge upon you the justice and expediency of promoting those who have rendered valuable service and have qualified themselves by experience. The colonel of the regiment has, I believe, recommended such to you.

D. C. BUELL.

CORINTH, *July* 29, 1862.

Major-General BUELL:

The letters referred to in last night's dispatch were from members of the Twenty-sixth Alabama, Withers' division. In addition to these we have deserters and prisoners, some 4 of the Thirty-first Tennessee; left Tupelo 24th instant; say Confederate army were moving—some say to Columbus, Miss., others to Chattanooga. The imagination of the letter writers were evidently excited by the idea of some great move that was to clear Northern Alabama of Yankees and meet "old Buell;" that they expected a large part of the army to participate in the movement, leaving a large force to meet the emergency on this line. The movements were to be by rail. When transportation was wanted they will use railroad.

Do you not think our telegraph line by Decatur likely to be used by the rebels?

W. S. ROSECRANS,
General.

CORINTH, *July* 29, 1862.

Major-General BUELL:

I have just received word that Hardee, with the advance of Bragg's army, reached Moulton at noon Sunday. Four regiments of infantry, two battalions, and a brigade of cavalry under Armstrong came there via Fulton *en route* south. Cheatham's division is another that has gone east via railroad to Rome. Their principal concentration is at Rome. This brigade is one of cavalry and observation.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

TUSCUMBIA, *July* 29, 1862.

Major-General BUELL:

Our line along its whole length is threatened by General Bragg, who is advancing from Tupelo. Decatur is especially exposed. Could you not send a force there to support me at that point, my command being too weak for so long a line? I have four companies at Decatur.

JAMES D. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 29, 1862.

General [J. D.] MORGAN, *Tuscumbia:*

General Rosecrans notified me yesterday of information derived from a captured mail near Baldwyn to the effect that Bragg's force was moving by rail to Chattanooga, and it is probably true. It is not likely that any considerable force is advancing on Decatur. The cavalry, a regiment of infantry, and perhaps a section of artillery may be in that quarter. More than that is not at all probable. Its object would be to stop our communication with the Union men of Winston and adjoining counties, who have recently been joining our ranks, to break up our lines along the railroad and to throw marauding bodies of cavalry across the river upon my communications. It is very desirable to defeat these objects, but I can spare no force to accomplish it. A brigade at Courtland would do it very easily. You can best judge whether you can spare it. Unless there is a formidable advance from Tupelo toward Corinth, which I can hardly believe, I have no doubt you can safely. Please communicate these views to General Rosecrans. It is not improbable that Decatur may be in danger unless you can at once send a force in that direction. I will send some infantry and artillery to the river.

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 29, 1862.

General NELSON, *Murfreesborough:*

General Johnson must be near Murfreesborough, certainly between there and Columbia, with three regiments. Communicate with him at once, and instruct him, with his cavalry, two regiments of infantry, and

some artillery from Murfreesborough, to operate against the enemy on the south side of the Cumberland, so as to protect Nashville and our lines and defeat him if possible. If from your knowledge of the enemy's strength or position you doubt Johnson's ability to accomplish the object you will assist him; otherwise march promptly on McMinnville, as previously ordered, with two brigades, two batteries, and one regiment of cavalry. Hazen starts for Murfreesborough by rail to-morrow morning with eight regiments.

D. C. BUELL.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *July* 29, 1862.

Major-General BUELL:

The cavalry that was to come here has not arrived. Any time within the last five days John Morgan and Forrest could have been destroyed if I could get cavalry. You ordered me to assume the command when I came to Nashville of all the troops on the line. My orders are not obeyed; on the contrary, I find them making movements unknown to me and to my understanding imaginary. To-day or to-morrow Morgan, Forrest, and Elliott will unite their commands, and they will have 4,000 of the best mounted cavalry in the world. You ordered me to assume the command. I desire to know of whom, of what, for nobody obeys. The result will be the utter destruction of our commands.

W. NELSON,
General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 29, 1862.

General NELSON, *Murfreesborough:*

My first orders contemplated only such arrangements as were necessary to meet the exigency then existing about Nashville and Murfreesborough, and supposed that you would only use the troops that were near at hand, without removing those more distant, which were necessary for the security of other points. At the same time I gave orders for concentrating a larger force in that quarter to provide more permanently for the future. I supposed that my dispatches had indicated this to you. My purpose is to put two brigades and two regiments of cavalry at McMinnville under your immediate command, with two brigades and at least two regiments of cavalry in reserve at Murfreesborough, the whole subject to your orders. This arrangement will I hope render our roads and Nashville comparatively safe, with small bridge guards protected by stockades. I hoped that General Johnson would be at Murfreesborough yesterday in time to give you a second cavalry regiment to move with you on McMinnville, and I understood you would march yesterday. What prevented? It is very important that that point should be occupied at once. If you think it necessary take two brigades with you now. Your third brigade will commence moving to-morrow and will all concentrate at Murfreesborough in a few days. Should it be necessary I will re-enforce you at McMinnville by one of Wood's brigades, but it is desirable not to send a larger force there at present if it can be avoided. The information I have indicates that a considerable force will soon be at Chattanooga, with the probable intention of assuming the offensive. Bragg and Price are both spoken of as coming on. We must be prepared. The delay in operating our roads

and establishing road guards with suitable stockades worries me exceedingly.

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 29, 1862.

General THOMAS, *Athens:*

Continue your march by the most direct practicable route to Decherd. Take six days' rations. Make the march in four days. Buy your forage on the road. Take your division train with you and fill it with forage as you go. Your route should take you about 10 miles north of this place.

(This dispatch will be delivered punctually on the arrival of General Thomas at Athens.)

D. C. BUELL.

BATTLE CREEK, *July* 29, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

I have news from Chattanooga at 12 o'clock yesterday. Night before last three days' rations were cooked. They are repairing the Anderson road and I think crossing; will know positively about 3 p. m. this evening. If you can, for God's sake, send me all the shoes to spare and at once.

McCOOK,
General.

TUSCUMBIA, *July* 29, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

Please inform General Buell that General Hardee, with the advance of Bragg's army, arrived at Moulton at noon Sunday last; one regiment and two batteries had come in at that time.

General F. C. Armstrong, with a brigade of cavalry, has been there some days, and it was him who captured your force at Courtland.

Some of my command had a skirmish with Forrest's cavalry, and a sergeant taken prisoner and paroled at Moulton brought a message from Armstrong, who is well known, having formerly been in my regiment. We are extremely anxious about our lines.

J. K. MIZNER,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 29, 1862.

Capt. C. C. GILBERT,
Acting Inspector-General:

In the construction of the military works with which you are charged you are authorized, whenever and wherever it may be necessary, to call upon the inhabitants of the country in the vicinity of the works to furnish for the time as many laborers (negroes) as may be necessary for the purpose, and to send with them such tools as they may have and as

you may find necessary. This order must be executed in an orderly manner and you must keep accounts in detail of what is done under it.

(Operator will find out by inquiring where Captain Gilbert is; inquiring at Elk River, Reynolds' Station, Columbia, &c.)

J. M. WRIGHT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to Capt. J. St. C. Morton.)

COLUMBIA, *July* 29, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

I am reliably informed that guerrilla parties, numbering in all about 300, are organized and preparing for some movement in the western portion of this and Hickman Counties. We attempted to surprise a small party of 15 within 4 miles of this yesterday, but failed to overtake them.

JAS. S. NEGLEY.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 29, 1862.

General NEGLEY, *Columbia:*

Send couriers to-night to try and find General Johnson, commanding cavalry. He is supposed to be between Reynolds' and Murfreesborough. Tell him that Forrest is said to be again at Lebanon, and that he must move promptly to Murfreesborough and operate against him.

JAMES B. FRY,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 29, 1862.

Major SIDELL, *Nashville:*

Colonel Campbell was put in arrest by Captain Greene. Who released him? General Buell did not authorize or intend his release. Answer.

JAMES B. FRY,
Chief of Staff.

NASHVILLE, *July* 29, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

Your dispatch asking about the release of Colonel Campbell from arrest came so quickly after I had sent a dispatch to you stating that charges had been preferred against him that I am in doubt of your having received my second dispatch. It was, however, that the charges to which I refer are for offenses committed very lately. In answer to yours I transcribe what follows, being a dispatch from the Secretary of War.*

W. H. SIDELL.

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*See Stanton to Greene, p. 135.

MANCHESTER, *July* 29, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

All has been quiet here since Sunday morning. I made reconnaissance 7 miles in the direction of McMinnville yesterday and discovered nothing of importance.

A good cavalry force could easily rout Forrest and I think recapture the pieces taken at Murfreesborough.

I am making every effort in my power to gather cattle, but cannot find enough to supply my men here. It will be difficult for me to remain here unless supplies, except flour, can be brought from elsewhere.

W. S. SMITH,
General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Huntsville, July 29, 1862.

N. E. ALLOWAY, *Nashville, Tenn.:*

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 22d instant to General Buell in reference to the Stevenson Mansion in Nashville I am directed to inform you that the property in question is not regarded by the general as confiscated, that act resting with the civil tribunals under the laws of Congress. Mr. Stevenson, however, the owner of the property, was, previous to the occupation of Nashville by the United States troops, and, as it is believed, still is, in arms against the Government; his property is therefore very properly seized, being necessary for the wants of the Government. The transfer of this property was made to you after the rebel army had commenced to evacuate Nashville and when it was quite plain that that city would fall into our hands, and it is therefore regarded as void.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

[JAMES B. FRY,]
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Huntsville, July 29, 1862.

Major HARDING,
Commanding Nineteenth Illinois:

SIR: The general commanding directs that the barrels in the vicinity of the railroad bridge over the lake near Decatur be kept at all times filled with water, and that the members of the guard be required to pass over the bridge immediately after each train that goes over it to guard against fire.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. WRIGHT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Louisville, July 29, 1862.

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War:

No infantry are yet recruited in Kentucky. General Buell has ordered all convalescent and furloughed soldiers returning to their regiments to

be armed—arming with Prussian guns. I think I have 2,000 cavalry recruits. Will have all the regiments in a few days. Lack arms and equipments. Military board bought 500 Wesson carbines for Seventh Kentucky Cavalry, Colonel Metcalfe, three-years' men, and others are to be bought—price $25. There are very few American guns here. Can I get some Sharps carbines?

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 36. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO, *In Camp, Huntsville, Ala., July 29, 1862.*

I. Courts-martial in the army shall proceed industriously and continuously with the business before them until it is completed. The members are forbidden to absent themselves from the court for the performance of other duty, or on any account whatever, unless specially directed to do so by the officer ordering the court or by superior authority. The labors of courts shall not be interrupted by partial movements of troops, and when the command in which it is convened marches the court will move with it under the direction of the officer commanding, and will resume its sessions daily on arrival at camp, and in these cases it will be directed to sit without regard to hours. Division commanders will see that all facilities practicable are afforded courts-martial in the prosecution of their labors, and that the proceedings are rendered and acted upon without unnecessary delay and the sentences promptly and fully executed.

It shall be the duty of the inspector-general at division headquarters, or of an officer specially detailed, to see, after every muster, that all stoppages of pay ordered in accordance with sentences of courts-martial, whether general or regimental, are entered on the muster rolls.

Discipline, and consequently the honor and efficiency of the army, is in no inconsiderable degree dependent on courts-martial. Nominal penalties for grave offenses avail nothing, and are neither wise nor merciful.

II. The general commanding regrets to discover among some of the troops culpable negligence in the performance of guard duty. The military character of a command and its officers may be fairly inferred from the manner in which this important duty is performed. Attention of commanders is called to the General Regulations of the Army in relation to the duties of guards and sentinels, particularly the parts announced from these headquarters in General Orders, Nos. 16 and 17, dated respectively December 16 and 17, 1861. Guards and sentinels must not only be vigilant and do their duty in spirit, but in form also. The late discreditable behavior of some of our small posts, and their consequent destruction, would seem to afford sufficient warning on this point.

By command of Major-General Buell:

JAMES B. FRY,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA., *July* 30, 1862.

H. W. HALLECK, *Commander-in-Chief:*

After having our work twice destroyed by a large force of the enemy's cavalry just as it was completed we succeeded in getting trains through from Nashville on the Chattanooga road yesterday. The Decatur road

will also be completed this week. I have been exerting myself strenuously since my arrival to complete these roads and fortify the bridges with strong stockades, so that they can be defended by small guards. The movements of the enemy's cavalry have not delayed our work materially. The defenses will, I hope, be finished this week, so that I can concentrate the troops, which heretofore I have been compelled to scatter a good deal to protect the road.

D. C. BUELL,
Major-General, Commanding.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA., *July* 30, 1862.

H. W. HALLECK, *Commander-in-Chief:*

General Grant sends me the following information from General Rosecrans, dated the 28th:

From perusal of a large number of letters written by members of the Twenty-sixth Alabama, and a few others from Richmond, captured by Sheridan, it is clear that there is very considerable movement of troops from Saltillo and vicinity via railroad to Chattanooga. Two or three of them say thence to Huntsville, and all speak of a movement in northern part of Alabama for expelling the Yankees from Northern Alabama. One says a considerable force will be left at Saltillo—supposed to be enough to meet the emergency. Two days' cooked rations, and the railroad via Mobile. Nearly all of them to leave to-morrow morning. Two or three talk of going from Chattanooga to Huntsville. Unfortunately they are all of the Twenty-sixth Alabama, but the impression about coming there with Bragg on the east and Price on the center. They say the Yankees will be made to skedaddle.

D. C. BUELL,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 30, 1862.

Col. J. F. MILLER, *Nashville:*

If it has not been done already order stockades built at every bridge or other point occupied by troops on the road north of Nashville. It must be done without an hour's delay. Properly fortified in that way a guard of from 20 to 40 men, according to the importance of the bridge, is amply sufficient at any point, and two companies at Gallatin.

I will send plans and specifications for stockades by mail. In the mean time order the posts to be cut and hauled immediately. They should be 11 feet long and from 8 to 10 inches thick. At least 300 posts will be required at every point.

D. C. BUELL.

NASHVILLE, *July* 30, 1862.

Major-General BUELL:

I had ordered stockades built at the bridges, but Colonel Boone represented his force as small, and desired to employ negroes; little has been done. Will have the work pushed forward and will send troops to assist.

JNO. F. MILLER,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 30, 1862.

General ROSECRANS, *Corinth:*

General Morgan, at Tuscumbia, thinks he has reliable information that a considerable force of cavalry, artillery, and infantry is gathering in front of Decatur. I have no idea that the force is large. There may be a regiment of infantry and section of artillery with considerable cavalry, perhaps as much as two regiments. That, however, is sufficient to drive your small garrison out of Decatur unless it is supported. A brigade occupying and operating from Courtland would be quite sufficient. I believe it could render very important service that way, and I hope you will so direct. I telegraphed Grant on the subject. Talk with him. It ought to be attended to at once, though I have no knowledge of the presence of such a force as is reported. There is no probability that there is any greater force there than I have supposed. But that could do mischief which can easily be prevented.

It is well to use the cipher in important dispatches to guard against the use of our telegraph by the enemy.

D. C. BUELL.

PULASKI, *July* 30, 1862.

Major FLYNT,
Chief of Staff, General Thomas' Division:

I deem it very important that a regiment of cavalry should be stationed at this place. I find that guerrilla bands are being organized in almost every direction. They are now becoming very troublesome. We could now disperse them without much trouble, but if they are allowed to become thoroughly organized we will be annoyed very much by them. I have satisfied myself on this subject, and can say without doubt that such is the case. Let me know whether it is possible to get cavalry.

SPEED S. FRY.

What is General Fry doing at Pulaski?

D. C. B.

PULASKI, *July* 30, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

I omitted to state in my dispatches that Colonel Harlan's regiment had not yet arrived. I expect it to-morrow. Can I not wait until it arrives, so as to have my whole brigade together on the march? Answer immediately. I will in the mean time be preparing to move in the morning.

SPEED S. FRY.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 30, 1862.

General S. S. FRY, *Pulaski:*

It is necessary for you to march to-morrow; Harlan's regiment to follow you promptly.

JAMES B. FRY,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 30, 1862.

Brig. Gen. S. S. FRY, *Pulaski:*

March your brigade by the most direct route to Decherd, beyond Winchester. Start to-morrow and take six days' rations. Get your forage on the route. Occupy four days in going.

JAMES B. FRY,
Chief of Staff.

TUSCUMBIA, *July* 30, 1862.

Lieutenant-Colonel BRADLEY:
Commanding Fifty-first Illinois:

I have received reliable information that there is a large force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery forming in your front. Your intrenchments are not sufficiently strong to resist artillery. If you should ascertain from what you consider reliable sources that an attack in force was to be made on your command you will retreat to this point by the road north of the railroad. You will see the necessity of constantly keeping your teams loaded and your command ready to move at a moment's warning. The cavalry must see to it that you are kept informed of the movements of the enemy as far as possible. If you should find it impossible to retire in this direction you will retreat to the north side of the river and join the forces at this point. A night movement is preferable, as it conceals your direction. Keep me fully informed of everything that transpires in your direction. If forced to move it may be necessary to destroy some property. Do so rather than have it fall into the hands of the enemy. Inform the cavalry if forced to retire, and you must obtain your supplies from the country surrounding you.

F. A. HARRINGTON,
Colonel, Commanding First Brigade.

COLUMBIA, [*July*] 30, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

Anderson's guerrilla party burned the depot at Culleoka last night and robbed Dr. Thompson of $650.

JAS. S. NEGLEY,
Brigadier-General.

COLUMBIA, *July* 30, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

Reports from negroes and Union citizens indicate an early attack by the guerrillas upon the weak posts along this line. A party from Hickman, numbering over 100, came to our stock pasture last night, 4 miles distant, and drove off 50 animals. The country is swarming with guerrillas. West of this they have grown exceedingly bold since I have been deprived of the means of pursuing them. I am just informed that some officers stopped the building of the stockades according to my directions and ordered them to be built otherwise. If any officer has the right to change my orders without informing me, it of course relieves me from responsibility.

JAS. S. NEGLEY.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *July* 30, 1862.

Major-General BUELL:

You ask what prevented my marching yesterday. The cavalry has not yet come. To march to McMinnville by way of Woodbury and leave the road by way of Liberty open or *vice versa* is to give over our communications to the enemy. To chase Morgan and Forrest, they mounted on race horses, with infantry this hot weather is a hopeless task. I have only four days' provisions and am waiting for rations from Nashville. I have arranged to carry ten days'. The Thirty-first Indiana I have been compelled to send to Gallatin to protect that place. With the cavalry I could have interposed between the positions of the enemy and with my infantry killed and destroyed the party. Not a particle of the baggage of the troops or equipage of my headquarters or papers have come forward yet. Neither troops nor officers have had a change of clothing or the shelter of a tent since we left Athens. I am powerless to have them brought up. If you think under the circumstances I should move on McMinnville at once give the order and I will march in five minutes after I receive it.

W. NELSON,
General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 30, 1862.

General NELSON, *Murfreesborough:*

Have your baggage brought forward without delay. I presumed of course you had it with you. It appears you are in no condition to march, but I hope that it will not continue. I did not so understand when you reported you would march on the 28th. Have you communicated with General Johnson? What information have you in regard to the enemy at Lebanon? We cannot spare whole regiments to guard so many isolated points. There is already a regiment at Gallatin, and if that has fortified itself as it should have done it is sufficient and more than sufficient.

D. C. BUELL.

Where is your baggage and who has charge of it?

BATTLE CREEK, *July* 30, 1862.

Major-General BUELL:

The enemy has broken up their camp opposite here. Yesterday there were three trains at one time loaded with soldiers at Shell Mound and moved toward Chattanooga. No troops had crossed on 29th at Chattanooga. I have men watching their movements. I expect to hear from them this morning. One of my scouts met 5 rebel soldiers, telling him that the Union troops had a fight at Kingston and were victorious; rebels flying in every direction. This would have been sent yesterday morning, but the lines would not work at that time, and being misty on the mountains. As soon as it clears away so I can see any distance I will make a reconnaissance up the river. All well.

McCOOK,
General.

DECATUR, *July* 30, 1862.

Major-General BUELL:

I find here four companies of infantry and three of cavalry, under Col. Bradley, Fifty-first Illinois. The shore opposite here is sufficiently good to protect the troops in crossing with my infantry and artillery, but in so protecting a part of the town must necessarily be destroyed. Dispatches for me telegraphed here and sent by special messenger will reach me quicker than by hand from Huntsville. I duplicate a dispatch just received by Colonel Bradley. From information received by the colonel, however, the same is not corroborated, and yet it may be true. I return immediately.

JOHN C. STARKWEATHER,
Colonel First Wisconsin.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 30, 1862.

Major SIDELL, *Headquarters, Nashville:*

What troops are at Clarksville and what numbers? Refer the subject of political prisoners to Governor Johnson, and get his views about sending them North and act upon them.

JAMES B. FRY,
Chief of Staff

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 30, 1862.

General MORGAN, *Cumberland Gap:*

The probability is and the indications already are that the main force of the enemy in East Tennessee will be drawn in the direction of Chattanooga. Do you perceive that that is being done to such an extent that you can assume the offensive? If so, in what way can you best act in co-operation with the movements in this quarter? Could you move against Knoxville or some other important point on the railroad, say the bridge 20 miles east of Knoxville? Please give me your views and tell me what you can undertake.

D. C. BUELL.

CUMBERLAND GAP, *July* 30, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

I have received the following telegram from Colonel Swords:

Governor Johnson telegraphs that the Secretary of War has advised the purchase of horses for Colonel Johnson's regiment. Do you want them furnished?

I have no instruction on the subject of converting the Fourth Tennessee Infantry into cavalry. Governor Johnson has authorized the organization of two other regiments of cavalry. Two would be useful. A greater force could not be fed. What action shall I take?

GEORGE W. MORGAN.

LOUISVILLE, *July* 30, 1862.

P. H. WATSON, *Assistant Secretary:*

Military Board bought 500 carbines of Kitteridge & Co., Cincinnati, for Metcalfe's three-years' men. Hope to get more. I have over 2,000 men ready to receive guns. It has bad effect to keep them without. Do what you can for us in sending carbines. I think the infantry regiments will be raised. Legislature will authorize draft.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA., *July* 31, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK:

My information is that Bragg arrived at Chattanooga Sunday evening, the 27th. Two trains, with troops, arrived the same day. Their railroad agent, it is said, has orders to furnish cars for 30,000 men as fast as he can. You can judge yourself of the probability of the concentrating of a heavy force against Middle Tennessee, now that they have nothing to apprehend in Mississippi. The work of re-enforcing here would be slow.

D. C. BUELL,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 31, 1862.

Major-General BUELL, *Huntsville, Ala.:*

I have directed General Grant to be prepared to re-enforce you if you should find the enemy too strong at Chattanooga.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

PULASKI, *July* 31, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

Arrived here late this evening from Eastport. My men's feet are very sore from hard marching to join my brigade. Can I be allowed to remain here to-morrow and rest them and procure clothing? Since leaving Florence report of capture of two companies, A and H, in all about 90 men, of this regiment, on the 25th instant, at Courtland, is confirmed. Rebel force was believed to be 800 cavalry, under General Armstrong. My men fought until completely surrounded and overwhelmed. Loss 1 killed and 4 wounded. Rebel loss believed to be 11 killed and more than 20 wounded. Particulars by mail. I am satisfied that my officers and men did all that was possible to do. Privates have been paroled. Some of them have joined regiments. What shall I do with them? Please answer immediately.

JNO. M. HARLAN,
Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 31, 1862.

Colonel HARLAN, *Pulaski:*

Continue your march to-morrow to Decherd.

JAMES B. FRY,
Chief of Staff.

BATTLE CREEK, *July* 31, 1862.

Major-General BUELL:

One of my men just in. General Bragg arrived at Chattanooga on Tuesday evening. On same evening two trains came in with soldiers. Railroad agent says he has orders to furnish cars for 30,000 as fast as he can. One brigade left for Knoxville on Tuesday evening. No crossing at Chattanooga. The re-enforcements were ordered to cross the river. Order countermanded. The river above Chattanooga will soon be fordable.

McCOOK,
Major-General.

TULLAHOMA, *July* 31, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

A furloughed rebel soldier that lives within 3 miles of this place yesterday reports Morgan at McMinnville. It may all be a game of brag, but I have thought best to give you the rumor with its source.

We have plenty of flour here and very little else. Forage is almost out of the question and cattle are very scarce. I have to send 7 or 8 miles, and then at great risk to the foraging party. If we could only break up the rebel nest at McMinnville we would open up to our forces the supplies on which they are now subsisting in the fertile country at the foot of the mountains. My men are without their baggage and camp equipage, as I expected when we started to merely come here and return with the flour to Tullahoma. Will a force soon be sent to relieve us or shall I bring up our baggage?

W. S. SMITH.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 31, 1862.

General WILLIAM S. SMITH, *Tullahoma:*

The move suggested in your dispatch of to-day was ordered some time ago, but is slow of execution. Your movements are dependent upon it. You will not have to wait much longer.

(Send to Manchester.)

JAMES B. FRY.

ATHENS, ALA., *July* 31, 1862.

Major-General BUELL:

Have just arrived here with the cavalry and artillery of my division. The Third Brigade will reach here to-morrow with the supply train General Fry left Florence with his brigade on Friday last. I shall move day after to-morrow to Decherd. Shall I take the First and Second Brigades with me?

GEO. H. THOMAS,
General.

HUNTSVILLE, *July* 31, 1862.

Major-General THOMAS:

General Schoepf's brigade passed here on the 29th for Decherd. General Fry's brigade is ordered to march to-day from Pulaski for Decherd.

You will march for same point with rest of your command as soon as it can come up.

JAMES B. FRY.

DECHERD, *July* 31, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

Telegraph office opened this evening. Communication of the 28th from you, informing me that a cipher had been sent to me the previous day, has been received, but the communication with the cipher has not been received. Some convalescents belonging to General Thomas' division have arrived here. My shortness of cavalry force prevents me exploring for information as much as I would like. What I have are to be chiefly employed to gather forage. I would be glad to have more cavalry.

TH. J. WOOD,
General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 31, 1862.

General NEGLEY, *Columbia:*

The Seventy-fourth Ohio, at Nashville, is ordered to take post between Columbia and Nashville under your direction. Post it at once so as to protect all the bridges and guard the important points. Put two companies Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania at Elk River Bridge; two at Pulaski. Guard any point requiring it between Reynolds' Station and Columbia and concentrate the rest of the Seventy-eighth at Columbia. Report in detail the execution of this order, stating what guard you leave at each point and name of officer in command. Post the Seventy-fourth at once.

JAMES B. FRY.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 31, 1862.

General NEGLEY, *Columbia:*

The Ninth Indiana belongs to Nelson's division and moved with him. Captain Gilbert, of this staff, has inspected and given some directions in reference to the plans of stockades. You are directed to see that the work on the stockades is pushed with all possible dispatch.

JAMES B. FRY.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 31, 1862.

General MCCOOK, *Battle Creek:*

Send an officer and file of men of your provost guard to Indiana to bring back Capt. James A. Willetts, Company K, Sixth Indiana Volunteers. You can learn his exact whereabouts from the commanding officer of the Sixth Indiana Volunteers. The party sent must be prompt and discreet and must be men who will not loiter on the way.

J. M. WRIGHT,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 31, 1862.

Major-General McCOOK, *Battle Creek:*

All commanders of cavalry will make requisitions at once for the horses they may require; numbers will be sent by telegraph and formal requisitions sent by mail or messenger.

J. M. WRIGHT.

(Same to Lieutenant-Colonel Murray and Brigadier-Generals Nelson and Wood.)

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Huntsville, July 31, 1862.

Col. J. F. MILLER,
Commanding at Nashville:

SIR: The general commanding directs that you have stockades erected for the defense of every bridge on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad in Tennessee; the stockades to be made according to the plan and the guards to be strictly governed by the instructions inclosed herewith. Please acknowledge reception of this by telegraph.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. WRIGHT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CUMBERLAND GAP, *July* 31, 1862.

Major-General BUELL:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram. Up to my last advice the enemy had about 7,500 or 8,000 men of all arms at Thornville, Bear's Station, Blair's Cross-Roads, Powder Spring Gap, Cedar Ford, and occasionally Morristown and Rutledge. His cavalry occupied intermediate points in front of these places. My scouts will be in on the 2d or 3d proximo. By the 20th proximo I can be ready to advance with three brigades, and with that force can reach Knoxville. Unless it would interfere with your plans I would respectfully suggest the destruction of the Watauga Bridge, in the northeast part of Tennessee; and the trestle work near Greeneville. This would cut off reenforcements from Virginia and give you the use of the railroads in the greater part of East Tennessee. I name the 20th proximo, because by that time important works will be completed which will render this position secure in the event of a reverse. I expect to receive from 6,000 to 10,000 Tennessee recruits by the 15th proximo, but I have agreed to send a force to escort them. They would be efficient in rifle pits. If the date suggested be too late I will make every effort to be ready at any earlier date you may direct. Knoxville can be approached by several routes, but I would prefer not making a move until I can obtain intelligence as to the enemy's strength and position. Our supplies are rather short, as we were cut off from Lexington for eight or ten days by Morgan's raid, but trains commence to arrive.

GEORGE W. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General.

CUMBERLAND GAP, *July* 31, 1862.

Maj. Gen. D. C. BUELL:

A man named Wilson has just arrived from Knoxville. He was at Dalton from June 16 to July 22. He says that during that time he saw 30,000 troops, with fifty-two pieces of light and two pieces of siege artillery, pass up on the railroad to Chattanooga. He says a formidable expedition is organizing to invade Kentucky and gain my rear through Middle Tennessee. Wagons are being collected at Knoxville for that purpose.

GEORGE W. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 31, 1862.

General MORGAN, *Cumberland Gap:*

There are no orders here about converting Johnson's regiment into cavalry. As Governor Johnson has authorized the organization of two other regiments, and that is as many as you can find, it will be best not to mount Colonel Johnson.

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, July 31, 1862.

Colonel SWORDS, *Louisville:*

General Morgan telegraphs that you ask him in relation to sending horses to Cumberland Gap. You have not yet filled the order for horses here, and they are very necessary. General Buell desires you to report how many you have on hand, how many you have sent forward, and when and how they started.

JAMES B. FRY.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Corinth, August 1, 1862.* (Received August 2.)

Major-General BUELL, *Huntsville:*

Granger telegraphs from the front all but Price's division, 20,000, have left for the east, artillery and baggage by Tuscaloosa, toward Rome. Either they will hold you in check, sending everything spare to Richmond, or they will try a strong advance on you, trying to hold your front and turn your flank. Will see Grant, as you request. Why hold that road?

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 1, 1862.

Colonel HARKER, *Stevenson:*

Have you commenced work on your defenses? Push the work night and day.

D. C. BUELL.

* As appended to record of Buell court this is dated August 2.

STEVENSON, *August* 1, 1862.

Major-General BUELL:

I have all my spare effective force and about 40 negroes engaged on defenses. The work is heavy, but will be pushed fast as possible.

C. G. HARKER,
Colonel.

HUNTSVILLE, *August* 1, 1862.

Colonel HAZEN, *Reynolds' Station:*

Get to Murfreesborough with your regiments as soon as possible.

D. C. BUELL,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 1, 1862.

Captain MORTON,
Wartrace, Murfreesborough, or Nashville:

Don't lose an hour in completing the stockades. The work must go on night and day, and if it cannot be done well it must at any rate be done quickly.

D. C. BUELL.

HUNTSVILLE, *August* 1, 1862.

General THOMAS:

Let your troops go on and yourself come this way with a squadron of cavalry. I would like to see you.

D. C. BUELL.

OPERATOR AT ATHENS:

If General Thomas has started call on the commanding officer to send the dispatch to him by courier.

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 1, 1862.

General WOOD, *Decherd:*

The enemy have crossed two or three regiments of infantry certainly at Chattanooga and are working on the Anderson road. Their talk is of Nashville and Kentucky. Be prepared at any hour to march and fight. Keep three days' rations cooked. Nelson is moving forward.

D. C. BUELL.

DECHERD, *August* 1, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

Dispatch of to-day received and will be attended to. General Schoepf arriving with his brigade, but has no subsistence. Are the troops still to be kept on half rations?

TH. J. WOOD.

BATTLE CREEK, *August* 1, 1862.

General BUELL:

Howard's Alabama regiment* crossed at Chattanooga on Wednesday evening, and were at Potts' Cross-Roads, between Dunlap and Pikeville. Yesterday another regiment crossed. Four hundred were also detailed yesterday to work on the Anderson road. The country opposite me was covered again with tents this morning; now, at 12.30, they are nearly all struck. They say they are bound for Nashville.

McCOOK,
Major-General.

COLUMBIA, *August* 1, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

Am reliably informed of a concerted movement on Tennessee River west of Florence. It is reported that a gunboat is aground near Perry; it is intended to capture this boat by a surprise. There is no doubt of a meditated plan to concentrate a force near Perry for some object.

JAS. S. NEGLEY,
Brigadier-General.

COLUMBIA, *August* 1, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

Anderson's guerrillas, 50 strong, encamped 9 miles south last night, were near Mount Pleasant to-day. They carried off several Union men. Cooper's guerrillas, 80 to 100, were 9 miles west of Leatherwood. I I trust you will see the necessity of placing at my disposal a cavalry force sufficient to disperse these bands before they do serious mischief.

JAS. S. NEGLEY.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE OHIO,
Nashville, August 1, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Chief of Staff:

COLONEL: I beg leave to report to the commanding general the substance of a conversation held at this office with Governor Andrew Johnson yesterday. The conversation was protracted, and on the part of the Governor deeply earnest, and the main points were supported by considerable detail.

The Governor is so informed as to have adopted the conviction that an attempt will be made very soon by the rebels to repossess themselves of this State, and that they consider the possession of the capital a necessary incident. He believes that if they should succeed the moral and physical consequence would be disastrous to our cause, and that therefore means to the contrary should be applied which would defeat their designs beyond a peradventure. He is satisfied that the enemy has numerous secret adherents who in a crisis would give them aid, particularly should there be prospect of their success without great sacrifices; but that many of these are not ready for considerable sacrifices, and would be deterred if they were sure these sacrifices would follow.

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*The Third Confederate Cavalry.

Hence the Governor argues in reference to saving the city that an evidence of determination to hold on our part at any cost would deter them, and to corroborate this quotes a fact, that when the city was lately threatened members of a secret committee went out to restrain their friends, assuring them that the city would be destroyed by us should they get possession.

The Governor therefore believes that if the enemy is convinced we mean to hold it he would hesitate to attack, uncertain as he would be of adherents within, and suggests the construction of works of defense in the shape of redoubts and other earthworks.

The labor he advises to be taken from those who render it necessary, and that contrabands, of which he has now control of a good many, be used in that way habitually.

The Governor says that recent observation has changed his ideas in regard to treating rebels with lenity. At one time he advised it, but now believes that they must be made to feel the burden of their own deeds and to bear everything which the necessities of the situation require should be imposed on them.

This I believe is the substance of all that was said, but, as I observed before, there was much elaboration of detail and evidence of earnest conviction.

I am, colonel, respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. SIDELL.

Major, Fifteenth U. S. Infantry, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

P. S.—General Mason writes Governor Johnson by letter received to-day and sent to me that there is no doubt of the organization of guerrilla bands near Clarksville, and that the wealthier part of the population is disloyal and humbler classes the reverse; that it would be difficult to raise a cavalry regiment there, but there are sufficient horses belonging to the secessionists to mount as many men as needful. He wants Governor Johnson's order to "possess and occupy" the horses.

General Mason says he has but 250 men near Clarksville, on the opposite side of the river. He says further that he is advised by Colonel Bruce that he has sent 400 men to Russellville.

I am, respectfully,

W. H. SIDELL,

Major, Fifteenth U. S. Infantry, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

LOUISVILLE, *August* 1, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

July 21, 72 horses sent to Nashville by rail and 250 by boat. The boat could not go up, and the horses taken off at Paducah; 385 issued for General Boyle and 28 for General Morgan; 325 on hand awaiting transportation; arrangements made for more as fast as transportation can be furnished; 675 sent by water from Cincinnati; have not heard whether they got up; 250 on hand there, more being purchased; 445 issued from Lexington to Generals Morgan and Boyle and 240 there. General Morgan telegraphs that intelligence has been received which renders it necessary that he should have horses for a mounted regiment at once. Shall I furnish them?

T. SWORDS.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, DISTRICT OF THE OHIO,
Athens, Ala., August 1, 1862.

Lieutenant-Colonel LISTER, *Thirty-first Ohio:*

You are directed by Major-General Thomas to march with your command direct to Winchester, Tenn., via Hazel Green. You will also take command of the two companies of Fourteenth Ohio Volunteers (Captain Eckles) and two companies Tenth Indiana, marching, one day in rear of Third Brigade, drawing from the depot commissary and assistant quartermaster at this point six days' rations and forage. Should Colonel Lister not arrive to-day Captain Eckles will march with his command and the two companies of the Tenth Indiana, agreeably to the above instructions.

By order of Major-General Thomas:

[GEO. E. FLYNT,]
Assistant Adjutant-General, Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, DISTRICT OF THE OHIO,
Athens, Ala., August 1, 1862.

Brig. Gen. ROBERT L. MCCOOK,
Commanding Third Brigade:

GENERAL: You are directed by Major-General Thomas to send your brigade train to Athens and draw rations and forage sufficient to give you six days' rations from the time of marching.

You will leave your present camp on the 3d instant and follow the road taken by the cavalry and artillery to Decherd, Tenn., where you will encamp your brigade and await the orders of the general commanding.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

[GEO. E. FLYNT,]
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

CUMBERLAND GAP, *August* 1, 1862.

Major-General BUELL:

GENERAL: I regard it necessary that one or two more companies of artillery be sent here immediately. If Andrews' battery is still at the mouth of Salt River can it be ordered here?

GEORGE W. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, August 1, 1862.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE W. MORGAN,
Commanding United States Forces, Cumberland Gap:

GENERAL: It has been reported to me that by your orders peaceable citizens without your lines have been arrested on account of their political opinions and are now held as prisoners.

Since assuming command in this department I have arrested but 7 persons for political offenses and of these 6 have been released.

By my intercession many who before my taking charge of the department had been sent South and confined have been released. I have ever given to the citizens of East Tennessee protection to persons and property regardless of their political tenets.

Six hundred and sixty-four citizens escaping to Kentucky, most of them with arms in their hands and belonging to military organizations in open hostility to the Confederate States, have been taken prisoners. All of these have been released excepting 76, who previously had voluntarily taken the oath of allegiance to the Confederate States Government, and are now held as prisoners of war.

This policy has been pursued with an earnest desire to allay the horrors of war and to conduct the campaign with as little severity as is consistent with the interests of my Government. It is therefore, general, with deep regret that I hear of your arresting peaceable citizens without your lines, thereby inaugurating a policy which must bring great additional suffering on the two contending peoples. I cannot but hope that this course has resulted from a misapprehension of my policy and a want of knowledge of my treatment of the Union element in East Tennessee. I have constantly had it in my power to arrest numbers of citizens disloyal to the Confederate States, but have heretofore refrained from so doing for the reasons above stated, and hoping all the while that the clemency thus extended would be appreciated and responded to by the authorities of the United States.

It is perhaps needless for me to state that if you arrest and confine citizens from without your lines whom the usages of war among civilized nations exempt from molestation I shall be compelled in retaliation to pursue a similar course toward the disloyal citizens of my department, and shall arrest and confine the prominent Union men in each community.

I hope, however, that this explanation may correct any misapprehension on your part regarding my policy, and thereby obviate the necessity of my pursuing a course which is, to say the least, a disagreeable duty.

This communication will be delivered to you by Mr. Kincaid, who hopes to be able to effect the release of his father, now held as a prisoner.

Inclosed is a list* of political prisoners arrested by me since assuming command in this department.

I am, general, your obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Major-General, Commanding.

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*Not found.

Abstract from Consolidated Morning Report of the District of the Ohio, Maj. Gen. D. C. Buell commanding, for August 1, 1862.

Command.	Present for duty. Officers.	Present for duty. Men.	Aggregate present for duty.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of field artillery.	Aggregate last return.
District staff	20	.....	20	20	21	.....	21
Staff officers at department headquarters	24	.....	24	25	25	.....	25
FIRST DIVISION.*							
Major-General THOMAS.							
Staff	27	.....	27	27	28	.....	29
Artillery	9	278	287	328	401	16	416
Cavalry	14	444	458	535	782	.....	839
Infantry	316	6,246	6,562	7,344	10,680	.....	10,569
Total First Division	366	6,968	7,334	8,234	11,891	16	11,853
SECOND DIVISION.							
Brigadier-General JOHNSON.							
Staff	6	.....	6	6	10	.....	10
Artillery	11	299	310	339	390	18	389
Cavalry	11	171	182	196	293	.....	293
Infantry	338	7,417	7,755	8,143	11,034	.....	11,113
Total Second Division	366	7,887	8,253	8,684	11,727	18	11,805
THIRD DIVISION.							
Brigadier-General ROUSSEAU.							
Staff	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Artillery	14	343	357	381	423	.....	423
Cavalry	28	537	565	636	797	.....	797
Michigan Engineers and Mechanics	3	114	117	172	175	.....	175
Infantry	276	6,080	6,356	6,841	10,071	.....	10,080
Total Third Division	321	7,074	7,395	8,030	11,466	.....	11,475
FOURTH DIVISION.							
Major-General NELSON.							
Staff	3	.....	3	3	4	.....	4
Artillery	6	345	351	397	432	20	432
Cavalry	34	599	633	815	906	.....	906
Infantry	295	5,911	6,206	6,819	9,835	.....	9,843
Total Fourth Division	338	6,855	7,193	8,034	11,227	20	11,235
FIFTH DIVISION.							
Major-General CRITTENDEN.							
Staff	7	.....	7	7	7	.....	7
Artillery	9	229	238	240	283	12	283
Infantry	193	3,118	3,311	3,653	5,728	.....	5,739
Total Fifth Division	209	3,347	3,556	3,900	6,018	12	6,029
SIXTH DIVISION.							
Brigadier-General WOOD.							
Staff	9	.....	9	9	9	.....	9
Artillery	8	231	239	255	307	.....	307
Cavalry	5	103	108	120	159	.....	159
Infantry	315	5,306	5,621	6,190	8,695	.....	8,699
Total Sixth Division	337	5,640	5,977	6,574	9,170	.....	9,174

*From return for July, 1862.

Abstract from Consolidated Morning Report of the District of the Ohio, Maj. Gen. D. C. Buell commanding, for August 1, 1862.

Command.	Present for duty. Officers.	Present for duty. Men.	Aggregate present for duty.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of field artillery.	Aggregate last report.
SEVENTH DIVISION.							
Brigadier-General MORGAN.							
Staff	6	.....	6	6	6	.....	6
Artillery	9	299	308	343	379	.....	380
Cavalry	7	221	228	262	391	.....	391
Signal Corps	3	10	13	13	13	.....	13
Independent Company of Engineers and Mechanics	2	16	18	20	32	.....	.....
Infantry	387	8,059	8,446	9,682	11,645	.....	11,649
Total Seventh Division	414	8,605	9,019	10,326	12,466	.....	12,439
SEVENTH BRIGADE.							
Brigadier-General NEGLEY.							
Staff	9	.....	9	9	12	.....	12
Infantry	106	2,726	2,832	2,974	3,625	.....	3,625
Total Seventh Brigade	115	2,726	2,841	2,983	3,637	.....	3,637
FORCES AT NASHVILLE.							
Col. J. F. MILLER.							
Staff	4	.....	4	4	4	.....	4
Artillery	3	115	118	122	145	6	145
Cavalry	19	163	182	197	249	.....	311
Infantry	154	3,197	3,351	3,770	4,414	.....	4,411
Total forces at Nashville	180	3,475	3,655	4,093	4,812	6	4,871
MISCELLANEOUS.							
Artillery Reserve (Major Lawrence)	17	496	513	546	702	.....	704
Cavalry Brigade (Colonel McCook)	34	540	574	745	1,214	.....	1,214
Signal Corps (Captain Merrill)	5	12	17	17	17	.....	.....
Michigan Engineers and Mechanics (Colonel Innes)	24	327	351	462	763	.....	770
Unattached artillery	5	106	111	119	168	.....	168
Unattached cavalry	118	2,410	2,528	2,825	3,407	.....	2,295
Unattached infantry	182	4,272	4,454	4,873	6,011	.....	6,011
Total	385	8,163	8,548	9,587	12,282	.....	11,162
Grand total District of the Ohio	3,075	60,740	63,815	70,490	94,742	72	93,726

HEADQUARTERS, *Huntsville, August 2, 1862.*

J. B. ANDERSON, *Nashville:*

Put your force on the McMinnville road at once; to-day, if possible. General Smith says "the only bridge of any size that is injured is the one at Manchester, and that but slightly. One or two days will suffice to repair it." Push forward supplies as rapidly as possible, so that we may not suffer if the road should be broken again.

D. C. BUELL.

NASHVILLE, *August 2, 1862.*

Maj. Gen. D. C. BUELL:

I have examined thoroughly the situation of shops, and am of opinion

that by abandoning Huntsville shop, except for small daily repairs, I can save from $3,000 to $5,000 per month. I can make this arrangement in a short time if you will issue an order to bring from Huntsville to Nashville shops four or five sets of tools and an order to take from the saltpeter works at Nashville a stationary engine. The beef contractors are anxious to procure cars to take cattle to Stevenson. They pay freight as other shippers. Shall I give them three or four cars daily to Stevenson?

J. B. ANDERSON.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 2, 1862.

J. B. ANDERSON, *Nashville:*

You may transfer from the shops here such tools as you think proper to render the shop at Nashville more complete and efficient. It must be done in such a way, however, as not to attract attention. It might otherwise give rise to an impression or report of an intention to abandon this place, than which nothing is further from my purpose. We cannot spare cars to transport beef cattle until we have a sufficient reserve supply of other necessaries. A good deal of beef can be got here.

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 2, 1862.

J. B. ANDERSON, *Nashville:*

You will take from the saltpeter works at Nashville a stationary engine for the use of the Government in the engine shop at Nashville, unless you can make other arrangements to meet the present emergency without delay.

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 2, 1862.

J. B. ANDERSON, *Nashville:*

You will take from any railroads where they can be obtained as many as three small engines for military purposes, such as I conversed with you about.

D. C. BUELL.

NASHVILLE, *August* 2, 1862.

Major-General BUELL:

I will send a sufficient force to-morrow to McMinnville road; cannot to-day for want of an engine. Have just sent train to Murfreesborough with Colonel Hazen's command and part of Colonel Cruft's. Have sent daily all the supplies I could haul, and if not called upon to move troops, with their horses, mules, and wagons, can soon give a large supply. The bridges built below Reynolds' are not sufficiently strong for passing over, and I want to send part of my force to put them in condition for use. Colonel Hunton will I think complete Elk River Bridge to-morrow.

J. B. ANDERSON.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 2, 1862.

General CRITTENDEN, *Battle Creek:*

Your ordnance officer came here this morning saying you sent him to get arms and was anxious to go to Nashville. He had no requisitions or other papers bearing your signature, and was ordered to return at once to his division. If you need arms let me know by telegraph; they will be ordered by telegraph to go from Nashville to Bridgeport. I supposed you had more arms than men.

JAMES B. FRY.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 2, 1862.

Capt. FRANCIS DARR, *Reynolds' Station*:

Two hundred thousand at Decherd.

JAMES B. FRY.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 2, 1862.

General McCOOK, *Battle Creek:*

I have ordered Buckley's brigade concentrated at Cowan forthwith, preparatory to joining you. Thomas' brigades and one of Wood's will be concentrated at Decherd in about four days. One of Wood's will probably be at Manchester. Nelson will probably reach McMinnville to-morrow. Let nothing that transpires escape detection and be ready. Are you satisfied with your position?

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 2, 1862.

General McCOOK, *Battle Creek:*

Your other brigade will join you at once. Be watchful and be prepared to act offensively or defensively. Work on the cipher; it is correct. It is not very important, but I want you to have the information.

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 2, 1862.

General McCOOK:

Can you use more artillery with advantage in your present position? Send by the train to-day the best informed guide you can find for the country immediately about you; also one who knows the country well between McMinnville and Chattanooga and this side.

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 2, 1862.

General McCOOK, *Battle Creek:*

A boy has arrived here from the other side, and states that Bragg has

crossed the river 6 miles above Chattanooga with a heavy force. It is of the first importance that you ascertain whether this is true at once.

JAMES B. FRY,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 2, 1862.

Captain MACFEELY and Captain BINGHAM, *Nashville:*

We must at all times have 200,000 rations ahead at Decherd.

JAMES B. FRY,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 2, 1862.

General NELSON and others:

Full rations will again be issued to this army.

J. M. WRIGHT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 2, 1862.

General SMITH, *Manchester:*

Mr. Anderson will put a force on the road to-morrow. Endeavor to inform yourself of Nelson's movements and be always ready to move and fight at a moment's notice. I suppose he will arrive to-morrow. Concentrate Buckley's brigade at Cowan without a moment's delay. If you have need of troops to replace those now with you they must come from Wood's troops at Wartrace and Duck River. Have you received the letter cipher sent you?

D. C. BUELL.

DECHERD, [*August* 2, 1862].

Col. J. B. FRY, *Chief of Staff:*

Your dispatch of yesterday says Nelson is moving forward and directs me to be in readiness to march and fight. If I am to co-operate with Nelson directly or indirectly, or my movements are at all dependent on his, I should be informed whither he is moving. Is it intended for me to send back my division trains? Please reply immediately.

TH. J. WOOD,
Brigadier-General Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 2, 1862.

General WOOD, *Decherd:*

Nelson is moving on McMinnville; the most that is expected is that you may have to support him with a brigade. It is more probable that the bulk of your force will have to operate toward Battle Creek. These movements will have to be prompt. You must take what rations you can carry on the men and in baggage wagons. Your supply train will

be sent to Winchester as soon as it can be collected and put under escort.

JAMES B. FRY,
Chief of Staff.

DECHERD, *August* 2, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

Your dispatch explaining that Nelson is moving on McMinnville and that I may have to support him with a brigade is just received. That the commanding general may understand fully the disposition of the forces of my division it is well to suggest that I have but one brigade, one battery, and two companies of cavalry here. The Twentieth Brigade was left at Mooresville and a battery. Two regiments were sent to Wartrace and two companies of cavalry to Shelbyville. I sent a regiment to Manchester at the earnest request of General Smith, who considered his position dangerous, and a regiment to Duck River Bridge by order of the commanding general. The orders will be promptly obeyed.

TH. J. WOOD,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 2, 1862.

General WOOD, *Decherd:*

I have ordered the concentration of Buckley's brigade at Cowan immediately. If it should be necessary to send other troops to Manchester they must come from those you have at Wartrace and Duck River.

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 2, 1862.

General WOOD, *Decherd:*

Wagner is ordered to march and reach Tullahoma by 9 o'clock to-morrow morning, and his brigade must be used for Smith and Nelson if they want aid. Are you not mistaken about Wagner having a battery? One of yours is with Harker, one with you, and I thought the other with Nelson. Answer, as another is ordered to you to-morrow, and will not march if you have three.

JAMES B. FRY.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES,
Near Stevenson, Ala., August 2, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY, *Chief of Staff:*

SIR: I have the honor herewith to submit, for the information of the general commanding the Army of the Ohio, a statement of the progress of the defenses upon which my command is now engaged.

1st. A redoubt on an eminence commanding the village and supply depot and the approaches thereto. This work is 50 yards square, with a command of 14 feet, having counterscarp galleries for defense of ditches. I herewith inclose a profile of the front, which will show that a great amount of labor will be required to complete it. The soil is very hard, requiring the continual use of the pick.

2d. A stockade 60 feet square near the depot. In addition to this I propose to barricade and make fire-proof a brick building containing ammunition, besides putting up two small stockades at the diagonal corners of the commissary depot, which will perfectly flank all the stores and supplies. I would remark that the minor works would have been completed but for the want of tools to work with, which were sent for at the commencement but have not all arrived yet. I need carts and wheelbarrows, which are not to be had, and am now using hand-barrows.

I shall push everything as rapidly as possible, but would respectfully remind the general commanding that a work of such dimensions as the redoubt will require some days with my present force.

The general commanding directs me to work night and day. This I am doing, but would respectfully submit that the small force now at my command can be worked to better advantage during the day. As it will take several days to accomplish this work, I believe if men are required to work at night less will be accomplished in the end.

I would respectfully state that having but three small regiments, two companies of which are on duty as provost guards, one company guarding a bridge, and one on duty guarding commissary cattle, it requires four companies for picket duty, besides the necessary camp guards. The effective working force of my command is therefore comparatively small. I have impressed all the negroes within a circle of 5 or 6 miles out, but got only about 40.

I would remark that this is a poor section of country, containing but few negroes. I could work 300 more to advantage.

If the general commanding will permit me I can send some miles west on the railroad and get as many negroes as may be required, which will greatly facilitate the work.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. G. HARKER,
Colonel, Commanding.

COLUMBIA, *August* 2, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

Last night a guerrilla force, near 300, encamped 7 miles south of this; burned a quantity of cotton on the pike; are now carrying off every Union man. Early this morning I sent all the cavalry—one small company—toward Mount Pleasant after Anderson's party, near this, but was not aware of so large a force being in the vicinity. I have serious apprehension for the safety of my men. People are running here every hour for assistance. Without cavalry or more than three companies of infantry and only rifled cannon, I am unable to follow or chastise the enemy. The influence of this raid upon the public mind is very serious. A general uprising has taken place, and I fear the destruction of the railroad. Bridges are weak. Nothing shall be omitted on our part to hold them safe.

JAS. S. NEGLEY,
General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 121. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO, *Huntsville, August* 2, 1862.

* * * * * * *

V. Captain Gilbert, First United States Infantry, acting inspector-

general, will proceed along the railroad via Athens and Nashville to Louisville to inspect the defensive arrangements of the bridges, trestles, water tanks, and the like. He will fix the site and determine the plan of the stockades, and his directions in regard to them will be complied with and carried out by all the officers and men in this command. From Louisville Captain Gilbert will return to Nashville and proceed to Murfreesborough in like manner, and then rejoin these headquarters via Athens, inspecting the stockades as he returns.

The railroad superintendent will furnish Captain Gilbert a special train or run the regular passenger train to suit this duty.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Buell:

J. M. WRIGHT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LOUISVILLE, *August* 2, [1862].

Major-General BUELL:

Colonel Cranor, Fortieth Ohio, on Big Sandy, says Jenkins' cavalry and others threaten raid in Southeast Kentucky. There is no doubt of considerable force in Macon, Smith, Overton, and White Counties, and that another raid in greater force is intended to be made. General Morgan telegraphs again to-day that he believes they purpose to invade the State. Colonel Bruce telegraphs that their scouts were in Scottsville last night. If McMinnville and Sparta were taken we could have relief from this raid. I have not force to repel. I can hold one or two of the important points. The Ohio troops have all returned home.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 2, 1862.

General BOYLE, *Louisville:*

Can Captain Andrews' company, formerly at the mouth of Salt River, be spared for Cumberland Gap? If so, send it to General Morgan. Answer.

JAMES B. FRY,
Chief of Staff.

LOUISVILLE, [*August*] 2, [1862].

Major-General BUELL:

Andrews' battery has never been mounted and equipped; they still garrison West Point and unfit to send. I have ordered them to be mounted, but will need them here. Another raid in greater force is threatened and several thousand men are on the border now. I have no force to repel them and I can only hold important points. I shall call for ninety-days' men and look to the State to pay. General Morgan has now thirty-seven pieces of artillery.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 2, 1862.

General MORGAN, *Cumberland Gap:*

I have telegraphed to General Boyle about Andrews' company of artillery. There are no companies, unless it be that, to send. You must make infantry man your heavy guns.

JAMES B. FRY,
Chief of Staff.

LOUISVILLE, *August* 2, 1862.

Hon. P. H. WATSON:

There are quite enough horses in Kentucky belonging to rebels to mount my men if I had them together and at the right place. If I could have seized sufficient for the purpose I would not have asked for them. There was an immediate necessity for the horses at Henderson, Ky. I should have used them to seize others, and put down the bands of villians recruiting on the Ohio River. I have over 2,000 cavalry enlisted, but can arm only about 1,200. I will have about 3,000 before the close of next week. What shall I do for arms? I have armed all the convalescent and furloughed soldiers returning to the regiments, by General Buell's direction.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 3, 1862.

Captain BINGHAM, *Nashville:*

Do not send any more supplies to Stevenson at present. Send to Decherd rapidly.

JAMES B. FRY,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 3, 1862.

General MCCOOK:

Describe the position at Jasper for a line covering the roads toward Decherd and the north and for a larger force. Cipher if the operator at Battle Creek has it.

D. C. BUELL.

BATTLE CREEK, *August* 3, 1862.

Major-General BUELL:

I have not been to Jasper. The country about the town is open, cultivated ground, with occasional clumps of trees. The roads leading northward soon enter the mountains. The one direct to Decherd comes this way, turns a spur of the mountain, and crosses Battle Creek. The one to Altamont enters the mountain soon. The one up the right bank of Sequatchie is a good road, through a fertile valley. Colonel Raulston, whom I send you this evening, can tell you all.

McCOOK,
Major-General.

TULLAHOMA, *August* 3, 1862.

General D. C. BUELL:

Arrived here after a march of thirty-six hours from Murfreesborough. Enemy are 13 miles hence, with two roads to retreat on, one directly across the mountain, the other on Sparta. That to Sparta is by this time blocked up by General Johnson. The railroad wants but two days' labor to put it in complete order.

I march to-morrow in pursuit and will not stop till I drive the enemy across the mountain. I marched by way of Woodbury; Johnson by way of Liberty.

NELSON,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Huntsville, August 3, 1862.

Col. C. G. HARKER,
Commanding United States Forces, Stevenson, Ala.:

SIR: In reply to your letter of August 2 I am directed by the general commanding to say that you are authorized to send out and get the negroes you want. Your own men need be worked but in the day-time.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. WRIGHT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 3, 1862.

Major MURRAY, *Athens:*

Trains at Reynolds' Station are to move from there to Decherd via Fayetteville and Winchester. See that a squadron escorts them. The trains at Athens must also go to Decherd, moving by Madison Cross-Roads, Hazel Green, and Salem. One company will do for their escort. Furnish these escorts promptly when called for. The trains should start to-morrow. Acknowledge receipt of this.

JAMES B. FRY,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 3, 1862.

General NEGLEY, *Columbia:*

Colonel Starkweather has been notified to hold his regiment in readiness at all times to move for service, and to keep on hand full complement of ammunition and three days' cooked rations. Warn the rest of your command in like manner, including Twenty-first Ohio and Seventeenth Kentucky.

JAMES B. FRY.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 3, 1862.

General NELSON:

It is said that Bragg crossed the river at Chattanooga about the 30th with a large force. He has certainly been repairing the Anderson road. He may design to march against Battle Creek and Decherd or in less

force upon Nashville through McMinnville. You are, I fear, getting out of position. Get your command at McMinnville without delay and be prepared for any emergency, remembering that your main object is to cover Nashville and the railroad. You may be called on to form a junction with the main body. Put yourself in safe communication with Tullahoma. I have ordered a party to repair the road. Bear in mind that you must not disconnect yourself from the main object of the campaign.

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 3, 1862.

Major SIDELL, *Nashville:*

Send by next train to Captain Crittenden, Fourth United States Cavalry, care Captain Chandler, quartermaster at these headquarters, 30,000 rounds Sharps carbine cartridges. Requisitions by mail. I answered your dispatch about prisoners, to refer their cases to Governor Johnson and act as he suggests. If there are cases which do not properly belong to him act as may seem best.

JAMES B. FRY.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 3, 1862.

General SMITH, *Manchester:*

Send the Fortieth Indiana to join its brigade and division forthwith. Don't call up any troops to replace those ordered away. In fact I shall probably take away all but a few companies. Make a stockade for one or two companies to guard the bridge when repaired, and in addition make temporary intrenchments for one regiment. Don't lose an hour.

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 3, 1862.

General SMITH, *Tullahoma:*

The enemy under Bragg is said to have crossed at Chattanooga about the 30th in large force. He may design to march against Battle Creek and Decherd or in less force against Nashville via McMinnville. I fear Nelson is getting entirely out of position. I send telegraphic dispatches to him. Forward them by more than one courier with the greatest possible haste. Take every precaution against capture. Send them in cipher if Nelson sent his in cipher.

D. C. BUELL.

TULLAHOMA, *August* 3, 1862.

Colonel FRY:

A courier from Nelson brings me the information that he has occupied McMinnville and moved still farther forward to-day. This will quiet this whole region of country, and so long as we hold McMinnville there would seem to be no necessity for keeping any considerable force here,

I had ordered up a portion of Wagner's brigade from Wartrace, but this order I will now countermand.

SMITH,
Brigadier-General.

LOUISVILLE, *August* 3, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

General Morgan has again telegraphed, urging the necessity of horses for another regiment and for Andrews' battery. Shall I furnish?

T. SWORDS.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 3, 1862.

Colonel SWORDS, *Louisville:*

Furnish the horses on General Morgan's requisition, but you have not yet filled the demands of other divisions. Horses must by some means be furnished more rapidly.

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 3, 1862.

General WOOD, *Decherd:*

Report upon the relative merits of Decherd, Elk River, and Estill Springs as a large depot. Consider the natural advantages of the points for defense, &c., as well as facilities for protecting supplies.

JAMES B. FRY.

NASHVILLE, *August* 3, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

Colonel Innes sent an engine to Reynolds' without my knowledge and without notice of my dispatches at Huntsville. When can I get the control of trains without this kind of interference? I sent a large force today to McMinnville road, and one also to render bridges on the Decatur road safe for heavy engines. I think I can get tools enough at the gun factory and at Brennan's foundery here, without bringing any from Huntsville. It would not be possible to bring them from Huntsville without attracting attention. The establishment where the tools are is in the hands of the United States marshal. Your order will be enough for me to get what I need. I go to Cincinnati to-morrow.

J. B. ANDERSON.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *August* 3, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

The aggregate numerical force here is, say, 1,400, including all scattering detachments, convalescents, &c. It cannot be rated as effective, in present condition, perhaps at over 1,000.

CHARLES CRUFT,
Brigadier-General.

TULLAHOMA, *August* 3, 1862.

J. B. FRY:

SIR: I have 300 infantry and 60 cavalry under my command at this post; there is a portion of the Fifty-seventh Indiana at Duck River, and General Wagner is at Wartrace with the remainder of his brigade. I have not sufficient force to hold this post if attacked, but will defend it until the last extremity, unless otherwise ordered.

LEW. WILSON,
Captain, Nineteenth U. S. Infantry, Commanding Post.

TULLAHOMA, *August* 3, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

I can only get rebel accounts of Nelson's movements; they say after passing Woodbury he turned back. This I cannot believe; though if in McMinnville he should have communicated with me before this time. The rebels also say that Morgan returned to Sparta on Thursday last with 2,500 badly jaded men, and that Savage's and Hill's regiments (infantry), raised in this and the adjoining counties, left Chattanooga on Tuesday last for McMinnville. I only give these stories for what they are worth. You may have other information that will either corroborate or contradict them. I send one battalion of regulars of Buckley's brigade. * * *

[W. S. SMITH.]

The remainder of this dispatch torn off and lost.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 4, 1862.

Major-General BUELL, *Huntsville, Ala.:*

There is a pressure here to have a new department organized out of Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. I have proposed that you create a sub-district, and designate a general to command, with pretty full powers. Would it be politic; and, if so, who is the man for the place? Is General Morgan satisfactory to you as commander at the Gap? His fitness is questioned here.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 4, 1862—8 p. m.

General HALLECK, *Washington, D. C.:*

Colonel Walker's Thirty-fifth Indiana Regiment is in General Nelson's command in advance of McMinnville. I hope you will not find it necessary to take them away. In fact it would be difficult to recall.*

D. C. BUELL,
Major-General.

* As received by Halleck dispatch reads, "difficult to replace them."

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 4, 1862.

General ROSECRANS, *Corinth:*

The officer in command at Decatur wants to be re-enforced. I have need of every man I have. My recent dispatch to Grant gives quite briefly the reasons why it is desirable to occupy that line if it can be done without too heavy cost. The abandonment of it would embarrass me very much.

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 4, 1862.

Captain BRIGHT, *Stevenson:*

It is reported that your stores are out, exposed to the weather. Why is this? They must be protected and taken care of in the best and most economical manner. Not a thing must be wasted.

JAMES B. FRY,
Chief of Staff.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *August* 4, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

Major-General Nelson is at McMinnville. He directs me to communicate the following statement to Major-General Buell:

George Pratt states that he is from the State of New York; went from there to Greenville, S. C., two years ago, and from there to Rome, Ga.; is a machinist and cotton manufacturer; worked the machine-shop at Rome; went from there to Chattanooga on the 13th of last May; worked there in erection of large rolling-mill; left there last Tuesday; crossed the river at the ferry at Chattanooga on a pass from the provost-marshal to cross the river. He intended at the time to leave the place permanently for the North, but did not so state. Brought away only a small carpet-sack of wearing apparel. Went up the valley about 2½ miles and crossed into the Sequatchie Valley; followed the valley a short distance and crossed over the Cumberland Mountains about 12 miles from this place, 61 miles in all, being, he thinks, the usually traveled road. Was not stopped by any pickets; met several parties going in the direction of Chattanooga, whom he supposed to join the Confederate Army. There is a large concentration of rebel troops, infantry, artillery, and cavalry, encamped regularly, with full equipments of arms and camp equipage, between Chattanooga and Shell Mound, along the line of the railroad, estimated as high as 60,000, said to be under the command of Bragg. Large numbers of army wagons had arrived recently, and they were cleaning and repairing all the boats they could collect, with the intention, as was supposed, of crossing the river and advancing in this direction. The prisoner states that he left Chattanooga at the first favorable opportunity for the purpose of getting beyond the jurisdiction of the Confederate Government. Is a married man; fifty-two years of age; left his wife, a Northern woman, in Chattanooga, expecting her to join him in Nashville, supposing she would have no difficulty in getting permission to pass through the lines. The concentration of troops at Chattanooga has been going on for two months.

General Nelson further requests me to say that from all he can gather the rebels do not intend to go to Battle Creek at all, but to come here (McMinnville) along the high road, which does not go by Battle Creek, but crosses in a direct line to the Sequatchie Valley, and thence in nearly a straight line to the headwaters of the Collins River and to McMinnville, the distance being about 65 miles. General Nelson thinks this information reliable. He further states in a private note that the enemy have fallen back before him and will doubtless cross the mountains.

CHARLES CRUFT.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 4, 1862.

General CRUFT, *Murfreesborough:*

Send the men who destroyed the telegraph and the witnesses under guard to General McCook's headquarters, Battle Creek, and send with them your written statement of facts.

JAMES B. FRY.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 4, 1862.

General MCCOOK, *Battle Creek:*

Have you got the ammunition from Stevenson to make up your 80 rounds per man? If not, get it at once. Have you and Crittenden got clothing yet; if not, what is the trouble about it? Your division trains are on the march to Decherd and will join you when wanted. It would be well to send Boyd up there in a day or two to overhaul them and get them in order, but don't move them from there at present.

[D. C. BUELL.]

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 4, 1862.

General MCCOOK, *Battle Creek:*

Several men of your division on the way from Nashville to Murfreesborough yesterday shot at and destroyed the telegraph wire. They are ordered to your headquarters under guard. The general wishes them tried promptly and punished. Perhaps it will be best to put the charge under 99th article of war and allude to the injury to the service by breaking the wire and thus jeopardizing the welfare of the army. They can also be charged with wanton destruction of public property. Do it quickly.

JAMES B. FRY.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 4, 1862.

Major MURRAY, *Athens:*

Post one of your battalions in camp near Pulaski, and direct the commanding officer to report by telegraph and letter to General Negley at Columbia and await his orders. This battalion should take its bag-

gage, &c. You need not keep any of your troops at Reynolds' Station. Report by telegraph to General Negley at Columbia when the battalion starts and name of commander. Acknowledge receipt of this.

JAMES B. FRY.

COLUMBIA, *August* 4, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

Yesterday was informed of a concentration of guerrillas at Williamsport, 12 miles west. Started in the evening with one company of infantry, one of cavalry, and a section of artillery to surprise them. Found about 150 of them in the neighborhood. Drove in their pickets; captured a noted fellow. They scattered in every direction. Crossed the river and pursued Cooper's and Anderson's party for 3 miles. The darkness enabled them to escape. There was a force of over 200 at Kinderhook yesterday evening. Kinderhook is 7 miles east of Williamsport, on the Nashville road.

JAS. S. NEGLEY,
General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 4, 1862.

General NEGLEY; *Columbia:*

Report how you have posted the Seventy-fourth Ohio. If Wolford's cavalry have not gone to Murfreesborough order them there at once, keeping two companies, however, at Columbia. Konkle's battery must march with it to Murfreesborough, except one section, which you will keep at Columbia for the present. Four companies Third Kentucky Cavalry are ordered from Athens to Pulaski, and will be temporarily under your command. The order to be in readiness applies to all your troops not actually bridge guards, and even these may be called and must be ready to join their regiments. Use the force at your disposal to operate actively against any bands on your line and try and destroy and disperse them while your troops are not required for other service. You must remain at Columbia for the present, but be ready to move. I cannot hear that Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania has got in position. Report the exact distribution of it at this time. Is there still a company of Wolford's cavalry at Franklin? Report promptly your action on all requirements of this order. Your dispatch reporting dispersion of guerrillas was received.

JAMES B. FRY,
Chief of Staff.

COLUMBIA, *August* 4, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

The Seventy-fourth Ohio posted as follows: One platoon at Brown's Creek, 2 miles from Nashville; one platoon at Little Harpeth River; one platoon at Spencer Creek, headquarters of regiment, and two companies at Harpeth River, near Franklin; one platoon at West Harpeth River; three companies at Carter's Creek, to be posted midway between the bridges numbered 1–5 in schedule, with guards at East Bridge; two companies on Rutherford Creek, to guard the four bridges on said creek,

and to be stationed midway between the bridges 1–4; one company at Duck River, to have one platoon stationed at east side of said river.

JAS. S. NEGLEY,
General.

COLUMBIA, *August* 4, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

Two companies Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers at Elk River, two companies at Pulaski, three companies at Columbia, one company south end of Duck River Railroad Bridge, two companies just relieved by Seventy-fourth Ohio, marching to Columbia; one company First Kentucky Cavalry at Columbia. Will order Wolford's cavalry at Reynolds', except one more company here, and two sections of Konkle's battery to proceed to Murfreesborough immediately.

JAS. S. NEGLEY,
General.

COLUMBIA, *August* 4, [1862].

Col. J. B. FRY:

As Colonel McCook and other detachments along the railroad have been acting under your orders direct and receiving no reply to my inquiry whether my authority extended over all the troops along the line will explain the neglect at Culleoka. Understanding from your late orders that the railroad is in my care from Nashville to Tennessee River, shall immediately exercise my usual caution.

JAS. S. NEGLEY,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Huntsville, August 4, 1862.

Maj. W. H. SIDELL,
Fifteenth U. S. Infantry, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Nashville:

SIR: The general commanding directs that you send the following amounts of ammunition to Decherd as soon as practicable, viz: Six hundred and fifty thousand rounds, caliber .58; 500,000 rounds, caliber .69; 25,000 rounds, caliber .54; 10,000 Sharps carbine cartridges, and 2,000 rounds Colt's revolving-rifle cartridges.

The general does not wish you to rob the depot at Nashville to furnish this, but to forward a part at once from Nashville and push the rest forward as fast as you can get it from Louisville.

The foregoing was sent you by telegraph to-day.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. WRIGHT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA., [*August* 4, 1862].

Captain WRIGHT:

SIR: If General Thomas has arrived I want him to come up to-night, if he can properly leave his command. If no train is coming I will send one for him. Answer.

D. C. BUELL,
Major-General, Commanding.

TULLAHOMA, *August* 4, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

I sent Nelson's dispatches by two parties, sending them by different routes. Have we any troops at Altamont or any reconnoitering parties watching the mountain roads? I have sent a spy to watch the roads leading from Chattanooga to McMinnville and Hubbard's Cove, near Hillsborough. The latter is the road that Negley passed to Chattanooga. I have at Manchester the Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania, a battalion of the Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, and a section of Hewett's battery. Had I not better bring the flour and troops, except a bridge guard, to this point? I can do so in one or two days.

SMITH,
General.

DECHERD, *August* 4, [1862].

Col. J. B. FRY, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

Without any information whatever of the extent of the force which it is proposed to leave at either Elk River or Decherd it is somewhat difficult to give an opinion as to the relative defensive merits of the two. Either would have to be strengthened by works to make them secure. Elk River has some stronger points than Decherd, but if these were not well guarded they might become rather a means of weakness than strength. By defensive works and determined troops to hold them either might be made a secure place for a depot against a mere raid or sudden attack. In regard to facilities for protecting supplies Decherd is altogether the better place. There are buildings here near the depot (which is itself a strong brick building) in which stores can be stored; there are none at Elk River. There are also side tracks and other facilities here which do not exist at Elk River. With the small information I have as to the amount of the garrison to be left at either place and all things considered for immediate use I think Decherd the better place for a large depot.

While I was absent at Elk River yesterday afternoon a train arrived and discharged 150,000 rations here.

TH. J. WOOD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 5, 1862.

J. B. ANDERSON, *Nashville:*

The Elk River Bridge, on the Chattanooga road, is reported to be in a critical situation, requiring work.

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 5, 1862.

J. B. ANDERSON, *Nashville:*

The general wants a designation of all bridges which could, if destroyed, be repaired in twenty-four hours, with a view to arranging the guards. Give me the information as far as you have it or can get it.

JAMES B. FRY.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 5, 1862.

Colonel INNES, *Depot:*

Designate for me all the bridges you or your officers know of which could be rebuilt in twenty-four hours in case they are destroyed.

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 5, 1862.

Captain MORTON,
Corps of Engineers, Duck River, via Tullahoma:

The plan of erecting the stockades successively will not answer. The time cannot be spared. The work must be done simultaneously. Use what negroes you can collect in the vicinity of each bridge. The troops must also work industriously. You may warn the officers that in two or three days they will be left to their own resources, and he who fails to give a satisfactory account of his trust will be held to a responsibility that will not be trifling. The matter is too urgent and of too serious consequence to be treated lightly any longer.

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 5, 1862.

General SMITH, *Tullahoma:*

Buckley's brigade will pass to the command of General McCook unless an emergency should render it necessary to you, in which case you must report the fact here.

JAMES B. FRY.

BATTLE CREEK, *August* 5, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

One of my men just in; he left opposite Chattanooga yesterday. He neither saw nor heard of any troops crossing save small parties. The Anderson road has not been passed; cavalry can pass it. I am momentarily expecting a man from Harrison who will know all.

McCOOK,
General.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, DISTRICT OF THE OHIO,
Decherd, Tenn., August 5, 1862.

Major-General BUELL:

By some mismanagement on the railroad I did not succeed in getting here until to-day. Will start the troops as you directed to-morrow, if possible.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 5, 1862.

General MORGAN, *Cumberland Gap:*

General Buell will be glad if you can get artillery companies from Illinois or elsewhere. Have you any arms for East Tennessee? If so, how many?

JAMES B. FRY.

LOUISVILLE, *August 5*, 1862—2.45 p. m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

If I had the arms I could put into service two cavalry regiments at once; one for three years and one for one year. Recruiting for cavalry satisfactory; much slower for infantry. Mr. Speaker Buckner has been and is too much alarmed; not the slightest danger of Frankfort. All is quiet over the State, except in locations where small guerrilla bands are forming. Election everywhere heard from passed off quietly. Union men elected everywhere except in few counties. I will send off the traitors who may be elected. The falsehoods of our domestic traitors have produced the alarm. If permitted I will drive them out.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 5, 1862.

General NEGLEY, *Columbia:*

The Culleoka trestle, 1,000 feet long, near Pleasant Grove Station, about 10 miles south of Columbia, is not guarded. Send a company to each end of the Culleoka trestle at once, with orders in regard to stockades, &c. You must guard the road between Pulaski and Nashville. It is not necessary to keep two companies at Franklin.

JAMES B. FRY.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA., *August 6*, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK:

The creation of a sub-district, to include Kentucky, Ohio, and Indiana, and perhaps Illinois, would be a good arrangement, especially with a view to the organizing of troops from the States to meet any emergency that may require more troops in Kentucky and Tennessee. If adopted I would like Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman to command it, both because of his fitness and because no officer that I now have can be spared. If the place is to be made for the benefit of an individual I advise that it be not done. I see no cause to be dissatisfied with General Morgan. I consider that he has conducted his command successfully and I see no reason to change him.

D. C. BUELL,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 6, 1862.

Major-General BUELL, *Huntsville, Ala.:*

General Sherman cannot be spared to command the proposed district. Can you not designate some one from your command? There is great dissatisfaction here at the slow movement of your army toward Chattanooga. It is feared that the enemy will have time to concentrate his entire army against you.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA., *August* 6, 1862—12.30 p. m.

Major-General HALLECK,
Commander-in-Chief:

I would rather leave General Boyle in command of the proposed district for the present than to take another officer from any active force, and for the present I think he would do, though it would be desirable, if possible, to have an officer of more military knowledge and experience. He is zealous and active and not without ability.

It is difficult to satisfy impatience, and when it proceeds from anxiety, as I know it does in this case, I am not disposed to complain of it. My advance has not been rapid, but it could not be more rapid under the circumstances. I know I have not been idle nor indifferent. Our lines of communication have been constantly beset by a vastly superior cavalry force. They have been twice seriously broken in that way just as they were finished. The army could not be sustained in its present position, much less advanced, until they were made secure. We have therefore found it necessary to fortify every bridge over more than 300 miles of road. This could only be done with safety by distributing a large force along the road until the works were complete. They will be done this week, and I am already concentrating the troops again. The Nashville and Decatur road is finished and the first train came through yesterday. Both roads are now open. As to any effect our rate of movement will have on the force we are to meet it amounts to nothing. The enemy will meet us with what force he can spare for the object, and his facilities enable him always to move more rapidly than we possibly can. If I could have reached Chattanooga in two weeks I should probably have met the same force as now. I will telegraph you further to-morrow.

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 6, 1862.

J. B. ANDERSON, *Nashville:*

You will procure from the United States marshal at Nashville any tools in his charge which you may find necessary for Government purposes on the railroads under your superintendence.

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 6, 1862.

Mr. BRUCH, *Nashville:*

Push the line beyond Manchester as fast as the working party on railroad advances.

JAMES B. FRY.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Huntsville, August 6, 1862.

Col. W. W. DUFFIELD,
Ninth Michigan Volunteers, Murfreesborough:

SIR: Your letter of the 31st ultimo, complaining of General Orders, No. 32, from these headquarters, and asking for a court of inquiry in your own case, has been received. The order of which you complain is a denunciation in general terms of the part taken by our troops in the affair at Murfreesborough, and in this respect the general commanding sees no reason to qualify it. He will, however, be glad to learn that individual officers or soldiers can withdraw themselves from the disgrace which the affair as a whole has cast upon our arms, and will therefore grant you a court of inquiry whenever you may deem yourself able to appear before it.

Your statement in regard to the cavalry does not agree with that of others, General T. T. Crittenden included, who reports the presence of part of the Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, under Major Seibert, and that a scout from that command returned to Murfreesborough at 4.30 a. m. on the 13th. This, however, is not material in your case.

Your official report of the affair of the 13th ultimo has been received.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. WRIGHT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 6, 1862.

General MCCOOK, *Battle Creek:*

Yes, send out your men; try to learn something about Chattanooga. Pay liberally any man who can tell you what is actually going on. Can't you secure the services of one who is in their confidence?

D. C. BUELL.

BATTLE CREEK, *August* 6, 1862.

General BUELL:

I have reliable news from Pikeville. None of the enemy passed or in the Sequatchie Valley. Howard's regiment went back on Saturday to Chattanooga. The man I sent you is a preacher, and left 4 miles beyond Dunlap on Monday night. I have now 3 men out, 2 on this side and 1 on the other of the Tennessee; they are ordered to watch the river between Chattanooga and Harrison, &c. Will do my best.

McCOOK,
General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 6, 1862.

Major-General MCCOOK, *Battle Creek:*

The general wishes division reports. The call upon you this morning was for special object, to get the latest report possible, to make up report of the army.

J. M. WRIGHT,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 6, 1862.

Captain MORTON, *on Chattanooga Road:*

Go at once to Nashville and select sites and give plans and instructions for redoubts to protect the city. For the present I only propose to throw up small works to hold from four to six companies and from two to four pieces of artillery. They should be in the edge of the city, to command the principal thoroughfares and other prominent points. They should not be within musket-range of houses that could be used to fire into them. They should have easy communication with the city. See Governor Johnson, and if he approves, devise some defenses also around the capitol; devise also some defenses for the bridge. These works must all be practical and as simple as possible in the beginning, so that they can be constructed with the greatest promptness and occupied immediately by a small force. They can then be elaborated and made more formidable. Start the works at once, the most important first. The commanding officer will call in slave labor on it. Look to your bridge defenses at the same time. I shall want you here in a very few days.

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 6, 1862.

General NEGLEY, *Columbia:*

General Cruft, at Manchester, reports a large force of guerrillas at Lewisburg, Marshall County. Send Wolford's cavalry and the artillery to Murfreesborough through that place, with orders to destroy the guerrillas if they can be found. Let the companies with you go with the regiment to Lewisburg and return to you when the affair there is settled. They must be careful and not expose the artillery to loss. Let them act promptly and secretly.

JAMES B. FRY,
Chief of Staff.

COLUMBIA, *August* 6, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

Yesterday between 400 and 500 guerrillas were near Kinderhook. If the First Kentucky Cavalry can be used against them, dividing the force so as to attack them at several points simultaneously, they could possibly be surprised.

JAS. S. NEGLEY.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 6, 1862.

General NEGLEY, *Columbia:*

Wolford's cavalry is to look after a large guerrilla party reported at Lewisburg, Marshall County, and cannot go to Kinderhook. There is no more cavalry to send you.

JAMES B. FRY,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 6, 1862.

Major SIDELL, *Nashville:*

I will send Captain Morton to select sites and lay off works. Examine the ground yourself, so as to enable him to understand the situation readily, as the time is short and he is greatly occupied elsewhere. My notion is that for the present the works should consist of small redoubts in the edge of the city or very close to it, and commanding the main avenues of important points.

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 6, 1862.

Major SIDELL, *Headquarters, Nashville:*

Captain Morton, Engineers, is ordered to select sites and lay out works for defense of Nashville.

Direct Colonel Miller to see that the works are pushed with all possible dispatch. Tell him to call in regular form upon slave-owners for hands to work, and put as many on the works as can be employed.

JAMES B. FRY,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 6, 1862.

General WILLIAM S. SMITH, *Tullahoma:*

General Mitchel reports that slaves here to whom he promised protection for valuable information have been returned to their masters. Do you know of any slaves to whom protection was promised; if so, was the protection claimed by the slaves or any persons in their behalf; and, if so claimed, was it refused? Answer these questions specifically.

JAMES B. FRY,
Chief of Staff.

TULLAHOMA, *August* 6, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

There was one slave for whom protection was claimed, I think, by Captain Slocum, quartermaster, and another who brought information and was put on duty, I believe, as a train hand. Neither of them were given up to my knowledge. These were all the cases that came to my knowledge. My instructions from General Buell strictly forbade my giving up slaves who had brought in intelligence and thus rendered themselves liable to punishment from their masters, and in no case, to my knowledge, were they so given up.

W. S. SMITH,
General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 6, 1862.

General THOMAS, *Decherd:*

What was Mr. Coleman arrested for by Colonel Shepherd? If on the supposition that he is a rebel officer have him released, as it is not true.

Judge Lane knows that he is not and never has been in the rebel army, and states that he has been an invalid for ten years.

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 6, 1862.

General THOMAS,
Commanding First Division, Decherd:

Send the guerrillas to Camp Chase when you have proof that they are such.

JAMES B. FRY.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH DIVISION,
McMinnville, August 6, 1862.

Colonel FRY, *Chief of Staff:*

COLONEL: The dispatch of General Buell overtook me yesterday 9 miles from Sparta, to which point I was pursuing the enemy. In five minutes after the reception I commenced the countermarch and arrived here again at 10 p. m., crossing for a second time the Collins River, whose banks are limestone cliffs 150 feet high. I had intended that the cavalry should arrive at Sparta the same day that I arrived here; had that been done I would have killed or captured the enemy in toto. But it seems my orders were misunderstood. I sent a dispatch to General Smith and asked him to telegraph you the force I have here. I am ready for any orders.

The direct road from Chattanooga to this place does not go by Battle Creek; it leaves Battle Creek well to the left, coming hither; in fact, there are two pretty good roads to this place from Chattanooga here. In my opinion Bragg has no intention to trouble Battle Creek, but he will come straight here and on to Nashville. If his retreat to Chattanooga is cut off by McCook that will not trouble him at all, because in case of disaster here—I mean in Middle Tennessee—he has the highway from Nashville to Sparta and on to Knoxville open to him all the time. That he is coming here I am assured, because it is proper for him to do so.

2d. All the secessionists here expect him and are preparing to receive him.

3d. Union men, by advice of personal friends—secesh—are preparing for the worst.

4th. He has 2,000 cavalry east of Sparta ready to take part in the movement, which would be forces thrown away if he intended to attack Battle Creek. The ground throughout all the country is broken, very broken; good for defenses. So soon as the head of his column discloses itself I shall commence fighting it and I will retard its march very considerably.

In the mean time I would like to be informed succinctly what part I am to take in the general movement, so that no mistakes may be committed. I find myself that when I give orders in general terms, leaving a broad discretion, &c., that the individual having them goes and does that precisely which he should not, to show his originality, I suppose. It is an error which one day may be serious, and I wish to avoid it on so important an occasion as this promises to be.

The cipher that has been sent me is certainly obscure enough, but when taken in connection with the lucid explanation that accompanies it it is perfection itself. We have all tried to make something out of it, but have failed. General Johnson and the others have received theirs. The combined intellect of the division is still at fault. Accident may help us; I am afraid nothing else will.

The health of the command is excellent and we are anxious to meet the rebels.

Very respectfully,

W. NELSON,
Major-General.

P. S.—A number of desertions have occurred of late. Something should be done relative thereto.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *August* 6, [1862].

Col. J. B. FRY:

Movements of troops hereabouts are as follows: Colonel Stokes arrived here this morning with squadron First Tennessee Cavalry; General J. S. Jackson was at Liberty, De Kalb County, on night of 3d, and writes that he will stay several days. Lewisburg, Marshall County, was occupied on Friday by about 700 guerrillas, who are openly recruiting and drilling there. N. A. Stamper gives reliable information of this. Lewisburg is 21 miles by pike from Shelbyville and about 25 from Reynolds' Station, or Columbia.

CHARLES CRUFT,
Commanding.

TULLAHOMA, TENN., *August* 6, 1862.

General GEORGE H. THOMAS,
Commanding Division:

SIR: The information upon which my apprehension of a movement of the enemy in force through the mountains was based was contained in a telegram from General Buell which I received day before yesterday, which stated that it had been reported that Bragg had crossed at Chattanooga in heavy force, about the 30th ultimo, to attack our troops at Battle Creek or to move through the mountains and down upon Nashville. The telegram was accompanied by a dispatch to General Nelson, conveying the same intelligence to him. I forwarded Nelson's dispatch to him by two parties, sent by different routes.

A spy sent out by me with instructions to go up to Altamont returned last night with the information which I herewith inclose. He heard nothing of the movements of any heavy force through the mountains, and yet such movement may be in progress. He says that Mayfield and Shed dwelt particularly upon their intention to destroy our railroad. Elk River and Duck River must be carefully watched; also Wartrace.

I have sent a company of cavalry to Hillsborough to watch the Hubbard's Cove road. It will return to-day. I can concentrate 500 cavalry effective. If you and General Wood can add a similar number of cavalry or mounted infantry we can send the force so organized well up

into the mountains to break up small parties of guerrillas and bring back information.

Very truly,

W. S. SMITH,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, *August* 6, 1862.

General D. C. BUELL:

I am a member of the Kentucky senate. It meets in called session the 14th. Send me leave of absence for this purpose. I got here this evening and leave for Murfreesborough in the morning at 5. Please answer.

WHITAKER,
Colonel.

LOUISVILLE, *August* 6, 1862.

Major-General BUELL:

I have received dispatch from Glasgow, saying 300 rebels were in Metcalfe County, 25 miles off. I have just received the following dispatch:

CINCINNATI.

General BOYLE:

DEAR SIR: Two young gentlemen, who are indorsed as respectable and reliable by Judge Trigg and Mr. Barton, refugees from East Tennessee, have just arrived here from Knoxville, and report a force of about 25,000 and about 5,000 to 7,000 cavalry there, independent of the forces at Chattanooga. The rebels have impressed into their service all the serviceable wagons and harness and good horses, and a demonstration is freely talked of on Kentucky soon. These troops are partly from Georgia and South Carolina. These gentlemen also report that east of Cumberland Gap there are several places through which these forces, if they choose, may come, as they are undefended. They believe from what they heard and saw that this raid will be made within the next two weeks. We send this for your consideration, knowing you will give it the attention it merits.

Yours, &c.,

OLIVER ORMSBY,
Colonel Tenth Regiment Indiana Legion.
T. P. SAUNDERS,
Proprietor Burnet House.

J. T. BOYLE,
General.

LOUISVILLE, KY.,
August 6, 1862—10.55 p. m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Everything is quiet excepting on the Cumberland River. It is reported that 300 rebels are at Monroe or Metcalfe County. Dispatch from Cincinnati states that two men, known to Judge Trigg to be reliable, from Knoxville, state there are 25,000 rebel troops at that place with declared purpose to invade Kentucky, besides the large force at Chattanooga to defend that place. They are gathering up and pressing all the wagons of the country. General Morgan telegraphed me to same effect several days ago. I then informed General Buell, as I have to-day. They can enter Kentucky in several places—by Whitley County,

through Pulaski County, through Clark by Mill Springs, or through Burkesville or Tompkinsville. None of the passes are defended. The raw recruits I had from Ohio are withdrawn. The Eleventh Michigan was ordered to Nashville. I have not 2,500 effective men besides my new recruits, only 1,200 of which are armed. My forces are scattered, to protect railroads and to suppress rebels in locations in the State.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *August* 6, 1862.

General BOYLE, *Louisville, Ky.:*

Arms have been sent you to Louisville for two regiments of cavalry, to wit: Pistols and sabers for one regiment, carbines and sabers for the other regiment. Please inform me immediately whether you have not received them and what has become of them that you are asking for more. They were sent to Captain Edson, ordnance department, and you have yourself mentioned their arrival, and objected to the quality of the carbines, which were the best and only ones that could be sent. You will please therefore report immediately the number of arms you have received and their description, and also what further number you need and of what description.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 39. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO, *In Camp, Huntsville, Ala., August* 6, 1862.

I. By a general court-martial, which convened at Athens, Ala., on the 7th day of July, 1862, pursuant to Special Orders, No. 93, of July 5, 1862, and which was adjourned to Huntsville, Ala., by Special Orders, No. 108, of July 20, 1862, from the Headquarters Army of the Ohio, and of which Brig. Gen. J. A. Garfield, U. S. Volunteers, is president, was arraigned and tried Col. J. B. Turchin, of the Nineteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteers:

CHARGE 1.—*Neglect of duty, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.*

Specification.—In this, that the said Col. J. B. Turchin, of the Nineteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, being in command of the Eighth Brigade, Army of the Ohio, did, on or about the 2d day of May, 1862, march the said brigade into the town of Athens, State of Alabama, and having had the arms of the regiment stacked in the streets did allow his command to disperse, and in his presence or with his knowledge and that of his officers to plunder and pillage the inhabitants of said town and of the country adjacent thereto, without taking adequate steps to restrain them.

Among the incidents of said plundering and pillaging are the following:

A party entered the dwelling of Milly Ann Clayton and opened all the trunks, drawers, and boxes of every description, and taking out the contents thereof, consisting of wearing apparel and bed-clothes, destroyed, spoiled, or carried away the same. They also insulted the said Milly Ann Clayton and threatened to shoot her, and then proceed-

ing to the kitchen they there attempted an indecent outrage on the person of her servant girl.

A squad of soldiers went to the office of R. C. David and plundered it of about $1,000 in money and of much wearing apparel, and destroyed a stock of books, among which was a lot of fine Bibles and Testaments, which were torn, defaced, and kicked about the floor and trampled under foot.

A party of this command entered a house occupied by two females, M. E. Malone and S. B. Malone, and ransacked it throughout, carrying off the money which they found, and also the jewelry, plate, and female ornaments of value and interest to the owners, and destroying and spoiling the furniture of said house without cause.

For six or eight hours that day squads of soldiers visited the dwelling-house of Thomas S. Malone, breaking open his desk and carrying off or destroying valuable papers, notes of hand, and other property, to the value of about $4,500, more or less, acting rudely and violently toward the females of the family. This last was done chiefly by the men of Edgarton's battery. The plundering of saddles, bridles, blankets, &c., was by the Thirty-seventh Indiana Volunteers.

The same parties plundered the drug store of William D. Allen, destroying completely a set of surgical, obstetrical, and dental instruments, or carrying them away.

The store of Madison Thompson was broken open and plundered of a stock of goods worth about $3,000, and his stable was entered, and corn, oats, and fodder taken by different parties, who on his application for receipts replied "that they gave receipts at other places, but intended that this place should support them," or words to that effect.

The office of J. F. Lowell was broken open and a fine microscope and many geological specimens, together with many surgical instruments and books, carried off or destroyed.

Squads of soldiers, with force of arms, entered the private residence of John F. Malone and forced open all the locks of the doors, broke open all the drawers to the bureaus, the secretary, sideboard, wardrobes, and trunks in the house, and rifled them of their contents, consisting of valuable clothing, silver-ware, silver-plate jewelry, a gold watch and chain, &c., and in the performing these outrages they used coarse, vulgar, and profane language to the females of the family. These squads came in large numbers and plundered the house thoroughly. They also broke open the law office of said Malone and destroyed his safe and damaged his books. A part of this brigade went to the plantation of the above-named Malone and quartered in the negro huts for weeks, debauching the females and roaming with the males over the surrounding country to plunder and pillage.

A mob of soldiers burst open the doors and windows of the business houses of Samuel Tanner, jr., and plundered them of their contents, consisting of sugar, coffee, boots and shoes, leather, and other merchandise.

Very soon after the command entered the town a party of soldiers broke into the silversmith shop and jewelry store owned by D. H. Friend, and plundered it of its contents and valuables to the amount of about $3,000.

A party of this command entered the house of R. S. Irwin and ordered his wife to cook dinner for them, and while she and her servant were so engaged they made the most indecent and beastly propositions to the latter in the presence of the whole family, and when the girl went away

they followed her in the same manner, notwithstanding her efforts to avoid them.

Mrs. Hollinsworth's house was entered and plundered of clothing and other property by several parties, and some of the men fired into the house and threatened to burn it, and used violent and insulting language toward the said Mrs. Hollinsworth. The alarm and excitement occasioned miscarriage and subsequently her death.

Several soldiers came to the house of Mrs. Charlotte Hine and committed rape on the person of a colored girl and then entered the house and plundered it of all the sugar, coffee, preserves, and the like which they could find. Before leaving they destroyed or carried off all the pictures and ornaments they could lay their hands on.

A mob of soldiers filled the house of J. A. Cox, broke open his iron safe, destroyed and carried off papers of value, plundering the house thoroughly, carrying off the clothes of his wife and children.

Some soldiers broke into the brick store of P. Tanner & Sons, and destroyed or carried off nearly the entire stock of goods contained there, and broke open the safe and took about $2,000 in money and many valuable papers.

A party of soldiers, at the order of Captain Edgarton, broke into an office through the windows and doors and plundered it of its contents, consisting of bedding, furniture, and wearing apparel. Lieutenant Berwick was also with the party. This officer was on the ground.

The law office of William Richardson, which was in another part of the town, was rifled completely and many valuable papers, consisting of bonds, bills, and notes of hand, lost or destroyed.

The house of J. H. Jones was entered by Colonel Mihalotzy, of the Twenty-fourth Illinois Volunteers, who behaved rudely and coarsely to the ladies of the family. He then quartered two companies of infantry in the house. About one hour after Captain Edgarton quartered his artillery company in the parlors, and these companies plundered the house of all provisions and clothing they could lay their hands on, and spoiled the furniture and carpets maliciously and without a shadow of reason, spoiling the parlor carpets by cutting bacon on them, and the piano by chopping joints on it with an axe, the beds by sleeping in them with their muddy boots on. The library of the house was destroyed, and the locks of the bureaus, secretaries, wardrobes, and trunks were all forced and their contents pillaged. The family plate was carried off, but some of the pieces have been recovered.

The store of George R. Peck was entered by a large crowd of soldiers and stripped of its contents, and the iron safe broken open and its contents plundered, consisting of $940.90 and $4,000 worth of notes.

John Turrentine's store was broken into by a party of soldiers on that day, and an iron safe cut open belonging to the same and about $5,000 worth of notes of hand taken or destroyed. These men destroyed about $200 worth of books found in said store, consisting of law books, religious books, and reading books generally.

CHARGE 2.—*Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.*

Specification 1.—In this, that he, the said Col. J. B. Turchin, Nineteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, did remain one week, more or less, as a guest in a public house in the town of Athens, Ala., and did fail to pay his bill for board, and did fail to compensate in any way the landlord of said hotel, J. B. Davison, although applied to once or oftener by said landlord for payment for said board. This on or about the 7th day of May, 1862.

Specification 2.—In this, that he, the said Col. J. B. Turchin, Nineteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, commanding Eighth Brigade, did permit or did fail to make any reasonable and proper effort to prevent the disgraceful behavior of the troops under his command, set forth in the specification to the first charge. This at Athens, Ala., on or about the 2d day of May, 1862.

CHARGE 3.—*Disobedience of orders.*

Specification 1.—In this, that he, the said Col. J. B. Turchin, Nineteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, in contravention of Orders, No. 13*a*, from the Headquarters of the Department of the Ohio, in the following terms, to wit, "Peaceful citizens are not to be molested in their persons or property; any wrongs to either are to be promptly corrected, and the offenders brought to punishment," did, on or about the 2d day of May, 1862, march his brigade into the town of Athens, in the State of Alabama, and having had the arms of the regiments stacked in the streets, did permit his men to disperse and leave the ranks and colors and molest peaceable citizens in their persons and property, as shown in the specification to charge 1, above, and did fail to correct these wrongs or bring the offenders to punishment.

Specification 2.—In this, that he, the said Col. J. B. Turchin, Nineteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, commanding Eighth Brigade, Army of the Ohio, while occupying with said brigade the town of Athens, State of Alabama, in contravention of General Orders, No. 13*a*, from the Headquarters of the Department of the Ohio, in the following terms, to wit, "If the necessities of the public service should require the use of private property for public services fair compensation is to be allowed," did, on or about the 2d day of May, 1862, permit the officers and soldiers of his command to take provisions, forage, and other private property from the citizens of said town and country around the same for public services, and did fail to have fair compensation allowed to the owners of said property, either by money or by official vouchers in due form.

Specification 3.—In this, that he, the said Col. J. B. Turchin, Nineteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, commanding Eighth Brigade, Army of the Ohio, while occupying the town of Athens, Ala., with said brigade, in contravention of the spirit of General Orders, No. 13*a*, from the Headquarters Department of the Ohio, did, on or about the 2d day of May, 1862, without adequate necessity, cause to be taken from the inhabitants of the town of Athens, Ala., and the surrounding country provisions, forage, and draught animals.

Specification 4.—In this, that he, the said Col. J. B. Turchin, Nineteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, commanding Eighth Brigade, Army of the Ohio, in contravention of General Orders, No. 4, from the Headquarters of the Department of the Ohio, in the following terms, to wit, "No woman, whether wives of officers or soldiers, will be permitted to remain in camp or accompany the troops in the field," did, on or about the 10th day of May, 1862, permit his own wife to be with him in the town of Athens, Ala., and to accompany him to and from the same, while serving with the troops of said brigade in the field.

To which the accused pleaded as follows:

To the specification to the FIRST CHARGE, Not guilty.

To the FIRST CHARGE, Not guilty.

To the *first specification* to the SECOND CHARGE, Not guilty.

To the *second specification* to the SECOND CHARGE, Not guilty.

To the SECOND CHARGE, Not guilty.

To the *first specification* to the THIRD CHARGE, Not guilty.

To the *second specification* to the THIRD CHARGE, Not guilty.

To the *third specification* to the THIRD CHARGE, Not guilty.
To the *fourth specification* to the THIRD CHARGE, Guilty.
To the THIRD CHARGE, Not guilty.

FINDING AND SENTENCE.

The court finds the accused as follows:
Of the *specification* to the FIRST CHARGE, Guilty.
Of the FIRST CHARGE, Guilty.
Of the *first specification* to the SECOND CHARGE, Not guilty.
Of the *second specification* to the SECOND CHARGE, Guilty.
Of the SECOND CHARGE.—The court being of the opinion that the defendant is guilty of conduct unbecoming "an officer," but being unprepared to say that his conduct is unbecoming "a gentleman," find him Not guilty of the charge as laid, but find him Guilty of conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline.
Of the *first specification* to the THIRD CHARGE, Guilty.
Of the *second specification* to the THIRD CHARGE, Guilty.
Of the *third specification* to the THIRD CHARGE, Not guilty.
Of the *fourth specification* to the THIRD CHARGE, Confirms his plea and finds him Guilty.
Of the THIRD CHARGE, Guilty.
And does therefore sentence him, Col. J. B. Turchin, Nineteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, to be dismissed the service of the United States.

II. The proceedings of the court are approved, and in pursuance of its sentence Col. J. B. Turchin, of the Nineteenth Illinois Regiment, ceases to be in the service of the United States.*

Six members of the court have recommended the prisoner to clemency, on the ground that "the offense was committed under exciting circumstances, and was one rather of omission than of commission." The general commanding has felt constrained nevertheless to carry the sentence into effect.

Colonel Turchin was tried for the disorderly conduct of his command at and in the vicinity of Athens, and the sentence of the court rests on that matter alone, but on the question of clemency it is proper to look beyond the record of the court. It is a fact of sufficient notoriety that similar disorders, though not to the same extent, have marked the course of Colonel Turchin's command wherever it has gone. The question is not whether private property may be used for the public service, for that is proper whenever the public interest demands it. It should then be done by authority and in an orderly way The wanton and lawless indulgence of individuals in acts of plunder and outrage is a different matter, tending to the demoralization of the troops and the destruction of their efficiency. Such conduct does not mean vigorous warfare; it means disgrace and disaster, and is punished with the greatest severity in all armies. The circumstances under which the disorders were committed were precisely those which demanded the strictest observance of discipline. The command was supposed to be in the presence of an enemy that might take advantage of any confusion in its ranks. Every man should have been at his post instead of roaming over the town and country to load himself with useless plunder. In point of fact the criminality is not so much that good order was vio-

* On August 5, 1862, Colonel Turchin was appointed brigadier-general United States Volunteers. He accepted commission September 1, 1862, and remained in service till October 4, 1864.

lated on the particular occasion as that by the habitual neglect of discipline the orders of the commander were unavailing at a time when the observance of it might be of vital importance.

Colonel Turchin had been in command of the Eighth Brigade for five months, and is fairly responsible for a state of discipline which has done injustice to the four fine regiments of which it was composed. The general inspected those regiments more than once about the time of the organization of the brigade. There were none in the army from which he expected better service, and he still has confidence that they will realize those expectations.

By command of Major-General Buell:

JAMES B. FRY,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA., *August* 7, 1862—5.45 p. m.

Major-General H. W. HALLECK:

Information from various sources is conclusive as to the concentration of a large force at Chattanooga with the alleged intention of advancing into East Tennessee and Kentucky. Report places the force as high as 90,000. My supposition is there may be 60,000 there and at Knoxville, but this is derived by deducting a percentage for exaggeration, for it is impossible to get any exact information. Of this force, 30,000 men would be from the Corinth army and the rest are Kirby Smith's forces, and, say, 15,000 or 20,000 new troops from Georgia and adjoining States. Some old troops have arrived from Pensacola and Mobile, stated at about 8,000. Bragg is in command and is preparing as if to cross the river. His plan may be to advance in force from the river against my line or to threaten it and move a smaller column toward Nashville. I shall be prepared for either, and a few days will probably determine to what extent and in what way the plans of the enemy may affect my own. My whole effective force in Tennessee, exclusive of the column at Cumberland Gap, amounts to about 46,000 men. It requires five regiments, in detachments of from 30 men to one company, to guard bridges on the railroad this side of Nashville. I have about two brigades at Nashville and Murfreesborough; one between Columbia and Decatur; one at this place, and one at Stevenson and Bridgeport. The rest of my force is at Battle Creek, Tracy City, or Wartrace and McMinnville. These, amounting to about 31,000 men, can be concentrated centrally, say at Altamont, in about twenty-four hours. Thomas' division arrived at Decherd yesterday, and is included in the above. By abandoning the Nashville and Decatur road for the time and leaving only one regiment at this place I can increase the main force to 36,000 men for operations between McMinnville and Chattanooga. To do more than that I must abandon more or less of my only remaining line of supplies. Of course that is only to be thought of in a last extremity, but if I cross the river the main force must probably be somewhat reduced, for Nashville must not be entirely uncovered, and our bridges must be well guarded against attack from this side. It is doubtful whether I could take more than 30,000 men across. The bridge ought to be laid at Bridgeport, though it would be better to have it at Kelley's Ferry if the roads and other circumstances were not less favorable. The lumber has been got out and my mechanics have been engaged since Monday in making pontoon boats, which will be ready in

a few days. Up to that time the mechanics had been working on roads. The bridge will be 1,400 yards long. Though there seems no room to doubt that a large force has been moving into East Tennessee yet I am prepared to find the reports much more exaggerated than I have supposed, and I shall march upon Chattanooga at the earliest possible day, unless I ascertain certainly that the enemy's strength renders it imprudent. If, on the other hand, he should cross the river I shall attack him, and I do not doubt that we shall defeat him. I expect Morgan to reach the railroad while we are occupied here.

D. C. BUELL,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS, *Huntsville, August* 7, 1862.

Captain BINGHAM, *Quartermaster, Nashville:*

Commence at once and have the horses reported in your telegram of this date properly shod; let the work go on day and night. Two hundred of Colonel Kennett's cavalry start on train to-morrow with equipments to get the horses, and will make a scout with them on the way down. Have the animals shod and give each man one or two extra shoes and some nails. Make it a rule to shoe horses as fast as they come to you.

JAMES B. FRY,
Chief of Staff.

NASHVILLE, *August* [7 or 8], 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

Your telegram received. I have ordered 200 horses to be sent from here immediately to Captain Gaubert at Reynolds', to be forwarded by him to Huntsville, Ala. I have also requested Colonel Swords to send me 300 immediately and to forward the 5,000 as soon as he can. I have seen Captain Macfeely in relation to forwarding subsistence stores. He reports he forwards all stores when received and only keeps enough on hand for issues here. I send all forage that arrives as soon as can be loaded on cars, and keep enough for issues here only when I cannot purchase it. I have directed quartermasters at points along railroad to buy all the forage they can, in order not to draw from here until I can supply your demands.

J. D. BINGHAM,
Quartermaster.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 7, 1862.

General CRITTENDEN, *Battle Creek:*

Please answer my telegram asking the result of Lieutenant-Colonel Love's search for absentees. I want to determine whether it is well to send others on similar missions.

JAMES B. FRY,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 7, 1862.

General CRUFT, *Murfreesborough:*

Is the Second Kentucky at Murfreesborough? If so, it is the regi-

ment I have been looking for. Send it, with Thirty-first Indiana and Twenty-third Kentucky, to join its brigade with General Nelson. You will remain in command at Murfreesborough for the present and Hazen's brigade will remain there until further orders. Do not leave the roads to Nashville unguarded.

JAMES B. FRY.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *August* 7, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

Second Kentucky is guarding bridges between here and La Vergne in detachments; I found it so posted and have not disturbed it. It will not be prudent to remove it till another is supplied. The two regiments I am sending General Nelson to-night he directs shall march by Liberty. This direction given on supposition that Hazen's whole brigade would go. Do not apprehend danger yet. Cannot tell much about enemy's force at Sparta.

CHARLES CRUFT,
Brigadier-General.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *August* 7, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

Major-General Nelson, after pursuing enemy to Sparta, returned to McMinnville on Tuesday night. The Twenty-second Brigade, Colonel Hazen, moves from here to McMinnville to-day.

CHARLES CRUFT,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 7, 1862.

General CRUFT, *Murfreesborough:*

Order Hazen's brigade to remain at Murfreesborough, and send at once to General Nelson the Thirty-first Indiana, Twenty-third Kentucky (Mundy's). There is another regiment of the brigade now with General Nelson absent. Do you know where it is?

JAMES B. FRY,
Colonel.

BATTLE CREEK, *August* 7, 1862.

General D. C. BUELL:

Bragg has not crossed the Tennessee in the vicinity of Chattanooga. I believe he has moved toward Knoxville.

McCOOK,
General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 7, 1862.

General McCOOK, *Battle Creek:*

When did they move? Did they march or go by rail and how far have they got? Did they follow the river up or turn off toward Knoxville? Have you been able to form any idea of their strength?

JAMES B. FRY.

BATTLE CREEK, *August* 7, 1862.

Major General BUELL:

One of my men crossed to Chattanooga on Sunday. The greater part of the enemy moved toward Knoxville, about 6,000 remaining. Guns in car-shed, four 9 feet long, twelve 5 feet long; two in rifle pits above ferry. Six regiments of infantry at Shell Mound. Two brass guns and 150 men. Taylor's six field pieces and three regiments of infantry. Forrest's cavalry, 600 strong, crossed the river on Tuesday, said for McMinnville. The troops are badly clothed and some without arms and shoes.

McCOOK,
Major-General.

BATTLE CREEK, *August* 7, 1862.

Major-General BUELL:

My brother died of his wounds yesterday. Can I take his body home? Please answer immediately.

McCOOK,
Major-General.

HUNTSVILLE, *August* 7, 1862.

General McCOOK, *Battle Creek:*

I am shocked and distressed at the intelligence of your brother's death. It is painful to be compelled to refuse your request, but I feel that your services at this time are most important, indeed indispensable. You may send in your stead any officer you can spare. I could not refuse you if I did not believe that we are on the eve of very important service.

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 7, 1862.

Colonel MILLER, *Commanding Nashville:*

You will send a guard of 40 men hereafter with each train as far as Columbia. They will return as guards on return train.

J. M. WRIGHT.

NASHVILLE, *August* 7, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

The force here is inadequate to spare any for other points. The Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania did not come when the Seventy-fourth Ohio left. I am informed that four companies are to go to Clarksville, but cannot hear from Colonel Mason if he is to wait there until these four companies from Nashville relieve him. Colonel Miller says he is ordered to send 40 men with every train south, but does not know if this means both passenger and freight.

W. H. SIDELL,
Major, Fifteenth Infantry, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

NASHVILLE, *August* 7, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

Can the charges against Colonel Campbell, Sixty-ninth Ohio, provost guard, be withdrawn by those preferring them, and Colonel Campbell permitted to resign? I am desired to ask this by all parties interested in the regiment, the colonel himself wishing it if the resignation be dated three weeks ahead and he have leave of absence to start another regiment.

W. H. SIDELL.

NASHVILLE, *August* 7, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

Governor Johnson and Colonel Miller have both conversed with me, urging that the Sixty-ninth Ohio be relieved from provost-guard duty here, and another regiment and another provost-marshal be substituted. The regiment is in low condition as to conduct and discipline.

W. H. SIDELL.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 7, 1862.

Colonel **MILLER,** *Nashville:*

Guards will have to go with every train. Can you not make up parties of convalescents for guards? They will only have to ride on the cars.

J. M. WRIGHT.

COLUMBIA, *August* 7, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

The officer I sent along the line last night to prevent surprise has just returned, stating that the guerrillas were at several points last night with the evident intention of destroying the bridges, but were prevented by the vigilance of the men.

JAS. S. NEGLEY,
General.

COLUMBIA, *August* 7, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

The party of guerrillas, between 300 and 400, reported to you yesterday at Kinderhook, attacked the mail train this morning 12 miles south of Spring Hill at 9 a. m., having first placed a large number of ties in the road. Two hundred balls were fired into the wood and iron work of the locomotive. The brakeman was wounded with four balls. Twelve passengers, citizens and soldiers, were wounded. The engine forced the obstructions off the track and came to this place under high speed.

JAS. S. NEGLEY,
General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 7, 1862.

General NEGLEY, *Columbia:*

Two hundred men Kennett's cavalry go to Nashville on train to-morrow for horses. They are ordered to come back by way of Kinderhook. An officer will stop to see you, and get information and concert plan to destroy guerrillas there. Don't detain Kennett's cavalry longer than necessary for this one scout.

JAMES B. FRY.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 7, 1862.

General NELSON, *McMinnville:*

(General Smith to forward from Manchester.)

Hazen's brigade cannot leave Murfreesborough at present. The Twenty-third Kentucky and Thirty-first Indiana are ordered to join you. There is another regiment absent from one of the brigades now with you. Where is it? The general wants you to report on the state of affairs in your vicinity, and if you should want re-enforcements apply to him, as he can tell the points from which they can be best spared.

(Telegraph to Manchester and to be promptly forwarded from there in duplicate by two different couriers.)

JAMES B. FRY,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 7, 1862.

General WILLIAM S. SMITH, *Tullahoma:*

If you are uncertain about the innocence of deserters send them to commanding officer at Nashville. If you feel certain they are innocent, keep them a while and let them go to the interior. There is great danger of their joining guerrilla bands.

A dispatch is just sent to be forwarded to General Nelson. See to it.

JAMES B. FRY.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 7, 1862.

Colonel STRONG, *Cairo:*

There is a quantity of forage at Smithland, sent there lately to go in small boats up the Cumberland for General Buell's army. He desires that you do not disturb it. It is reported that you have ordered all the forage from Smithland to Cairo, probably without knowing the state of our affairs.

JAMES B. FRY,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 7, 1862.

Colonel SWORDS, *Louisville:*

How many horses have you at Louisville, how many at Nashville, and how fast are you sending them? They are wanted in all directions.

JAMES B. FRY.

LOUISVILLE, *August* 7, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

Eight hundred horses here and coming in faster than they can be forwarded; 42 sent to Nashville yesterday and 70 go to-night; 325 brought from Indiana for Second Indiana Cavalry have been sent, which has interfered with sending others. Do not know how many on hand at Nashville.

T. SWORDS,
Colonel.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, DISTRICT OF THE OHIO,
Decherd, Tenn., August 7, 1862.

Major-General BUELL, *Huntsville, Ala.:*

Have examined the ground immediately around the depot. It will require a regiment to defend the place. Shall I telegraph to Nashville for tools to construct the intrenchments? General Wood informs me he has but very few intrenching tools.

GEO. H. THOMAS.

HUNTSVILLE, *August* 7, 1862.

Major-General THOMAS:

Yes; telegraph for the tools and complete the works so as to be defensible at the earliest moment. You may have to march any day. Have you sent a brigade up the Tracy City road yet?

D. C. BUELL.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, DISTRICT OF THE OHIO,
Decherd, Tenn., August 7, 1862.

Major-General BUELL, *Huntsville, Ala.:*

Two discharged rebel soldiers reached this place to-day direct from Richmond via Chattanooga. They report the rebels leaving Chattanooga in large numbers on the Tennessee Railroad. They understood that they were assembling at Cleveland. The report corresponds with information gained by General Schoepf, who was informed also that the enemy had put three regiments across the river at Chattanooga, but withdrew them as soon as they commenced to move on the railroad. These men report that they crossed at Chattanooga in the night and came to Cowan through the mountains, but saw no parties of the enemy on this side of the river.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 40. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
In Camp, Huntsville, Ala., August 7, 1862.

The use of specie by any person in the purchase of cotton or other products of the country within the limits of Tennessee and Alabama is forbidden, except for the purpose of making change in sums less than the smallest United States Treasury note. Violation of this order will

subject the offender to arrest and expulsion from the lines of this army, and the property purchased will be seized as the result of contraband trade and disposed of for the benefit of the Government.

United States Treasury notes are by act of Congress a legal tender, and they are to be so recognized by all persons whomsoever. All persons in this district are required to report to these headquarters any violation of this order which may come to their knowledge.

By command of Major-General Buell:

JAMES B. FRY,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 126. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO, *Huntsville, August* 7, 1862.

I. Each train that in future passes over the Chattanooga Railroad will have a guard of 40 men; 40 men going from Nashville to Murfreesborough and back from there on next train; 40 men from Murfreesborough to Decherd and back, and 40 men from Decherd to Stevenson and back.

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By command of Major-General Buell:

J. M. WRIGHT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LOUISVILLE, *August* 7, 1862.

Major-General BUELL:

Since dispatch of yesterday one of my most trusty spies has returned from Cumberland border with information that the enemy have at Carthage, Sparta, and Livingston about 6,000 to 7,000 men. They have cut and opened new road from Livingston to Tompkinsville. Their purpose is to break the railroad and hold for day or two. I think they will come in by pass above, probably by Mill Springs and Somerset. I can bring at Lebanon or Columbia and at Glasgow about 4,000 men or near it. Shall I divide them at those points?

J. T. BOYLE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 7, 1862.

General MORGAN, *Cumberland Gap:*

Your plan of operations for advancing into East Tennessee appears to be suitable. Be prepared to move as soon as you can; the time cannot be appointed now. Accumulate supplies with all possible rapidity, as your communications are liable to be interrupted at any time. You speak of expecting a large number of men from East Tennessee. Does their joining you depend on your advance or not? Have they any organization; if not, have you any plans to render them useful promptly?

JAMES B. FRY,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS,
Cumberland Gap, August 7, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

On the 3d instant John H. Morgan left Knoxville with 2,000 men,

and it is believed for Kentucky and by his former route. The enemy is concentrating troops at Knoxville and along the line of the Clinch River and Mountain. At Blain's Cross-Roads he has nineteen regiments of infantry, with artillery and cavalry at Knoxville; fifteen regiments in and about the Gap; in the Clinch Mountain two or three brigades. This is reliable. Every effort will be made to regain this place, but it will be by operating in my rear. I believe that Beauregard's Corinth army is being transferred to East Tennessee and Kentucky.

GEORGE W. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 8, 1862.

Major-General BUELL, *Huntsville, Ala.:*

Two divisions of General Grant's army will be placed so that they can re-enforce you if necessary, and he is ordered to turn them over to your command if you absolutely require. Do not ask for them if you can avoid it with safety. If you want supplies of any kind which the country affords take them on forced requisitions, causing receipts in all cases to be given, the payment or non-payment to be determined on hereafter.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 8, 1862.

General GRANT, *Corinth:*

General Halleck informs me you will answer my requisition for two divisions if necessary. Whose will they be and where?

D. C. BUELL,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *August* 8, 1862.

Major-General BUELL:

We are acting under impression that there will be a vacancy in the office of provost-marshal of Nashville. We hope that Colonel Gillem will be at once appointed to fill such vacancy. He has a regiment as well if not better disciplined than any that would be convenient to take that position at this time. We are free to say that change and reformation of office of provost-marshal should be made, and that without delay. We are convinced of former abuses having transpired in that office. We are equally convinced that they are now transpiring.

ANDREW JOHNSON.
JNO. F. MILLER,
Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Huntsville, August 8, 1862.

Maj. Gen. THOMAS L. CRITTENDEN,
Commanding Fifth Division:

SIR: The report of Col. S. P. Love, Eleventh Kentucky Volunteers, of his trip north to bring back absentees has been received. I have the

honor to return to you herewith the paper purporting to be the parole of certain privates in the Eleventh Kentucky Volunteers. The general directs that these men be tried as deserters as an example, they being the only fruits of Lieutenant-Colonel Love's trip.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. WRIGHT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 8, 1862.

Captain GILBERT, *Nashville:*

In what condition for defense have you found the guards or bridges on the Louisville road?

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 8, 1862.

Colonel HARKER, *Stevenson:*

In taking slaves to work on the intrenchments try, if possible, to leave enough with the owner to do the ordinary and indispensable work about an establishment. Send Mr. Harris' boy (Larkin) back to him for that purpose.

D. C. BUELL,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, Augut 8, 1862.

Colonel INNES, *Stevenson:*

I am surprised and regret very much that you have not commenced work. If the stuff could not be transported you could have been getting out the pieces.

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 8, 1862.

Colonel INNES, *Stevenson:*

Push the boats with might and main and report if anything interferes with your work.

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 8, 1862.

General WILLIAM S. SMITH, *Tullahoma:*

General Buell wants you to put the Twenty-fourth Illinois in position as bridge guards at once. Station at bridge a guard of from 20 to 40 men, according to the importance of the bridge. The Thirty-seventh Indiana is guarding the line from Stevenson to Cowan. Commence with the Twenty-fourth Illinois where the Thirty-seventh Indiana stops and run it toward Nashville, and reach that place if you can make it

hold out. The Eighteenth Ohio must guard Duck River Bridge and Elk River Bridge, and the troops at Murfreesborough must guard the bridges next above and below and at Murfreesborough, so that the Twenty-fourth will not be posted at these points, and will, I think, reach to Nashville.

The general wishes you to make this your first duty. Order the Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania to Nashville. Answer.

JAMES B. FRY.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 8, 1862.

Major SIDELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Nashville:

Requisitions have been forwarded for a complete supply of Springfield or Enfield rifles and accouterments for the companies (180 men) of the Alabama Volunteers. Direct the ordnance officer to forward them without delay.

J. M. WRIGHT.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 8, 1862.

Major SIDELL, *Headquarters, Nashville:*

Let Colonel Campbell send on his resignation without conditions and it may be accepted; otherwise put him in arrest at once.

Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania, Colonel Hambright, is ordered to Nashville and will be there in a few days. Put it as provost guard and put Sixty-ninth in camp out of town; better put it with Gillem's regiment and let him command the whole camp. Order ordnance officer to issue artillery supplies for Thomas' division on requisitions approved by him.

JAMES B. FRY.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 8, 1862.

Colonel STARKWEATHER, *Mooresville:*

It is reported that a body of the enemy's cavalry was encamped yesterday at 2 p. m. on Indian Creek, just north of the road from Triune to Whitesburg. If they are still there they can be surprised. A column of cavalry and infantry in wagons will go from here by the Triune road 8 miles and then turn to the left to reach the enemy's camp and attack. Another column will go down the Whitesburg road and turn to the right to near the same point, either to assist in the attack or cut off the retreat.

I wish you to send five or six companies and two pieces of artillery 2 or 3 miles beyond Triune toward Whitesburg for the same object.

This should bring you all within 2 miles of each other, and you should be there at the same time. Get your column ready to start at 7.30 o'clock, and in the mean time I will telegraph you at what hour to be at the place appointed. Let the men take a day's rations, though they ought probably to get back to-night.

The movements must be made with the greatest secrecy and everything done to avoid discovery. Every white man found on the road should be held until the expedition terminates.

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 8, 1862.

General THOMAS, *Decherd*,
General MCCOOK, *Battle Creek:*

General Morgan thinks our movements have changed the plans of the enemy and that they are moving in the direction of McMinnville.

Get information and be prepared always to move at short notice.

D. C. BUELL.

BATTLE CREEK, *August* 8, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

General Bragg left Chattanooga on Wednesday for Knoxville. The greater part of the force here left—infantry and artillery by cars; cavalry marched. They left their tents standing. Officers said that the big fight would come off at Bean's Station, 25 miles above Knoxville.

McCOOK,
General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 8, 1862.

General MCCOOK, *Battle Creek:*

Construct redoubts which will command the pass at Battle Creek and be secure with one or two regiments infantry and one or two batteries. What would be a suitable position for them? They must be finished without delay.

D. C. BUELL.

BATTLE CREEK, *August* 8, 1862.

Major-General BUELL:

It is very hard to get good position for redoubts and have water for the men and animals. I will do my best. The news I sent you this a. m. is confirmed by another source. Their main camp near Knoxville has been at Morristown. They are now moving troops to Bean's Station, on railroad, above Knoxville.

McCOOK,
General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Huntsville, August 8, 1862.

General THOMAS, *Decherd, Tenn.:*

The following movements of cavalry are ordered, viz:

A battalion of the Third Kentucky Cavalry will move from Athens on the morning of the 10th instant, one squadron going by way of Macon Cross-Roads and Hazel Green to a point 3 or 4 miles east of New Market, on the Salem road; the other squadron will go to the same point, moving, however, by the same road farther to the north and passing near Fayetteville.

A battalion of the Third Ohio Cavalry will start on the 10th instant, and one squadron will move up Paint Rock Creek to Larkin's Post-Office;

the other squadron going to the same point by the road running north from Larkinsville and then east to Larkin's Fork Post-Office. These two squadrons should camp together the first night; and the next day, unless in pursuit of the enemy, move to a point 3 or 4 miles east of New Market, on the Salem road.

A battalion of the First Ohio Cavalry will move on the morning of the 10th instant for the same point as the above, about 3 or 4 miles from New Market. The object of the move is, first, to destroy guerrillas, and no pains must be spared to accomplish this object. If negroes are found who can act as guides to guerrilla parties or camps they must be used for the purpose and brought in. Second, to produce an effect upon the community, by arresting all men of bad character in the vicinity where General McCook was shot, and let them see such outrages cannot be unnoticed. But to do this in such a way as they will understand it is by authority, and not the acts of individuals, every able-bodied man of suspicious character or suspicious disloyalty or hostility within a circuit of 10 miles around the place where McCook was shot, 3 miles east of New Market, will be arrested and brought to Huntsville; and all horses fit for service within that circuit will be taken by the officer in command and brought in with the men, receipts being given in due form in each case and payment to be determined on hereafter.

When the troops get together near New Market the senior officer will take command, and see that the orders are executed and that the men behave in an orderly and soldierly manner. As soon as the arrests are made the companies of the First Ohio will return to Decherd, and companies of the Third Ohio and Third Kentucky come to this place, with prisoners and horses.

Bushwhackers actually caught in arms should not be leniently dealt with, and the first and most important object is to pursue and destroy them. The general commanding trusts the officers in command to execute this order without permitting plunder or outrages of any kind on the part of the men.

Four days' rations should be taken and forage procured on the road.

JAMES B. FRY,
Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 8, 1862.

General THOMAS, *Decherd:*

Place the strictest injunctions on the cavalry officers going out tomorrow against committing any outrages whatever. Under no circumstances will they be tolerated. Only suspicious or notoriously disloyal and hostile persons are to be arrested. In taking horses it must be done in such way that orderly persons shall not be deprived of what may be necessary for their ordinary work, and in every case a formal receipt will be given. A quartermaster or acting quartermaster will take charge of every horse so taken and be responsible for him, and the commanding officer will see that the horse is accounted for.

D. C. BUELL.

(Same to Colonel Murray, Athens, and Major Murray, Woodville.)

DECHERD, *August* 8, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

Three hundred wagons are now arriving here from Reynolds' Station.

Are they to be sent to their respective divisions or to remain here? They were attacked three times by guerrillas, but got through safely.

GEO. H. THOMAS.
Major-General.

HUNTSVILLE, *August* 8, 1862.

General THOMAS:

The ammunition is part of a supply intended for a reserve at Decherd. Detail an officer and 2 or 3 men to take charge of it, and have the best house practicable selected for it. There will be a considerable supply. Send General McCook's supply train to him at Battle Creek. Let the others stay at Decherd for the present till got in order.

JAMES B. FRY,
Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General, Chief of Staff.

BATTLE CREEK, *August* 8, 1862.

Major-General THOMAS:

Bragg and the greater part of his force has moved to Knoxville; the infantry and artillery by rail; cavalry marched.

Forrest recrossed at Chattanooga on Tuesday, 600 strong. The enemy is supposed to have gone to Bean's Station, 23 miles beyond Knoxville.

If you have any more particulars of my brother's death please send them.

A. McD. McCOOK.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, DISTRICT OF THE OHIO,
Decherd, Tenn, August 8, 1862.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM S. SMITH, *Tullahoma, Tenn.:*

Since receiving your communication announcing the threatened attack of the enemy I have learned from 2 men, just from Chattanooga, that troops are leaving Chattanooga for Cleveland or some point beyond. This report has been confirmed by information from other sources. I also heard that three regiments which had crossed the river at Chattanooga returned to the other side as soon as the move east commenced. I think, however, that it is always best to be on our guard. I am sorry that I have so small a cavalry force that I cannot now send a party to co-operate with you.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, DISTRICT OF THE OHIO,
Decherd, Tenn., August 8, 1862.

Brig. Gen. T. J. WOOD,
Commanding Sixth Division:

You are directed by Major-General Thomas to detail from your command suitable parties for the impressment of negroes to be found in the vicinity of Decherd, for the purpose of working upon the fortifica-

tions in and about this place. In impressing care should be taken to equalize the number in all instances, leaving a sufficient number to do the ordinary business of the farm house.

Give instructions that each negro bring his blanket and every squad of six his cooking utensils. Take the name of each negro, giving a proper receipt to the owner for the same, so that they can be returned to them as soon as the work is completed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

[GEO. E. FLYNT,]
Assistant Adjutant-General, Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FIRST DIV., DIST. OF THE OHIO,
Camp 4 miles beyond Pelham, Tenn., August 8, 1862.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS,
Commanding First Division:

GENERAL: According to your instructions I arrived with my brigade at the foot of the mountains this day. From necessity I had to scatter my brigade, water at no place being sufficient for the whole force.

The country is very poor, and had been scoured by General Wood's division previous to my arrival. I had the cavalry out foraging to-day, and they report that not a bushel of corn nor a ton of hay can be obtained here. I will have to draw it all from the post quartermaster.

I detached two companies of the Thirty-eighth Ohio as guards for the bridges across Elk River, which is in my rear.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. SCHOEPF,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 8, 1862.

GOV. DAVID TOD, *Columbus, Ohio:*

There is reason to apprehend another formidable raid into Kentucky at an early day. I hope you will be prepared to answer General Boyle's application for re-enforcements when made as far as may be in your power. Please inform me what you can do.

D. C. BUELL.

(The same to Governor Morton, of Indianapolis, Ind.)

HUNTSVILLE, *August 8, 1862.*

Colonel WHITAKER, *Murfreesborough:*

You cannot be spared from your regiment.

D. C. BUELL.

LOUISVILLE, *August 8, 1862.*

Colonel FRY:

Your telegram of the 7th received. Will equip the escort as soon as possible. Have no carbines; the general can probably obtain them by applying directly to the Secretary of War.

T. EDSON,
Lieutenant and Ordnance Officer.

McMINNVILLE (VIA MURFREESBOROUGH),
August 8, 1862.

Major-General BUELL:

Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart, Second Indiana Cavalry, has just returned from direction of Chattanooga. He has been within 21 miles of Chattanooga. Captured 12 rebels; killed 1. From the current testimony of all the rebels have not crossed the river. Colonel Sprague, with 300 cavalry, crossed a few days since and passed up the Spencer road to join Forrest. Reports place Bragg's force at 30,000. I will send a copy of Colonel Stewart's report by mail. Three of the prisoners were discharged soldiers, and left Tupelo 25th of July, where they report a very large force. Some of the prisoners are bushwhackers, belonging to no organization. Shall I try them by military commission?

W. NELSON,
General.

McMINNVILLE (VIA MANCHESTER),
August 8, 1862.

Major-General BUELL:

The Second Kentucky Regiment, belonging to Manson's brigade, is guarding the railroad from Nashville to Murfreesborough. The condition of the country is as bad as possible; it is in arms almost to a man. Bragg's army is expected by the people and our extinction to follow. They are behaving accordingly. Three wagons have been cut off close to camp; patrol fired on, 4 killed; 2 sentries shot. Forrest between here and Sparta with 2,500 to 3,000 men. Three regiments of infantry expected to re-enforce. I ordered Colonel Hazen to Liberty, where I intended to send General Johnson with cavalry and artillery to meet him, and for him to move on Sparta by that road. I sent a regiment of cavalry yesterday to Caney Fork to attract Forrest's attention, and intended, as soon as Johnson was in position, to move myself and envelop him.

There would still have been 1,800 men at Murfreesborough after Hazen had marched. I have sent 200 cavalry down the Chattanooga road to gain news of the enemy. I solicit instructions.

W. NELSON,
General.

LOUISVILLE, *August* 8, 1862.

General D. C. BUELL:

General Morgan telegraphs from the Gap that 1,500 rebel infantry are on Cumberland Mountain, at head of Cumberland River, moving for Kentucky; that Morgan left Knoxville on 3d instant with 2,000 cavalry for Kentucky. This may be true.

Morgan has a considerable force at Livingston, Tenn., and that vicinity. I believe he will make another raid in greater force. I hoped you would have moved General Johnson's cavalry to Sparta and come to Livingston. I have the Eighteenth Kentucky Regiment at Lexington and on Covington Railroad; part of Fiftieth Indiana at Munfordville and Bowling Green; Sixtieth Indiana and Pennsylvania cavalry at Lebanon, and the Sixteenth Kentucky now here, making about 3,200 men. Besides these I have battalion of Fifty-fourth Indiana at Russellville and Fifty-fifth at Frankfort. I have over 2,500 men at different points recruited for cavalry, but have no arms. I am requiring them to

take muskets and Enfield rifles. Can you not order the four companies of Fiftieth Indiana Regiment from Edgefield to Munfordville. The whole regiment together can guard the bridges and build stockades to this city.

J. T. BOYLE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 8, 1862.

General BOYLE, *Louisville:*

Lebanon is a good position for a considerable body of infantry. Your cavalry might occupy Glasgow and Columbia, with outposts on the river. That arrangement will enable you to concentrate rapidly. What force have you altogether and how is it posted? How much artillery, cavalry, and infantry?

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 8, 1862.

General BOYLE, *Louisville:*

I have troops at McMinnville and I shall send an expedition to Sparta. The movements of the enemy made it impracticable heretofore. I am almost without cavalry. The four companies of the Fiftieth Indiana cannot join you just now. If your road guards have done their duty and fortified as ordered they are perfectly safe; if not, they will be driven off or captured frequently and will deserve death. It is time that such momentous interests should cease to be jeopardized by neglect and misconduct. I have requested the Governors of Ohio and Indiana to be prepared to respond promptly as far as may be in their power to your requisitions for re-enforcements if they should be necessary.

D. C. BUELL.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 41. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
In Camp, Huntsville, Ala., August 8, 1862.

The system of paroles practiced in this army has run into an intolerable abuse. Hereafter no officer or soldier belonging to the forces in this district will give his parole not to take up arms, for the purpose of leaving the enemy's lines, without the sanction of the general commanding this army, except when by reason of wounds or disease he could not be removed without endangering his life.

Any parole given in violation of this order will not be recognized, and the person giving it will be required to perform military duty and take the risks prescribed by the laws of war.

Any officer or soldier of this command, being in the hands of the enemy and desiring to be released on parole for the purpose of leaving the enemy's lines, will make application to the general commanding this army, inclosing in duplicate the parole which he proposes to give and await its approval.

The sanction of the officer commanding the forces by which he is

held, being necessary to effect the arrangement, should be forwarded with the application. No such application will be approved where the capture has resulted from neglect or misbehavior on the part of the prisoner or of the command to which he belonged.

The evidence of a lawful parole will be the parole itself, bearing the approval of the commanding general.

The same rule will be observed by this army in paroling prisoners taken from the enemy. If they cannot be held until the sanction of such officer as the general commanding the enemy's forces may designate for that purpose is obtained they will be released.

By command of Major-General Buell:

JAMES B. FRY,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

CUMBERLAND GAP, *August* 8, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

Two more scouts have come in, confirming information before received, and with this additional intelligence, that two trains of soldiers had arrived from East Tennessee at Morrison. I am satisfied that the enemy has at least 20,000 men between this point and Knoxville. New recruits would be assigned to the defense of trenches or the construction of works.

GEORGE W. MORGAN,
General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 8, 1862.

General MORGAN, *Cumberland Gap:*

Your information in reference to movement of troops toward Knoxville is confirmed by our accounts from Chattanooga. This may be in consequence of our advance to McMinnville and Pelham and your late move on Tazewell, or it may be an intention to attack your position. You must be prepared for the latter, and push your intrenchments and get in supplies with all possible dispatch.

JAMES B. FRY,
Chief of Staff.

CUMBERLAND GAP, *August* 8, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

Have received a communication from General Stevenson, commanding First Division of the enemy's forces, proposing an exchange. He has 1 captain and 50 privates. I have 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 lieutenant, and 9 privates. What is the scale of exchange? I have to lament the death of Captain Edgar; it is a severe loss, for he had no superior of his rank.

GEORGE W. MORGAN,
General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 8, 1862.

General MORGAN, *Cumberland Gap:*

Have ordered rule of exchange of prisoners to be sent you from Nashville. If you are in a hurry, arrange it to suit yourself.

JAMES B. FRY.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 9, 1862.

Governor JOHNSON, *Nashville:*

I need not tell you that the collection of information in regard to the plans and movements of the enemy is an object of the very highest importance. Your position and extensive acquaintance and influence with the public place it in your power to promote the object very greatly, and I shall be exceedingly obliged to you if you will do so. If you know any one who could arrange a chain of couriers and informants on the principal roads through to East Tennessee the service would be particularly valuable at this time. The information could be communicated to Major Sidell or any officer whose command would be affected by it or who could forward it. Persons performing such service will be liberally compensated.

I hope I need not apologize for begging you to assist me in this important matter, if it will not task you too much.

D. C. BUELL,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 9, 1862.

Major MURRAY,
Third Kentucky Cavalry, Athens:

In executing the instructions to bring in horses system and good order must be observed by the expedition, and men known to be good Union men must be regarded, and animals must in no case be taken so as to leave an establishment without one horse. There must be no marauding or disorder of any kind.

JAMES B. FRY,
Chief of Staff.

(Same to General Thomas.)

(Send to Larkinsville, to be delivered in the morning to the squadron of cavalry, Third Ohio, which will pass there.)

HUNTSVILLE, ALA., *August* 9, 1862.

H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

The following letter was found yesterday 7 miles above Jasper.* I do not doubt its genuineness. The plan proposed of crossing below would only be possible by surprising us and using a steamer. Bragg has not yet made the experiment of creating the means and crossing such an army as is spoken of over a river a half or three-quarters of a mile wide, and I think the plan, if such there was, must have been suddenly changed. Harris was at Chattanooga prior to and on the 28th and Bragg arrived the evening of that day. A large force has been moving toward Knoxville from Chattanooga for several days. General Morgan thinks they are moving in the direction of McMinnville or Nashville, and supposes that they design to advance. That is where I have first expected them. Please observe secrecy in regard to the letter.

D. C. BUELL,
Major-General.

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* Printed in Vol. XVI, Part I, p. 710.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 9, 1862.

General McCOOK, *Battle Creek:*

Preserve absolute secrecy in regard to the letter. Have you any doubt as to its genuineness, or rather is there anything to justify the idea that it may have been intended to deceive? Under what circumstances was it found? Can there be any doubt as to Bragg's having been at Chattanooga or of his troops having been there in the force we supposed?

D. C. BUELL.

BATTLE CREEK, *August* 9, 1862.

Major-General BUELL:

I have retained the man who brought it; I think it genuine. It was not found in a public road, but on a by-way through the mountain. Secrecy will be preserved. I will have some news in few moments from Chattanooga.

McCOOK,
General.

BATTLE CREEK, *August* 9, 1862.

Major-General BUELL:

Two facts stated in the letter are true. The paper referred to is the Cleveland Herald. I read the statement referred to. I also know that General Maury is now in command of the post of Chattanooga. One of my men just in states:

I was at White Oak Mountain, Daniels' Gap, on Thursday, 13 miles from Chattanooga, on Knoxville Railroad, when trains passed. I counted sixteen trains, each train eighteen cars, loaded with soldiers, going up. I saw at the same place twelve pieces of artillery and 1,000 cavalry marching same way; at Lineville, 9 miles from Chattanooga, 1,000 men; at House's camp ground, General Leadbetter with 3,000, mostly conscripts.

He says Bragg and Hardee are both at Chattanooga. He was not in the town, but his wife and friends told him, so he says there is no doubt of it. Union men think these troops have gone to Richmond.

McCOOK,
General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 9, 1862.

General THOMAS, *Decherd:*

Is it very desirable that Lieutenant-Colonel Howard should leave the service? I learn that Colonel Hoskins has withdrawn his resignation. I wish you to talk with him and be well assured that he understands now the nature of his step, and that he has sincerely repented of it. He should know that it is treason as well as mutiny. It is not sufficient that he should have been mistaken in regard to the confiscation act. He must understand that it was not for him to pronounce on its constitutionality. I do not desire to treat his folly harshly, but it is necessary that he should appreciate the matter fully.

D. C. BUELL.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, DISTRICT OF THE OHIO,
Decherd, Tenn., August 9, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY, *Chief of Staff, Huntsville:*

Confidential dispatch of August 8 just received and will be attended to.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, DISTRICT OF THE OHIO,
Decherd, Tenn., August 9, 1862.

Major-General BUELL, *Huntsville:*

Crittenden's train is here. It consists of 38 wagons, teams, &c., in good condition. Forage scarce here. Would it not be best to send them through to Decatur with McCook's teams?

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

HUNTSVILLE, *August 9, 1862.*

General THOMAS:

General Buell thinks all the trains, McCook's included, had better remain at Decherd for the present. Order accordingly.

JAMES B. FRY,
Col. and Asst. Adjt. Gen., Chief of Staff.

HUNTSVILLE, *August 9, 1862.*

Major-General THOMAS:

Place the strictest injunctions on the cavalry officers going out on the 11th against committing any outrages whatever. Under no circumstances will they be tolerated.

Only suspicious or notoriously disloyal and hostile persons are to be arrested. In taking horses it must be done in such a way that orderly persons shall not be deprived of what may be necessary for their ordinary work, and in every case a formal receipt will be given. A quartermaster or acting quartermaster will take charge of every horse so taken and be responsible for him, and the commanding officer will see that every horse is accounted for.

BUELL,
Major-General.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Huntsville, August 9, 1862.

An immense amount of unimportant business is sent to these headquarters from divisions and other independent commands. Many papers are sent forward which should be disposed of by the division commanders; others are sent merely indorsed "Respectfully forwarded," the division commander giving no information or opinion to enable a correct decision here, and others rendering necessary a continual reference of papers back and forth. The general commanding desires the

special attention of commanders to this subject, and he wishes them to look carefully into all the business of their respective commands, sending up only such as they find by personal examination they cannot otherwise dispose of. It is to this personal attention to the business to be sent forward that paragraph 449 (to which attention has been occasionally called) mainly refers. No paper should be forwarded until the commander has had all the information bearing upon it collected and indorsed, and then gives his views as to the best course to be pursued in the case so far as his command is concerned. When complaints are made that supplies are not furnished properly and promptly division commanders will at once have the matter investigated and give such facts as will lead to placing the responsibility on the person who is to blame.

By command of Major-General Buell:

[JAMES B. FRY,]
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

NASHVILLE, *August* 9, 1862.

Major-General BUELL:

I report unfavorably of the defenses of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. Eight bridges between this place and Bowling Green have guards, which have been furnished with tools and were set at work yesterday. The detachments are small—10 or 12 men. Bowling Green has earthworks, serviceable, but not thorough. Munfordville has earthworks, but not thorough. The balance of the road to Louisville is not guarded, excepting a company at Elizabethtown and a company at one of the tunnels on Muldraugh's Hill. No stockades or other defenses between Munfordville and Louisville.

C. C. GILBERT,
Captain.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 9, 1862.

Major SIDELL,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Nashville:

Accept Colonel Campbell's resignation. I thought you had one battalion Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry; it was so ordered. Where is that regiment all posted? Colonel Duffield says none of them were captured at Murfreesborough. Is this so?

JAMES B. FRY.

NASHVILLE, *August* 9, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY, *Chief of Staff, Huntsville:*

Colonel Miller reports to me thus: When General Nelson came here he took with him all the Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry except about 60 disabled men, professing to have authority.

Colonel Wynkoop was attempting to bring a battalion here in obedience to General Buell's orders but was prevented by General Nelson. The only cavalry now here is Vanosdol's company and the above disabled men, and the post has been weakened accordingly by General

Nelson. A few men were captured at Murfreesborough, not a company.

Colonel Wynkoop is now in the city, sent by General Nelson to take all his men from here to Murfreesborough, thence to McMinnville. Colonel Miller asks me if Nashville be in General Nelson's command. He requires Colonel Miller and also Colonel Boone, at Gallatin, to report to him.

W. H. SIDELL,
Major, Fifteenth U. S. Infantry and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

COLUMBIA, *August* 9, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

Guerrillas numbering about 30 attacked guards at Lynnville, wounding 1 man. They fired into the cars afterward; captured 7 men and 4 wagons near Reynolds'. I am waiting anxiously for battalion of Kennett's cavalry to report.

The expedition against Hickman's guerrillas is planned, with every probability of success if not delayed too long. The wealthy secessionists of this neighborhood are undoubtedly aiding and sympathizing with these guerrilla parties. Many of their sons are with them. I have instituted most vigorous and determined measures against them.

JAS. S. NEGLEY,
General.

TULLAHOMA, *August* 9, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

Colonel Hambright, Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania, commanding at Manchester, telegraphs that three couriers left McMinnville between 4 and 5 o'clock p. m. yesterday with dispatches from General Nelson to me. After passing Vervilla, 14 miles from Manchester, they were fired on by 10 or more rebel cavalry. Two of the couriers fell and the returned one thinks the one having the dispatches was killed. Dispatches were in the courier's boots, but whether in cipher or not I am not informed.

W. S. SMITH,
Brigadier-General.

LOUISVILLE, *August* 9, 1862.

Major-General BUELL:

General Morgan expresses opinion that rebels on the border are moving in direction of McMinnville or Nashville; that your movements have changed theirs. Hope they cannot surprise your forces. Governor Morton will send me four regiments next week.

I propose to take possession of Cumberland border, subsist on it, and devastate it. Could I go in person and command?

J. T. BOYLE.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 9, 1862.

General BOYLE, *Louisville:*

Captain Gilbert reports that your guards have not built stockades.

The consequence will be that they will be captured or dispersed and the road destroyed.

D. C. BUELL.

CUMBERLAND GAP, *August* 9, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

A scout from Clinton reports Leadbetter's brigade at that place and two additional regiments expected within a day or two. The talk among the rebel troops there, as elsewhere, is of an advance into Kentucky. They state that your troops are in the Sequatchie Valley. General Stevenson, with 8,000 or 10,000 men, is in the rear of Walden's Ridge, beyond Tazewell. According to the admission of his soldiers his loss on the 6th instant was 225 in killed and wounded; our loss was 3 killed and 15 wounded and 50 prisoners. We secured 200 loads of forage, 1,200 pounds of tobacco, and 30 horses and mules.

GEORGE W. MORGAN,
General.

LOUISVILLE, *August* 9, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

I could put in the field 4,800 cavalry if I had the arms. I have armed one regiment with Enfield rifles and American muskets. There are no arms except Prussian guns and some pistols. The Gallagher carbine is not equal to a bar of iron. All of them returned. Will be returned to Finnell. Secessionists running horses to Indiana. I have sent over and taken them. They are selling to Colonel Swords' agents, and give me some trouble to seize enough.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

WASHINGTON, *August* 10, 1862—11 a. m.

Major-General BUELL:

It is believed from the best information to be obtained that Morgan's force at no time exceeded 1,000 men, and that the stampede among our troops was utterly disgraceful. You will cause this matter to be investigated, and report the names of such officers as deserve to be mustered out of service for their conduct on this occasion.

HALLECK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 10, 1862.

COMMANDING OFFICER AT ATHENS:

Make arrangements at once by means of scouts or spies by which you can at all times obtain certain information of any enemy at any of the crossings between Brown's Ferry and Florence. You can do it by engaging some citizen to establish a line of scouts or informants at intervals of 10 miles or so. You may pay them liberally for faithful service, the money to be charged to account of secret service. The quarter-

master will report monthly to the chief quartermaster at these headquarters the amount so expended.

Have Brown's Ferry and Lamb's Ferry examined to-day.

Report what you do. The information should always state whether the force is cavalry, artillery, or infantry.

D. C. BUELL,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 10, 1862.

Captain BINGHAM, *Quartermaster, Nashville:*

The nails for boats were purchased three weeks ago and sent to Nashville depot, and it is reported could not be sent as Mr. Anderson stated. They have never come. Find them and send them at once or send a new lot of the same kind. You must have the bill. The oakum and pitch had to be sent for to Louisville or Cincinnati. Look this matter up without a moment's delay. The articles should all go to Stevenson, to Colonel Innes, Engineers.

JAMES B. FRY,
Chief of Staff.

NASHVILLE, *August* 10, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

Telegram received. I found the nails and oakum for boats in the railroad shop this morning. I did not know they were here. They will go forward to Stevenson in the next train. The pitch has not yet been found. I have heard of 8 barrels at some station between here and Huntsville. The conductor will be instructed to find and forward it. Examination is now going on to ascertain if the pitch ever passed through here.

J. D. BINGHAM,
Captain and Quartermaster.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 10, 1862.

General GRANT, *Corinth:*

The information seems to be conclusive of the plans of the enemy to make a formidable advance upon Middle Tennessee, but it is not so clear what route they will take. If it were not for the information contained in the accompanying letter, which was found yesterday,* I should certainly expect the main advance to come from East Tennessee; and I think the plan sketched in the letter must have been suddenly changed, for Bragg has certainly been at Chattanooga since the evening of the 28th, and there is no doubt of the collection of a large force there from the Corinth army. You have better means of knowing what force is still at Tupelo.

The passage of the Tennessee by a large army at the point indicated can only be effected by surprising us completely and seizing some of your steamers. I do not believe it will be attempted, but I hope you

* See Buell to Halleck, August 9, p. 296.

will see that the steamers are not exposed to seizure and that preparations are made to fire them instantly if it should be attempted. Under no circumstances should the steamers lie at Florence. Still I am pretty well satisfied that the plan was suddenly changed and that the attack will come from East Tennessee; indeed there are already indications that it is about to be attempted.

I apprehend that I shall have to call on you very soon for the two divisions General Halleck informed me you would place at my disposal. Whose are they and where? Eastport would be the best point for them to cross, and they should be prepared to move at an hour's notice and rapidly. I suppose of course they are organized with cavalry and artillery, and are guarding 500 miles of railroad, which is swarming with the enemy's cavalry, regular and irregular.

There has been much trouble with the road beyond Decatur; it can be kept open against any cavalry force if the bridges are protected with a stockade and guard, and not otherwise. I think it is well worth it for both of us.

Please preserve secrecy in regard to the letter. Answer in telegraph cipher.

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 10, 1862.

Colonel HARKER, *Stevenson:*

Send back Mrs. Cole's slaves, Zack and John, who are employed on public work, to take care of the place, there being no hands left for the purpose.

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 10, 1862.

Brig. Gen. J. D. MORGAN, *Tuscumbia:*

I send cipher dispatches for General Grant. Have you any information of the strength and movements of the enemy south of you? It has been in their plans to cross into Middle Tennessee from about your position. I hardly think it can be now. At all events the greatest care should be practiced against such an attempt. The steamer and barges should not under any circumstances be allowed to lie at Florence, and every preparation should be made to burn them in case you should have to abandon them. The trouble on the railroad can be prevented against any cavalry force by guarding the bridges and building stockades, and not otherwise; I think it worth the trouble.

Please answer in cipher by my courier, with such information as you may have.

D. C. BUELL.

TUSCUMBIA, *August* 10, 1862.

Major-General BUELL:

Your dispatch just received. A force of cavalry has been moving across our front from west of Franklin to Moulton, variously estimated from 1,500 to 3,000 men. Small guerrilla parties have troubled us considerably on the east end of the line, principally between Courtland and Decatur. By letter to-day from Lieutenant-Colonel Bradley, com-

manding at Decatur, I am informed that a paroled prisoner just returned from Moulton reports two regiments of infantry, battery of artillery, two regiments of cavalry at that place. I think the force overestimated. A brigade stationed along the line at bridges and culverts are well intrenched and their position made generally strong. Care will be taken to save steamers and barges from the enemy. The weakest part of our line at present is Decatur, but we can hold it, except in case of an attack in force. No courier from you here.

JAMES D. MORGAN.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 10, 1862.

Major MURRAY, *Athens:*

Have one squadron of cavalry ready to start at 6 o'clock and go through to Florence to-night with dispatches. It will wait for answer and return without delay. It will examine Lamb's Ferry in returning to see if there are any signs of the enemy's crossing and what means there are of crossing, but will send the return dispatches with a small party.

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Huntsville, August 10, 1862.

Maj. Gen. WILLIAM NELSON,
Commanding Fourth Division, McMinnville:

The dispatches by your intercepted courier did not arrive.

The main force at Chattanooga has been withdrawn and moved toward Knoxville. The report is that they are going to Kentucky. No very large force will attempt that without striking first at Nashville. In that case you are in their line of march; at least within striking distance of it. Such any attempt will of course change our plans materially, and your position, always important, becomes vitally so. It will not do, however, to change our dispositions until the intention of the enemy is fairly disclosed and then it must be done rapidly. We can concentrate upon you in three days. You must use every possible means of gaining information from every quarter. Use money as freely as may be necessary for the object. Acquaint yourself thoroughly with roads and strong positions. If they attempt to invade Kentucky it will not be with a very large force. In that case we should leave them to the management of the force we can collect to meet them there and devote everything against the main body of the enemy. If they advance upon Nashville it will be probably through Sparta, possibly through Cookville and Lebanon, and we must meet and fight them wherever we can do so to the best advantage. If they do not advance against us we will against them.

For the present make no permanent advance, but do everything that may be necessary to control the country in your vicinity and between you and Nashville. Destroy Forrest if you can. I may re-enforce you very soon. It will perhaps depend on the information that you receive of the enemy's movements in front of you.

In what way are you getting your supplies? It is very desirable to open the railroad to you. In the mean time is it not best for you to draw your supplies from Manchester?

D. C. BUELL,
Major-General, Commanding.

TULLAHOMA, *August* 10, 1862.

General THOMAS:

Just received General Nelson's dispatch. I shall send two companies of cavalry to-night to Hubbard's Cove. Some movement is evidently intended against some part of our lines, as all the light parties of the enemy have suddenly disappeared.

JAMES D. MORGAN,
Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 10, 1862.

Colonel STARKWEATHER, *Mooresville:*

Start your column so that it shall reach the place appointed by 6 o'clock this evening. The three columns will encamp together to-night under the senior officer unless they should return.

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 10, 1862.

Captain WALKER, *Provost-Marshal, Athens:*

Allow the introduction and sale of goods not contraband in small quantities and for the usual demand of the town and neighborhood. No goods to be sold to cross the Tennessee River. No goods are to be sold or introduced without permission. No permission to introduce or sell will be granted to notoriously disloyal and hostile persons.

D. C. BUELL.

COLUMBIA, *August* 10, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

The Third Kentucky Cavalry were ordered here to act in concert with Kennett's cavalry. The guerrilla parties who are committing these depredations rendezvous west of this, in Hickman and Lawrence; are increasing in numbers. Can only be accomplished by surprise, which I will certainly effect if permitted use of the cavalry. According to my familiarity with the country to send poorly mounted cavalry along the public roads will never succeed unless by mere accident.

JAS. S. NEGLEY.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 10, 1862.

Major-General THOMAS, *Decherd:*

Written orders were sent you two days ago to send guard of 40 men on each train to Murfreesborough, each guard to return on next train from Murfreesborough to guard it far as Decherd.

J. M. WRIGHT.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, DISTRICT OF THE OHIO,
Decherd, Tenn., August 10, 1862.

Major-General BUELL, *Huntsville:*

Dispatch received. Have sent orders to General Schoepf to have a strong reconnaissance made in his front. Will telegraph Generals Smith and Nelson.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, DISTRICT OF THE OHIO,
Decherd, Tenn., August 10, 1862.

Col. MINOR MILLIKEN,
Commanding First Ohio Cavalry:

COLONEL: Inclosed please find orders from Headquarters Army of the Ohio for cavalry expedition in the direction of New Market.

Your instructions are very explicit concerning the ground over which you are to march. The general directs that in all matters connected with the expedition you carry out the instructions of the general commanding.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. E. FLYNT,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

DECHERD, *August* 10, 1862.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM S. SMITH, *Tullahoma:*

General Buell telegraphs that General Morgan thinks our movements have changed the plans of the enemy, and that they are moving in the direction of McMinnville. Please send word to Nelson to be on his guard and send me all the information you can get of their movements.

McCook telegraphed me a few days since that the enemy had left Chattanooga, except a small force, and gone to Bean's Station, about 25 miles northeast of Knoxville. I have the same from another source. I send this for information.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

LOUISVILLE, *August* 10, 1862.

Major-General BUELL:

I have ordered time and again that the stockades be built and other defenses made. I will have to go in person to attend to it unless you will send Captain Gilbert for that purpose. Can you not spare Captain Gilbert for that purpose? There is no man in Kentucky who knows how to do the work.

J. T. BOYLE.

CUMBERLAND GAP, *August* 10, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

There are rumors from Tazewell and Clinton of the evacuation of Chattanooga. It is said that there is a very large rebel force in East

Tennessee and that Kentucky will be invaded. Such is my opinion. The enemy had four brigades at Tazewell on yesterday and additional force was expected.

GEORGE W. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General.

(Same to Secretary of War.)

CUMBERLAND GAP, *August* 10, 1862.

Major-General BUELL:

Reliable intelligence just received from ——— and ——— at Knoxville that the enemy has 60,000 at that place and that additional troops are arriving. The enemy is advancing upon Kentucky. The troops come from Virginia and Georgia. Is it not probable that Richmond and Chattanooga are about to be evacuated? Please regard as secret the names of ——— and ———.

GEORGE W. MORGAN.

(Same to Secretary of War.)

HUNTSVILLE, ALA., *August* 10, 1862—5.10 p. m.

Major-General HALLECK:

General Morgan telegraphs me reliable intelligence, just received from persons whom he does not wish named, that enemy has 60,000 men at Knoxville and that additional troops are arriving. The enemy is advancing on Kentucky. The troops come from Virginia and Georgia. He asks is it not probable that Richmond and Chattanooga are evacuated. It is true that the main force has been moved east from Chattanooga.

D. C. BUELL,
Major-General, Commanding.

LOUISVILLE, *August* 10, 1862—10.10 p. m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

CUMBERLAND GAP, 10*th*.

Brigadier-General BOYLE:

If possible, re-enforce Richmond and London. The enemy has from 12,000 to 15,000 in my front and 60,000 at Knoxville. He will probably invade Kentucky by way of Jamestown and Big Creek Gap.

GEORGE W. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

LOUISVILLE, *August* 10, 1862—10 p. m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

I send dispatch just received from General Morgan at Cumberland Gap. Have sent to Governor Morton and Governor Tod. It is physically impossible for the rebels to have the force spoken of. Sent this dispatch to General Buell.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

CUMBERLAND GAP, *August* 10, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

If I find that Kentucky is being invaded by a considerable force had I not better leave six regiments here and go to the rear to form a nucleus for a force to rally upon? I have now about three weeks' supply for my entire command. At present I have five companies at London and five at Richmond.

GEORGE W. MORGAN,
General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 10, 1862.

General MORGAN, *Cumberland Gap:*

Is your position defensible with your present force against the force the enemy can bring against you?

Use all possible means of ascertaining the plans and movements of the enemy in whatever direction, the points of defense, routes of march, means of supply, &c.

D. C. BUELL.

COLUMBUS, KY., *August* 10, 1862.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK:

Orders and requisitions for supplies are sent me by Brigadier-General Boyle, who claims the command of all United States forces in Kentucky. I know of no order placing him in such command as would authorize me in ordering his requisitions to be filled. Major McLean suggests that I apply directly to you for information and instructions.

I. F. QUINBY,
Brigadier-General.

Organization of the First Division, Army of the Ohio. Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas, U. S. Army, commanding, August 10, 1862.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. ALBIN SCHOEPF.

12th Kentucky, Col. W. A. Hoskins.
17th Ohio, Col. John M. Connell.
31st Ohio, Col. M. B. Walker.
38th Ohio, Col. E. H. Phelps.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. SPEED S. FRY.

10th Indiana, Col. William C. Kise.
4th Kentucky, Col. John T. Croxton.
10th Kentucky, Col. John M. Harlan.
14th Ohio, Col James B. Steedman.

Third Brigade.

Col. F. VAN DERVEER.

2d Minnesota, Col. James George.
9th Ohio, Lieut. Col. G. Kammerling.
35th Ohio, Lieut. Col. C. L. H. Long.
18th United States (detachment), Lieut. Col. O. L. Shepherd.

Artillery.

Capt. RICHARD LODER.

7th Indiana Battery, Capt. George R. Swallow.
1st Michigan, Battery D, Lieut. Josiah W. Church.
1st Ohio, Battery C, Lieut. Marco B. Gary.

Cavalry.

1st Ohio, Col. Minor Milliken.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 11, 1862.

Brigadier-General BOYLE, *Louisville, Ky.:*

That part of Kentucky west of the Tennessee River is under the command of Major-General Grant. You will exercise no authority there.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August* 11, 1862.

Brigadier-General QUINBY, *Columbus, Ky.:*

General Boyle has no authority to give you orders, and you will not recognize his authority.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August* 11, 1862.

Gov. DAVID TOD, *Columbus, Ohio:*

I am directed by the Secretary of War to say that General Boyle is not authorized to make any requisition on you for troops.

H. W. HALLECK.
General-in-Chief.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *August* 11, 1862—10.10 p. m.

Major-General HALLECK:

GENERAL: I have just received dispatch from Governor Tod that he is ordered not to send troops into Kentucky without your special order. General Buell telegraphed Governor Morton and Governor Tod to send me troops. General Morgan asked me to re-enforce Richmond and London to protect his rear and his trains. I have no force to do this unless supplied. General Nelson, at McMinnville, through General Wood, telegraphs that the rebel Morgan left Sparta on the 9th instant with 1,800 cavalry and four pieces of artillery for Kentucky. I have no adequate force to whip or catch the rascal until the new cavalry are mounted and armed. Governor Morton promised to send four regiments this week. I have no doubt [J. H.] Morgan's purpose is to make the raid. If the rebels have the 15,000 in front of General [George W.] Morgan and the 60,000 at Knoxville, as stated in his dispatch to the Secretary of War, many troops would be needed in Kentucky.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

ROSECRANS' HEADQUARTERS,
Near Corinth, Miss., August 11, 1862—3 p. m.

Major-General HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Went to Tuscumbia yesterday. The Tennessee Valley, for 70 miles long and from 5 to 7 wide, is one immense corn field. The rebels are not in force on that line, but there is active cavalry force opposite Courtland. A spy, sent from here to Tupelo and Grenada, just in, confirms

the movements of all the troops, save those of Price, east, via the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. No troops at or above Grenada, save cavalry at Grenada. Five hundred conscripts and the hospital brigade, formerly there, gone south to west stations. Breckinridge's soldiers wrote two letters, which he heard read, saying our fleet had left for Baton Rouge, and they were ordered there. Corn crops promising and immense. No wheat; little cotton. No cotton destroyed across the country from Tupelo to Grenada. Those who subscribed cotton to the Confederates have orders to deliver it on the railroad and are doing it. This and other things induce the suspicion that they will abandon this country, drive Buell on Chattanooga, and go to Richmond.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Brigadier-General.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA., *August* 11, 1862—11 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK:

GENERAL: General Nelson sent a flag of truce to Sparta; it found no rebel troops there and returned to McMinnville to-day. Morgan left Sparta, on the Kentucky road, last Saturday, the 9th, at 10 in the morning, with 1,800 cavalry. Have four pieces of artillery. Please march the troops from Ohio and Indiana into Kentucky as soon as possible. The information from Sparta confirms that from Cumberland Gap, that the enemy is concentrating a heavy force at Kingston.

D. C. BUELL,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 11, 1862.

General HALLECK, *Washington:*

Does your dispatch refer to the Murfreesborough affair?

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 11, 1862.

Major HULL,
Commanding Thirty-seventh Indiana, Stevenson:

The trestle about a mile above Tantalon must be guarded. It is reported that Lieutenant Breakey, Company I, at Tantalon, has gone off without leave and that his wife was in camp with him. Inspect and report facts in this case. It is said that some of your men straggle from their posts; if so, you must have it stopped, as we are dependent upon their vigilance.

JAMES B. FRY.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 11, 1862.

General NEGLEY, *Columbia:*

General Buell congratulates you on your success in the affair with the guerrillas. It is gratifying and valuable.

Call upon your prisoners to show evidence of belonging to the Confederate service.

JAMES B. FRY.

ATHENS, *August* 11, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

I have under arrest some Confederate soldiers who claim to have been discharged from service on account of disability. A part of them are willing to take the oath and some are not. Also some citizens applying for passes to go through my pickets, who refuse to take the oath under any circumstances. Please inform me what I shall do in such cases. Please answer soon.

[JAS. M.] NEIBLING,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 11, 1862.

Lieutenant-Colonel NEIBLING, *Athens:*

Send the Confederate soldiers who claim to be discharged to provost-marshal at Nashville, unless in special cases, when you may deem it best to release them on oath and watch them. If there is anything suspicious in civilians who try to pass the pickets send them in like manner.

JAMES B. FRY.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 11, 1862.

Colonel STARKWEATHER, *Woodville:*

Did you send out the expedition yesterday as ordered? Report in regard to it.

D. C. BUELL.

BROWNSVILLE, *August* 11, 1862.

Major-General BUELL:

Your first dispatch was not received until 3.30 p. m. yesterday and the second at 4 p. m. I therefore put my infantry into wagons and moved as rapidly as possible in accordance with your orders. Remaining in camp overnight at the point named by you, saw no enemy; saw nothing of the other columns of your troops, but heard of them being near. Returned this morning to camp, where I await further orders.

JOHN C. STARKWEATHER,
Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 11, 1862.

Colonel SWORDS and Captain SYMONDS, *Louisville:*

It is probably true that Morgan is advancing into Kentucky again with 1,800 men and four pieces of artillery. As he will probably attempt to destroy the railroad, push forward supplies in the mean time to the full capacity of the road.

D. C. BUELL.

HDQRS. FOURTH DIVISION (via MANCHESTER),
August 11, 1862.

General THOMAS:

I sent a flag of truce to Sparta yesterday, which has just returned. It found nobody at Sparta. John H. Morgan marched from Sparta on the Kentucky road at 10 a. m. Saturday, 9th instant, taking with him 1,800 cavalry and four pieces of artillery. Savage's brigade is expected to-morrow.

Report says that the enemy are massing a large body of troops at Kingston.

W. NELSON.

DECHERD, *August* 11, 1862.

Major-General BUELL:

Just received dispatch from Nelson. Flag of truce to Sparta yesterday, which had just returned. It found nobody in Sparta. Reports John Morgan left Sparta on Kentucky road at 10 a. m. Saturday, with 1,800 cavalry and four pieces of artillery. He learns by report that the enemy is massing a large body of troops at Kingston. Colonel Wagner reports that all the light parties of the enemy have suddenly left his vicinity. We have not seen or heard of any to the east of us since my arrival. Scouts have been kept all out in the direction of Fayetteville. I learn the country is full of guerrillas. We are now fairly under way with the stockades and intrenchments, and I hope to have the place secure against a sudden attack in a week.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
General.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FIRST DIV., DIST. OF THE OHIO,
Camp near Pelham, Tenn., August 11, 1862.

Maj. GEORGE E. FLYNT,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Chief of Staff:

MAJOR: According to instructions I have sent out a party of cavalry and six companies of infantry. They went about 20 miles in the direction of Tracy City and found no enemy, but brought 30 head of cattle and 50 sheep, the property of Captain Reynolds, of the rebel army; they were on their way to Chattanooga. They also brought 8 prisoners, who confirm the army being at that place at a stand-still. No army at Altamont up to this morning. I am here according to instructions of the general commanding, but upon close examination I find my position bad on account of having no water. I would respectfully suggest the removal of my brigade to Elk River, 4 miles in the rear of my present position, if it meets with the approval of the general commanding.

Very respectfully, &c.,

A. SCHOEPF,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 11, 1862.

General BOYLE, *Louisville:*

General Nelson sent a flag of truce to Sparta, which returned yesterday. It reported that Morgan left there on Saturday morning at 10

o'clock, on the road to Kentucky, with 1,800 men and four pieces of artillery. You must be prepared for him. Avoid public excitement as much as possible, but call on the Governors of Ohio and Indiana to send you what troops they can without delay.

There were no rebel troops at Sparta.

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 11, 1862.

General GEORGE W. MORGAN, *Cumberland Gap:*

General Nelson, at McMinnville, sent a flag of truce to Sparta. It found no rebel troops there; it returned to-day, and brought the report that Morgan left there on the Kentucky road at 10 a. m. on Saturday, with 1,800 men and four pieces of artillery.

Hurry up your supplies and have your troops prepared to concentrate at a suitable point or points if necessary.

It was said that Savage's brigade was expected at Sparta to-morrow or next day.

D. C. BUELL.

CUMBERLAND GAP, *August* 11, 1862.

Major-General BUELL:

I believe my command can hold this place against any force likely to be brought against it. Our defenses are pushed forward with energy. I have the Third Tennessee and Third Kentucky in the rear, occupying Cumberland Ford, Barboursville, London, and Richmond. General Boyle will re-enforce the two latter places. When last heard from Morgan was at Sparta. Humphrey Marshall is said to be at or near Pound Gap with 2,000 or 3,000 men, and it is rumored that a force of 500 cavalry has gone through that point to unite with Morgan. The latter part of the rumor I doubt. Rebel officers at Tazewell declare that your supplies will be cut off and the line of railroad broken up in your rear. If absolutely necessary I would risk sending a larger force to the rear; but if possible to avoid it no more forces should be sent away until the defenses are completed. Every ax and spade is in use. All the timber will be cut from the surrounding hills. Will communicate with you as my scouts come in.

GEORGE W. MORGAN,
General.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *August* 11, 1862.
(Received Washington, August 11—12 m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Brigadier-General BOYLE:

It is not physically impossible but morally certain that the enemy has about 15,000 troops embraced within the district extending from Bean's Station to Clinton. I know that five brigades are at Tazewell and at least one strong brigade is at Clinton. The last intelligence from Knoxville comes from various sources, all regarded as reliable. I sent the Third Kentucky Volunteers to protect Barboursville. I am surprised to hear that there should be consternation at Louisville or elsewhere. Here it

is quiet as usual, and we are prepared for the enemy whenever he may show himself to us.

Latest intelligence.—John Morgan was at Sparta. I notified you some time since that the enemy was collecting a large wagon train at Knoxville, but you were confident that the preparation was for Chattanooga, while in fact the enemy had them collected to come this way. It is certain that his forces are concentrating at Knoxville from Virginia and the direction of Chattanooga.

GEORGE W. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

The above dispatch was received by General Boyle from General G. W. Morgan, Cumberland Gap, dated August 11, 1862.

H. C. McDOWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Copy furnished General Buell.)

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 12, 1862.

Major-General BUELL, *Huntsville, Ala.:*

My dispatch had reference to all operations against Morgan where any officer failed to do his duty. If the enemy are concentrating in East Tennessee you must move there and break them up. Go wherever the enemy is.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 12, 1862.

Major-General BUELL, *Huntsville, Ala.:*

All new troops raised in Ohio and Indiana are placed at your disposal till further orders.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 12, 1862.

Governor TOD, *Columbus, Ohio:*

General Buell is authorized to dispose of all the troops raised in Ohio till further orders.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

(Same to Governor Morton, Indianapolis, in regard to Indiana troops.)

WASHINGTON, *August* 12, 1862.

Major-General BUELL, *Huntsville:*

GENERAL: I deem it my duty to write to you confidentially that the administration is greatly dissatisfied with the slowness of your opera-

tions, and especially with the inefficiency of some of your forces at the time of Morgan's raid. So strong is this dissatisfaction that I have several times been asked to recommend some officer to take your place. I have replied that I know of no more capable officer than yourself to recommend. To-day the matter has been urged on me very hard on the ground that you were accomplishing nothing, and I should not be surprised if a change of command should be ordered without again consulting me.

Permit me, general, to say in all kindness that the Government will expect an active campaign by the troops under your command, and that unless that is done the present dissatisfaction is so great your friends here will not be able to prevent a change being ordered.

There are several outside applications for command who are now urging their claims. Not one of these applicants, so far as I have learned their names, is competent to command a single division, much less a geographical department.

Yours, truly,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA., *August* 12, 1862—12 m.
(Received Washington 6.50 p. m.)

General HALLECK:

I request authority to muster Colonel Moody, of the Ninth Indiana, out of the service. It is absolutely necessary for the good of the regiment and the service.

D. C. BUELL,
Major-General, Commanding.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA., *August* 12, 1862—4 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK:

General Grant telegraphs me as follows:

General BUELL:

From the best information I can get there are but about 20,000 men, including new levies or conscripts, in front of my left, the main body having gone to Chattanooga. The railroad books at Mobile show that 56,000 men have passed by rail from Tupelo and vicinity to Chattanooga. The same person who gives me this information, and I believe him reliable, says the whole rebel force at Chattanooga and belonging to that command is estimated at 108,000. Price is at Tupelo. Information is that he intends to demonstrate against this place to cover a transportation movement on the railroad and Tennessee east from here. This came in last night just as I had finished making out your dispatch, and seems to confirm your information. I will telegraph you again during the day and inform you what I have done for your support in case of need.

Very truly,

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

D. C. BUELL,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS, *Huntsville, August* 12, 1862.

General GRANT, *Corinth:*

I think it is plain from a mass of information derived from many sources that the main force of the enemy in the west is concentrating

in Tennessee, and that no time should be lost in preparing to meet him. Please therefore dispatch at once the two divisions General Halleck authorized me to call for. They should cross under support at Eastport. I wish them to march up the Tennessee River on the north side to about Rogersville; thence to Pulaski, where they will receive further orders. I take it for granted they will have a complete organization of twelve regiments of infantry, three batteries of artillery, and a regiment of cavalry at least to each division.

Please order them to move promptly and by good marches. They should carry ten days' provisions and five of forage, and for the rest get their forage in the country, leaving formal receipts in every case.

D. C. BUELL.

HUNTSVILLE, *August* 12, 1862.
(Received August 12, 1862.)

General GRANT:

The dispatches were received by your operator night before last. Please see them as soon as possible.

D. C. BUELL,
Major-General, Commanding.

CORINTH, MISS., *August* 12, 1862.

General BUELL:

The letter referred to in your dispatch is not received; could not be interpreted as telegraphed. I cannot send all the troops called for in your dispatch on account of having been weakened by sending one division to Curtis and the necessity of having to send from here some infantry regiments to Bolivar, which can yet scarcely be regarded as secure. I will place an entire division at Tuscumbia (Paine's) and another on the road from Iuka to Tuscumbia. What is the necessity of guarding the road from Tuscumbia eastward? Do you not think it possible that the enemy are covering a movement of a large portion of their forces eastward to Richmond? I will have the Tennessee River guarded so that none of our steamers can possibly fall into their hands except by gross neglect of our troops. I will keep you well posted of the movements of the enemy, and spare you all the force that can possibly be dispensed with and you may require.

GRANT,
General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 12, 1862.

Gov. DAVID TOD, *Columbus, Ohio:*

General Halleck informs me that all new troops raised in Indiana and Ohio are placed at my disposal until further orders. Please answer the call of General Boyle, as far as it may lay in your power, without delay. It is no doubt true that Morgan is now on the way to Kentucky. His force is stated at 1,800 cavalry and four pieces of artillery.

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 12, 1862.

General CRUFT, *Murfreesborough:*

It is not improbable that Forrest may soon appear on our lines about your post or between that and Nashville. Be vigilant, and prepared to have at least two regiments and a battery to move against him if he should approach, remembering that your first object is to protect Nashville.

I take it for granted that your intrenchments are completed.

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 12, 1862.

Colonel HARKER, *Stevenson:*

It is reported that the slaves employed on the works go to different points on the cars. If they can be spared, those who have wives may be allowed to go home Sundays, but they must not be allowed to go anywhere else.

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 12, 1862.

Colonel INNES, *Stevenson:*

Repair the railroad between Stevenson and Bridgeport at once.

D. C. BUELL.

BATTLE CREEK, *August* 12, 1862.

General BUELL:

One of my men just in. He says they are re-enforcing at Chattanooga strongly. A deserter just in, eighteen years old, wounded at Shiloh (Twenty-second Alabama, Colonel Deas, Brigadier-General Gladden's Brigade, General Withers' division). He says all the troops leaving Tupelo via Mobile to Chattanooga; they all move to Knoxville; arrived at Chattanooga on Tuesday last.

McCOOK,
General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 12, 1862.

General McCOOK, *Battle Creek:*

Don't lose sight of Chattanooga. Is there no chance of capturing or destroying their ferry-boats and steamers?

I had not time to answer your letter. I hope I know how to appreciate the strong arm and willing heart which you bring to the service. I have no doubt of the authenticity of the Harris letter.

D. C. BUELL.

NASHVILLE, *August* 12, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Chief of Staff, Huntsville:

Colonel Boone taken with his whole force at Gallatin without a shot fired before daylight this morning. Colonel Miller will telegraph you for instructions, but it is probable that Morgan has gone elsewhere. Knowledge is derived from train turned back this morning on warning of a negro and now from secession operators of telegraph to boys in this office. I suppose Boone's men are by this comfortably on parole.

W. H. SIDELL,
Major, Fifteenth U. S. Infantry, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 12, 1862.

Colonel MILLER, *Nashville:*

General Nelson reports that Morgan left Sparta last Saturday morning with 1,800 cavalry and four pieces of artillery. He thinks he has already crossed the Cumberland at Carthage and gone to Gallatin. Look well to the security of your bridge and if possible defend other important bridges between Gallatin and Nashville. Of course you cannot go far from Nashville, though with the force now in front it is not in great danger. Push your fortifications.

D. C. BUELL.

NASHVILLE, *August* 12, 1862—5 p. m.

Col. J. B. FRY:

The enemy, 2,000 or 3,000 strong, surprised Colonel Boone at Gallatin this morning and captured his force and now holds the place. They came from Hartsville and are supposed to be under Morgan. I propose to move up the road as far as possible with two regiments and four pieces of artillery and attack them, leaving two regiments here. Please answer immediately.

JNO. F. MILLER,
Colonel, &c.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 12, 1862.

Colonel MILLER, *Nashville:*

If you should move to Gallatin Morgan would not meet you there, and you would be too far from Nashville. It would be best for you to move across the river with the force you propose and advance only far enough to cover one or two important bridges and be within a short day's march of Nashville.

Forrest may be expected.

JAMES B. FRY,
Chief of Staff.

NASHVILLE, *August* 12, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

Your dispatch to Miller is just received. At the same time another comes from Saundersville, 15 miles from here, that the trestle work

there is destroyed and indicates that Morgan is advancing to Junction. Miller goes out with train, with Sixty-ninth Ohio, Eleventh Michigan, and four guns of Bush's battery.

W. H. SIDELL,
Major.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 12, 1862.

Colonel MILLER, *Nashville:*

General Grant's troops will remain at Clarksville.

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 12, 1862.

Colonel MURRAY, *Woodville:*

Reports are made to me of the most disgraceful outrages on the part of troops along the road within 10 or 12 miles of your station. Not only is property taken without vouchers, as required by law and my repeated orders, but property is wantonly destroyed, negro women are debauched, and ladies insulted. Such acts are said to have been committed at Mr. Clay's place, 10 miles west of you, yesterday or the day before.

If you had a party at that place at the time stated you will arrest the officer and send him to these headquarters. Such conduct is disgracing the army and is destructive of the public interests.

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 12, 1862.

Colonel STANLEY, *Manchester:*

Leave one company of infantry as a bridge guard. Every bridge which if destroyed could not be repaired in a few hours must have a stockade and a guard of from a half to one company.

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 12, 1862.

General THOMAS, *Decherd:*

Order the two brigades of Wood's division at Decherd and Tullahoma to McMinnville, starting to-morrow morning. They will stop momentarily at points along the railroad to give it security until it is repaired and guarded. Push Wagner's brigade forward promptly to within 8 miles of McMinnville for that purpose. He ought perhaps to have a battery with him.

D. C. BUELL.

DECHERD, *August* 12, 1862.

General BUELL:

Have any of the Mechanics and Engineers been ordered to Manchester to repair the railroad bridge to McMinnville? Colonel Wagner will march early to-morrow morning; General Wood next day. He will have to remain here to-morrow to complete the repairs to his wagons and draw rations. He will march direct to Manchester, and thence along the railroad to McMinnville.

GEO. H. THOMAS.

HEADQUARTERS.
Huntsville, August 12, 1862.

General THOMAS, *Decherd:*

There is a large bridge party on the road employed by the superintendent.

General Wood's wagons should have been repaired before. The orders have been for some time for the troops to be prepared to march at the shortest notice.

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS.
Huntsville, August 12, 1862.

General THOMAS, *Decherd:*

General Croft says no guards are sent on trains from Decherd to Murfreesborough. Did you get dispatch directing 40 men to be sent on each train?

J. M. WRIGHT.

HUNTSVILLE, *August 12, 1862.*

General THOMAS:

There should be a guard at Tullahoma already; if not, leave four of Colonel Wagner's companies for the present. I take it for granted they are furnished.

D. C. BUELL.

TULLAHOMA, *August 12, 1862.*

General WOOD:

I have four companies of the Ninth Michigan and four companies of the Fourth Kentucky Cavalry. Will leave in the morning at 4 o'clock with my brigade.

Lieutenant-Colonel Van Horn has sent for re-enforcements for Wartrace. I will send some cavalry out that way and will send infantry by the train if I hear firing; but do not think it possible for an enemy to be in the neighborhood with any force.

G. D. WAGNER.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, DISTRICT OF THE OHIO.
Decherd, Tenn., August 12, 1862.

Brigadier-General SCHOEPF,
Commanding First Brigade:

Your note of the 11th received. In reply I am directed by the general to say that you can move your camp to Elk River and to encamp your brigade together.

Turn the beef cattle and sheep over to the commissary and have the meat regularly issued to your command.

Forward detailed report of prisoners.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

GEO. E. FLYNT,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Chief of Staff.

McMINNVILLE, *August* 12, 1862.

Major-General BUELL:

Morgan, from all I can gather, crossed the Cumberland at Carthage and went to Gallatin.

The last dispatch was to inform you that I had sent Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart, Second Indiana Cavalry, with 200 men, to within 21 miles of Chattanooga, and that there was no enemy on the road. I send another party over the road this morning. Your order confines me to McMinnville. The enemy can operate from Sparta, and passing to my left ravage the whole country.

W. NELSON.

TUNNEL, SEVEN MILES NORTH OF ELK RIVER,
August 12, 1862.

Major-General BUELL:

There are about 350 of the enemy's cavalry encamped about 1 mile north of the toll-gate, on the west side of turnpike, in a thick beech wood, about one-fourth of a mile from the turnpike and about 4 miles north of Elkton. This information is brought by two negroes that have just come in, and seems reliable. They say the cavalry assembled there about noon to-day, and their object is to capture a wagon train expected to pass from Huntsville.

ED. A. PARROTT.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
August 12, 1862.

Brig. Gen. J. D. MORGAN, *Tuscumbia:*

The remainder of Davis' division will go to Iuka and relieve your posts at Cherokee and Buzzard Roost. You will concentrate at Tuscumbia what troops are there relieved and probably those from the east. Hold Twenty-seventh at that point until further orders. Exercise a vigilant care of steamboats on the river. Order the commander of the outposts at Florence to report you daily the names, commanders, and kind of boats that pass there, where they go, and where they stop, to the end that you may know what it would be in the power of the rebels to seize for getting over the river, and take effectual means to prevent such seizure by surprise, and to burn, sink, or get away the boats in such cases. No boats must be permitted to pass up the river which do not report to your post commanders nor to stop except at such points as we can control. Colonel Mizner will be ordered to assemble nearly all the cavalry force, providing only such patrols and messengers as may be needed at particular points, and will take possession of the mountains and country beyond on some central location from which he can command the valley beyond, seize the cotton, horses, and contrabands.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 12, 1862.

General BOYLE, *Louisville:*

The impression exists at Washington that the impunity with which Morgan moved through Kentucky and committed depredations was due in many cases to the want of energy and good conduct on the part of officers.

I wish you to investigate and report on the matter, and name any officers whose conduct admits of such a charge. Report particularly with reference to the affair of the cavalry at Burkesville or Tompkinsville.

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 12, 1862.

General BOYLE, *Louisville:*

General Nelson thinks that Morgan has already crossed the Cumberland at Carthage and gone to Gallatin.

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 12, 1862.

General BOYLE, *Louisville:*

Send a guard to Lawrenceburg, Ind., and arrest First Lieut. John Breakey, Thirty-seventh Indiana Volunteers, a deserter, and send him under guard to Nashville, to be forwarded under guard from there to this place.

JAMES B. FRY,
Chief of Staff.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *August* 12, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

Morgan surprised Colonel Boone at Gallatin, Tenn.; captured his whole command and freight train. Not a man lost; not a gun fired. I have re-enforced Colonel Bruce at Bowling Green with Sixteenth Kentucky Regiment, and one gun of Thirteenth Indiana Battery will reach there to-night. Ordered Major Mansfield, with battalion of Fifty-fourth Indiana, from Bowling Green. If Governor Morton sends troops will re-enforce Munfordville in the morning.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 12, 1862.

General Boyle, *Louisville, Ky.:*

Governor Tod was informed that the War Department had given no authority for requisitions on Ohio troops. Such authority has since been given to General Buell.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

CUMBERLAND GAP, *August* 12, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

Edwards, a reliable scout, has just come in from near Clinton. He reports that Bragg is in command and is at Knoxville. Kirby Smith has twenty-two regiments, and near Clinton.

GEORGE W. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General.

(Same to Secretary of War.)

CUMBERLAND GAP, *August* 12, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

Knoxville Register admits that Vaughn's regiments alone lost 109 men at Tazewell on the 6th instant, but claims that they captured four guns. All they got was the shot.

GEORGE W. MORGAN.

CUMBERLAND GAP, *August* 12, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

A man named Fritz has arrived from near Loudon, and says that on the 2d instant the enemy had a large force at that place; force said to have come from Virginia. Rumored that Bragg is at Chattanooga.

Scouts arrived from beyond Tazewell estimate force near that place at twenty-five regiments of infantry, one brigade of cavalry, and artillery force not ascertained. Maynardville is being occupied by cavalry and infantry. I have sent to Knoxville. I believe that this place will not be attacked, but we are ready.

GEORGE W. MORGAN,
General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 12, 1862.

General MORGAN, *Cumberland Gap:*

Does your dispatch mean Loudon near Jacksborough or Loudon on the railroad? Where is Maynardville?

D. C. BUELL.

CUMBERLAND GAP, *August* 12, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

The servant of General Stevenson, who left the division headquarters near Tazewell night before last, has just come in. He says that General Bragg took command of the Department of East Tennessee before the affair at Tazewell (6th instant). He heard Captain Mathews, aid to Stevenson, say that they had 80,000 troops between Loudon and Tazewell; that they hope to force me to evacuate. Fritz, of whom I spoke to Colonel Fry this morning, gave the force at Loudon at 40,000, but as it appeared extravagant I did not report. I believe that Bragg is in East Tennessee, and I learn from a Mr. Wilson, from Georgia, that the enemy has withdrawn his armies from the east, with the intention

of concentrating them in East Tennessee and Kentucky; but I do not believe that the enemy had 80,000, and I doubt his having 60,000 men in East Tennessee.

GEORGE W. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General.

COLUMBIA, TENN., *August* 12, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Major Kennedy, with two small companies First Kentucky Cavalry, encountered the guerrillas in greatly superior numbers six times yesterday and last night at various points below Williamsport, defeating the enemy in each affair with considerable loss. Our loss only one wounded.

JAS. S. NEGLEY.

FRANKFORT, KY., *August* 12, 1862.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United States:

The indiscriminate arrests making in this State are producing a dangerous state of things. Quiet, law-abiding men, holding State-rights dogmas, are required to take an oath repulsive to them or go to prison—who are willing to take an oath substantially pledging allegiance to State and United States. Two men over seventy years old are arrested in Lexington. An order to arrest only for cause is important. If the State is invaded we want a cool general, able to handle a force sufficient to repel it. See Mr. Holt. Public feeling is in a dangerous state. The Southern sympathizer is made desperate and our soldiery will become bandits.

J. B. TEMPLE,
President Military Board Kentucky.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August* 13, 1862.

Major-General BUELL, *Huntsville, Ala.:*

You are authorized to muster out of service Colonel Moody, of the Ninth Indiana. Notify the Governor of the vacancy.

The Secretary of War directs me to say that there must be more vigor and energy in the movement of our troops in Kentucky and East Tennessee.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA., *August* 13, 1862.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK:

There seems no room whatever to doubt that the enemy is concentrating his main force in the West in Tennessee. What troops are at home well should come at once. I have therefore requested General Grant to dispatch the two divisions you authorized me to call for. Morgan has crossed the Cumberland River again, and yesterday morn-

ing captured Boone's Kentucky regiment at Gallatin, Tenn. I do not know the particulars yet, but I shall either try the commander as soon as he comes within my control or recommend him for summary dismissal.

D. C. BUELL,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 13, 1862.

General GRANT, *Corinth:*

Please inform me of your action upon my dispatch of yesterday. I have no doubt of the necessity of sending the troops at once. Your estimate of the force in East Tennessee is substantially confirmed by information from Cumberland Gap and other sources. The supposition that they are moving to Virginia is hardly consistent with the fact that they are bringing troops from Virginia. It is undoubtedly true that they deem it of vital importance not only to hold East Tennessee but regain what they have lost, and that is said to be their present plan. The road from Decatur is important to us as a chain of outposts and a channel of communication.

D. C. BUELL.

CORINTH, *August* 13, 1862.

General BUELL:

My divisions are composed of ten infantry regiments, three batteries, and about two battalions of cavalry. To send two divisions of my force beyond my control would be to leave this place an easy prey to the forces that are known to be at Saltillo, Tupelo, and points from which they could be concentrated. In addition to troops now ordered to Tuscumbia, intended to co-operate with you, I will see what force I can send to Eastport, as you suggest, and inform you. You have not informed me of the necessity of attempting to hold the railroad east of Tuscumbia. If I do not learn reasons not now in my possession I will abandon all points east of that place.

GRANT,
General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 13, 1862.

General GRANT, *Corinth, Miss:*

Troops 200 miles away at least and on the other side of a river, which, with the means they have, cannot be crossed in less than two days, are not in a position to support me in any emergency.

Tuscumbia is not a safe point for troops to cross in the presence of even an inferior force.

The railroad is useful as a line of outposts and to protect our telegraphic communication. The latter cannot otherwise be kept open, but of course you can judge whether you have the means. Your small posts are certainly not safe there unless they fortify with stockades. With them they are perfectly so, unless attacked by artillery. It is best that I should know at once exactly what to depend on in the way of re-enforcements.

D. C. BUELL.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *August* 13, 1862—2 a. m.

Major-General BUELL:

Have been active all day and night and since Gallatin affair this morning. Have kept Colonel Spencer, with five companies Second Kentucky and one of Twenty-fourth Illinois, at La Vergne water-tank, and will re-enforce him if attack is suspected. I have Hazen's brigade, Cockerill's and Konkle's batteries, Wolford's cavalry, say 400 convalescents here. Don't think Forrest can whip us. Can move the force you state at a moment's notice. Where was Forrest when last heard of? Morgan must have flanked General Nelson's left via Sparta to have reached Gallatin. Can this movement be general?

CHARLES CRUFT,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Huntsville, August 13, 1862.

Maj. F. HARDING,
Commanding Nineteenth Illinois Volunteers:

SIR: I have the honor to communicate to you the following extracts from a letter which has just been received by the general commanding:

NEAR MOORESVILLE.

Major-General BUELL:

Some parties represent themselves as belonging to the Nineteenth Illinois, which, however, is not so, as they (the Nineteenth Illinois) never trespass now upon any one, and are the most vigilant guards we have ever had upon the bridges. * * * The facts as regards the visitation of the regiment on me, and much more than I have stated, can be amply sustained by referring to Lieutenant Bremner, of the Nineteenth Illinois Regiment, who has shown great sympathy for me; has seen the men at my house, and writes to-day to Colonel Harding for relief to his own company from these Wisconsin men being imputed to him.

The general desires me to say that he is much pleased to hear such good accounts of your regiment, and trusts that it will continue to remember, even though others about it may forget it, that this army has a reputation to be sustained, in which every regiment is interested.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. WRIGHT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 13, 1862.

Captain MORTON, *Nashville:*

Put up a stockade for a guard of one company at the bridge on the north side of the river; have it done speedily, but without leaving your other work.

D. C. BUELL.

CAMP AT SAINT CLOUD'S HILL,
Nashville, August 13, [1862.]

Col. J. B. FRY,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff:

The railroad bridge will be fortified against all attack except distant bombardment.

Saint Cloud's Hill will be secure against any attack except regular

approaches and investment. Capitol Hill the same. These will be provided each with four pieces and six companies. The building corner of Broad and Spruce will have garrison of two companies; it will overlook a position selected for reserve of one cavalry regiment and one battery of horse artillery. Said works will be completed in order of importance, which is as above. The total garrison will be two regiments infantry, one of cavalry, and two batteries. I lost forty-eight hours by the tardiness of the citizens in answering the requisitions of the commandant of the city for negroes, teams, tools, cooking utensils, and provisions. Up to this date I have received but about 150 negroes, and no tools, teams, &c., except those I got from Government officers. I was ready to employ 825 negroes at daybreak on the 11th had they been furnished in compliance with my requisitions. Work was begun on the bridge on morning of the 11th; on Saint Cloud's Hill this morning. I am not responsible for any delay the general may remark upon. I made requisition for 1,000 negroes, with tools, &c., without loss of time. My arrangements are in advance of the labor furnished. I have anticipated your order just received for guarding north side of bridge. It will be perfectly safe except against cannonade, that would demolish the bridge from a distance, from pieces concealed from our guns to be located in flanking positions on south side.

J. ST. C. MORTON,
Chief Engineer, Army of the Ohio.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 13, 1862.

Governor MORTON, *Indianapolis:*

In compliance with instructions from the War Department, Colonel Moody, Ninth Indiana, will be mustered out of service. This is necessary for the public good. I hope Lieutenant-Colonel Blake will succeed to the vacancy. He is an officer of merit; he has been in no way instrumental in the removal of Colonel Moody; on the contrary it is done without his knowledge or consent and in opposition to his wish to withdraw from the regiment. The date of muster-out will be sent you.

D. C. BUELL,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Huntsville, August 13, 1862.

Major MURRAY,
Commanding Third Kentucky Cavalry, Athens, Ala.:

SIR: The general commanding directs that you send, under a field officer, 200 men of your regiment, with their arms and horse equipments, by cars to Nashville, to bring down certain horses for your command, which will be turned over to them by Captain Bingham, assistant quartermaster, and they will march back. They must be prepared in every respect for active service. I have notified Mr. Beggs, the superintendent of trains, of the intended movement, and he will make the necessary arrangements for their transportation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. WRIGHT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

COLUMBIA, *August* 13, 1862—11 p. m.

Col. J. B. FRY:

Fourth Ohio Cavalry left Franklin at 11 a. m. toward Centreville, to disperse a considerable force near that point. After accomplishing this object will pass through Hickman via Centreville to Lawrence, to break up the band there. The Third Kentucky are *en route* east, north side of Duck River, to Wallace Ford, where they will cross and engage if possible several parties in that vicinity, one of which is the one you refer to.

There is undoubtedly a force of 300 to 500 in that neighborhood, but poorly armed. Their location is favorable for safety and escape unless surprised.

The two companies First Kentucky are *en route* via Bigbyville and Mount Pleasant to surprise if possible a party of 55 near Potts' Mills, southwest of Mount Pleasant.

The troops along the line to Franklin are expecting an attack to-night, particularly at Carter Creek Bridges. Two hundred guerrillas are reported near that place. I am at a loss to know where they all come from, unless composed of citizens in the vicinity.

JAS. S. NEGLEY.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 13, 1862.

General NEGLEY, *Columbia via Nashville:*

Send escort with telegraph party to repair wire between Pulaski and Columbia, unless it interferes with important operations. A force of guerrillas, said to be 200 or 300, are reported as camping in a hidden place near Cornersville, which is on the Pulaski and Lewisburg road and nearly east of Reynolds'. A negro at Reynolds' knows their locality. The Third Kentucky Cavalry should return to Pulaski as soon as it has accomplished the special object for which you called it; and it and Fourth Ohio should come by Cornersville and try and destroy that nest. Report what you can do in the matter.

JAMES B. FRY.

MCMINNVILLE (VIA MANCHESTER), *August* 13, 1862.

Major-General BUELL:

Morgan has taken Gallatin, as I anticipated. Your orders confine me to McMinnville. This I have telegraphed several times and no notice has been taken of it. Is it the intention that the force under my command stop here, regardless of movements around me? A clear understanding of this subject will relieve my mind much.

W. NELSON,
General.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, DISTRICT OF THE OHIO,
Decherd, Tenn., August 13, 1862.

Brigadier-General SCHOEPF,
Commanding First Brigade:

Mr. George Simons, a Union man, residing about 5 miles out of Winchester, reports that Captain Miller, Thirty-first Ohio Volunteers, took

from him not long before the troops of your brigade left here 3,000 pounds bacon and 12 sacks of flour, containing 96 or 100 pounds each, refusing to pay or give certified accounts for them.

The general is determined to put down in his division this wholesale marauding, and directs that hereafter no property whatever shall be seized except by your authority or on orders from these headquarters.

Inasmuch as Captain Miller is not known in the capacity of quartermaster or commissary, it is presumed that he acted upon his own authority, in which case the general directs that you arrest Captain Miller. He also directs that certified accounts be made out for the property taken from Mr. Simons and forwarded to these headquarters.

It is also reported to Major-General Buell, and through him to General Thomas, that Lieutenant-Colonel Lister, Thirty-first Ohio, while passing near Mooresville, took 2 mules and a negro driver from Mr. Tucker, a very old and infirm citizen, giving no receipt for the same, nor has the property been returned. Direct Lieutenant-Colonel Lister to make a statement in writing of the facts and forward to these headquarters, and to forward the negro and property to the quartermaster here.

Very respectfully,

JAMES B. FRY,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

NASHVILLE, *August* 13, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

Morgan left early this morning in the direction of Scottsville. The cars have not come through by way of Russellville. The trestle work over Red River was destroyed by citizens. A force has been sent to rebuild it and the cars are expected to go through to-morrow.

Respectfully,

W. H. SIDELL,
Major, Fifteenth Infantry, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

GALLATIN, *August* 13, 1862.

Major SIDELL:

Arrived here about two hours since. Morgan had left with nearly all his force. Our advance guards attacked a small force which had remained to burn cars. We killed 2, wounded 1. As far as known, the railroad bridges are all up, except one 3 miles from this place. Morgan is said to have gone in direction of Scottsville. His force is variously estimated from 800 to 3,000. I think not over 1,000. Colonel Boone is here, and most of his men, who are paroled. I have pickets on all the [roads].

[JNO. F. MILLER.]

NASHVILLE, *August* 13, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

The following is the latest from Colonel Miller, 8 a. m. An earlier one I will send by-and-by. Answer Miller's last questions:

GALLATIN, *August* 13, 1862.

Major SIDELL:

The trestle work beyond this place and the wood work in the tunnel was destroyed by the rebels; also one locomotive and 30 freight cars, 20 loaded with Government

stores. Citizens did the most of the burning. Morgan took 70 Government horses on the train yesterday. Does the general commanding desire me to leave a force here? If so, what troops and what number?

JNO. F. MILLER,
Colonel, Commanding.

W. H. SIDELL,
Major.

NASHVILLE, *August* 13, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

Please answer how many men Miller shall leave at Gallatin or leave it to his discretion. He wants to come back here with the balance of the force, as he ought to do. Shall he bring Boone and the paroled prisoners in here? Major Gano is with the Sixty-ninth at Gallatin.

W. H. SIDELL,
Major, Fifteenth Infantry, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HUNTSVILLE, *August* 13, 1862.

Major SIDELL:

Colonel Miller to leave no one at Gallatin. Report at once all the facts and details connected with the surrender of Gallatin. Have the paroled prisoners brought to Nashville and arrest Colonel Boone. Keep him and the other field officers at Nashville and send the remainder ot the prisoners on a boat to Indiana under escort, to go direct to Camp Chase. Don't let them stop in Kentucky.

JAMES B. FRY,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

NASHVILLE, *August* 13, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY, *Chief of Staff:*

Up to the present no other facts are known in regard to surrender at Gallatin than those first reported, namely, that the attack was made just before day, and that not a shot was fired, and every one asleep or awaiting willingly the coming of their friends.

W. H. SIDELL,
Major, Fifteenth Infantry, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HUNTSVILLE, *August* 13, 1862.
(Received August 13, 1862.)

Major SIDELL:

I do not wish any troops left at Gallatin. I do not object to Colonel Miller's command remaining for a day or so in a position to protect the bridges this side of Gallatin near the Junction; but he must not be more than an hour's reach from Nashville. What direction has Morgan taken? Are the cars running through by the way of Russellville?

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 13, 1862.

Colonel STARKWEATHER, *Mooresville:*

Send a command to destroy the boats completely and any others that may be near there.

D. C. BUELL.

HUNTSVILLE, *August* 13, 1862.

General THOMAS:

It is reported that Lieutenant-Colonel Lister's command, Thirty-first Ohio, when passing near Mooresville, took 2 mules from Mr. Tucker, a very old and inoffensive man, and gave no pay or receipt and has not returned the property.

The general desires you to have the matter investigated and set right and to report the facts here.

JAMES B. FRY.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, DISTRICT OF THE OHIO,
Decherd, Tenn., August 13, 1862.

Major-General BUELL, *Huntsville:*

General Wood has not had time to repair his wagons. They only arrived here last Friday from Reynolds' Station very much broken and out of repair, and need bows, covers, and a great deal of blacksmith work. He will be ready to start to-morrow morning. Colonel Wagner started this morning at 4 o'clock. He telegraphs me that he leaves four companies of the Ninth Michigan and four companies of the Fourth Kentucky Cavalry at Tullahoma.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

TULLAHOMA, *August* 13, 1862.

Major-General THOMAS:

A few rifle pits; no fortifications. Colonel Wagner's brigade left last night for Manchester. I have only 200 infantry, 150 cavalry, no artillery. Am good for any rebel force of 600 without artillery.

D. M. FOX,
Major.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, DISTRICT OF THE OHIO,
Decherd, Tenn., August 13, 1862.

Maj. D. M. FOX, *Commanding Tullahoma:*

Build at once a strong stockade sufficiently large to accommodate all your infantry.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

CLARKSVILLE, *August* 13, 1862.

Major SIDELL:

The party on river was small. My men wounded 2, but they escaped; party are in pursuit. Lieutenant-Colonel Bristow, of the Eighth Kentucky Cavalry, sends me word that he is satisfied the bands forming in various places will concentrate to attack this place. General Grant revoked his order.

R. MASON,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

DECHERD, *August* 13, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

General Thomas informs me that commanding general complains that the brigade of my division at this point did not move to-day. The order to move came near night-fall yesterday, and I could not have moved this brigade this morning without going in the most slip-shod condition. One of its regiments is absent, having been detached by General Thomas several days since, and I will have to go without it; will be back to-morrow. I will leave orders for it to follow me promptly. I reported the miserable condition in which my division train came back. Materials for the repair of them arrived only to-day, and it was indispensably necessary to put some of the wagons in a condition to transport and preserve ammunition; this is being done to-day. I trust the commanding general knows that no unnecessary grass grows under my feet when I get an order to march or when I am on the road. I had Wagner's brigade at Manchester at 10 o'clock this morning. I move at 4 o'clock in morning.

TH. J. WOOD,
General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Huntsville, August 13, 1862.

General T. J. WOOD,
Commanding Sixth Division:

SIR: I am directed by the general commanding to say that your proposition about putting contrabands who come into camp to driving teams is approved. They will be turned out of camp only as a measure of necessity when they cannot be made useful to the Government and become a nuisance.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. M. WRIGHT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CUMBERLAND GAP, *August* 13, 1862.

Major-General BUELL:

The place near Jacksborough is London, not Loudon, the place spoken of in telegram of yesterday. Loudon on the railroad, 30 miles southwest of Knoxville. Maynardville is 8 miles southeast of Locust Cross-Roads, midway between Jacksborough and Rutledge. Maynardville is on my map, but I see that it has been put there by my topographer.

GEORGE W. MORGAN.

CUMBERLAND GAP, *August* 13, 1862.

General BUELL, *Huntsville:*

To guard against accident I announce in cipher what you may know. Morgan has taken Gallatin and Nashville is or will be in danger.

GEORGE W. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 13, 1862.

General MORGAN, *Cumberland Gap:*

What is the average strength of the rebel regiments as far as you can ascertain? Observe carefully any indications of a movement toward Virginia.

D. C. BUELL.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 14, 1862.

Major-General GRANT, *Corinth, Miss.:*

General Buell has made requisitions for your two divisions near Decatur. Replace them by two others.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

CORINTH, MISS., *August* 14, 1862—9 p. m.

Major-General HALLECK, *Commanding:*

Telegram received. I have ordered two more divisions east; those on the road to move to Decatur. Information received last night shows that Price's forces have advanced to Guntown. He was expecting yesterday the arrival of 15,000 re-enforcements—from Georgia, probably. The best information I can get indicates that a feint only is intended here for the purpose to hold our troops, but, sending so many troops away, may it not be turned into an attack?

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA., *August* 14, 1862.

Major-General GRANT, *Corinth:*

Please let me know exactly what force you place at my disposal and where it is to cross the river; I don't understand from your dispatch of to-day. The report of troops marching from Chattanooga or Rome to Tupelo seems to me altogether improbable.

D. C. BUELL,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 14, 1862.

General CRUFT, *Murfreesborough:*

Send for Colonel McCook's horses to Nashville, as requested by him. Don't send Wolford's cavalry to the front without reporting here first.

JAMES B. FRY.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 14, 1862.

Captain DICKERSON, *Quartermaster, Cincinnati:*

Horses may not be wanted for a week or ten days. Don't disappoint us when the time comes.

JAMES B. FRY.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 14, 1862.

Colonel MCHENRY, *Reynolds' Station:*

General Negley has been informed of those bands and will move against them. You must communicate with him and receive his orders.

JAMES B. FRY.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 14, 1862.

Colonel MILLER, *Nashville:*

Have you any information in regard to Morgan's movements and plans? Is it true that he has artillery?

D. C. BUELL.

NASHVILLE, *August* 14, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY, *Chief of Staff:*

Have no later information of Morgan's movements. He went in direction of Scottsville, but a loyal citizen overheard conversation among a party of Morgan's officers and men to the effect that they were really going to Carthage and from thence to neighborhood of Sparta, where they would join Forrest and others with large force preparatory to making a raid on Nashville. They talked freely of attacking Nashville with a large force, and expressed the determination to take this place. They openly declared Morgan was heard to say in talking of Colonel Bruce and Bowling Green that he did not intend to go there. They swaggered and boasted a great deal. Some of them talked of going through Kentucky again. They had no artillery at Gallatin, but say they had left a battery at Carthage.

JNO. F. MILLER,
Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 14, 1862.

Major SIDELL, *Nashville:*

Let Colonel Miller send a force to protect repairs on the bridges, but it must be ready to return to Nashville at moment's notice. Can't spare guards for all those bridges.

Colonel Miller to ascertain and report what amount of property was destroyed by or through instrumentality of citizens at Gallatin and give names of such as took part or encouraged the destruction.

JAMES B. FRY.

STEVENSON, *August* 14, 1862.

Major-General BUELL:

On the 12th there were no troops this side of the Tennessee as far up as 22 miles above Chattanooga. They have but one small steamboat, the Tennessee. She makes trips from Chattanooga and Kingston. I

will try and have her and the flat-boat destroyed. I don't believe they will use them near me. I fear I can't send the letter to Chattanooga. They have a company stationed at the creek, 4 miles below. Their pickets are still immediately opposite me. I made a reconnaissance above Jasper last night; no enemy on this side.

McCOOK,
General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 14, 1862.

General NELSON, *McMinnville:*

(By courier from Manchester.)

My dispatches of the 10th, if you have received them, will answer your inquiry of yesterday. In fact the original and all instructions to you were meant to indicate the policy you were to pursue. It was impossible to give more than a general rule for your action. Your main object at present was to cover Nashville and control as much of the country about you as possible without separating yourself from connection with the main body of the army and its object.

I have ordered Wood to join you with two brigades, but to protect the repair of the railroad as he goes.

Morgan took only 125 prisoners at Gallatin and started on the road to Scottsville. They talked of going through Kentucky, but I think that doubtful.

A Union man overheard the conversation of a party of officers and soldiers to the effect that they were going back to Carthage, thence to near Sparta, where they would join Forrest and others with a large force, preparatory to making a raid on Nashville; declared their determination to take the place. Had no artillery at Gallatin; said they left a battery at Carthage. You might perhaps intercept the party.

Have you prepared defenses for a small force, as directed in the first orders? It may be very important.

D. C. BUELL.

McMINNVILLE (VIA MANCHESTER),
August 14, 1862—3.30 p. m.

General BUELL:

My cavalry have been within 21 miles of Chattanooga; another party to Sparta. There is no news of the enemy in any direction. Perhaps he intends going into Kentucky from Knoxville, and Morgan is destroying the railroad to prevent any assistance coming from the Army of the Ohio. I sent General Johnson to Liberty and Lebanon with cavalry.

W. NELSON,
Major-General.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, DISTRICT OF THE OHIO,
Decherd, Tenn., August 14, 1862.

Col. G. D. WAGNER, *Manchester, Tenn.:*

General Wood's division left here this morning and will be in Manchester in a few days.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 14, 1862.

General BOYLE, *Louisville:*

From a report of Colonel Miller it appears that Colonel Boone and his staff officers and only about 125 officers and men were captured at Gallatin. The rest were on detached service. The captains were released on parole and were making their way toward Bowling Green.

It is my order that you arrest Colonel Boone and every officer and soldier captured at Gallatin. Ascertain the names of the guards and sentinels, and report the whole to these headquarters. Take prompt and energetic measures to save the railroad and intercept the enemy. Put your old force into activity for that purpose. The troops sent you from Ohio and Indiana concentrate at Lexington and Bardstown, and use as occasion may require.

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 14, 1862.

General BOYLE, *Louisville:*

The troops I proposed you should place at Bardstown were expected to serve as a reserve, while your older troops were organized into an active force for sudden emergencies. Lebanon will perhaps do as well as Bardstown. It ought to be at some point where you can transport it by railroad if possible. If you station cavalry on this side of the Cumberland it ought to act in conjunction with the troops in Tennessee and be within supporting distance of them. How much artillery have you?

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 14, 1862.

Colonel BRUCE, *Bowling Green:*

It is understood that Colonel Boone and his paroled men captured at Gallatin are making their way back to your post. It is my order that you arrest them and hold them as prisoners or send them to Louisville. You will defend your post to the last extremity if attacked.

D. C. BUELL.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *August* 14, 1862—9 p. m.

Major-General HALLECK:

Colonel Bruce telegraphs me from Bowling Green that Morgan and Forrest have reoccupied Gallatin, 3,000 strong. Three companies and some artillery were captured. This information is from two men and engineer of train captured by Morgan.

J. T. BOYLE.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *August* 14, 1862—11.25 a. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Commander-in-Chief U. S. Army:

A man from Pike County, Kentucky, reports Marshall and Williams entering with 2,000 men into Northeastern Kentucky. If Governor Tod would send any troops, with the force I have I can whip back the

rescals if they are entering. Twenty men of Boone's command escaped. Morgan not heard from since Colonel Miller surprised and killed part of his force at Gallatin. More than 3,000 twelve-months' cavalry offered over what is authorized. How many regiments of three-years' infantry can I raise? Governor Morton has sent me two regiments.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

CUMBERLAND GAP, *August* 14, 1862.

Colonel FRY, *Huntsville:*

In Rains' (formerly Stevenson's) brigade the regiments average 600 men. I do not believe that the average in the other regiments of Stevenson's corps is so much. I am satisfied that two trains of infantry troops arrived at Knoxville from Virginia within two weeks. I will at once send a scout near enough the railroad to obtain reliable information.

GEORGE W. MORGAN,
General.

CORINTH, *August* 15, 1862.

General BUELL:

I have ordered the divisions of Paine and Davis to Decatur subject to your order and two more divisions to hold the road to that point. I have directed the engineer officer to locate and plan fortifications and block-houses for the defense of the road. Another will expedite the forwarding of troops all he can. I will inform you of progress made in forwarding these troops from day to day.

GRANT.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 15, 1862.

General HALLECK, *Washington:*

Governor Tod says he can send no troops to Kentucky until the middle of next week. That they should be sent without delay is of vital importance.

D. C. BUELL.

[AUGUST 15, 1862.—For Buell to Adjutant-General, in reference to slaves being returned to their masters, see Watson to Mitchel, October 7, 1862, p. 583.]

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 15, 1862.

J. B. ANDERSON, *Nashville:*

Your assistants are not managing well. There is great delay and lack of economy in the use of the stock. Cars needed elsewhere are kept standing on the track loaded with cotton for several days as at Reynolds' Station. Please look at it.

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 15, 1862.

J. B. ANDERSON, *Nashville:*

I learn that private freight has been passed over the road to the exclusion of public supplies. This must not be under any circumstances.

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 15, 1862.

J. B. ANDERSON, *Nashville:*

It is certainly true that private freight has been received at this place, while public supplies delivered at the depot previously have not yet arrived. Please look to it. If you have transferred the bridge party perhaps it may as well remain. General Wood reports that the work on the other road is stopped. That will not do.

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 15, 1862.

J. B. ANDERSON, *Nashville:*

I learn that work on the McMinnville road has stopped. Why is it? There is nothing now of greater importance.

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 15, 1862.

Mr. BRUCH, *Nashville:*

It is stated that the operator at Gallatin is disloyal. No doubtful man should be in such a position.

D. C. BUELL.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *August* 15, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

Have sent escort of 100 troops for McCook's horses. Just seen note from General Johnson to Wolford, ordering him to Liberty; greater portion of his command just returned from scouting all night.

Johnson says he wants to cut off Morgan's retreat. Information is that Morgan has gone to Scottsville, Ky.; hence expedition will doubtless fail.

Shall I send balance of Wolford's troops forward in present shape, and strip this post of means to re-enforce weak bridge guards, or not? There should be some cavalry here. Answer quick.

CHARLES CRUFT,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 15, 1862.

General CRUFT, *Murfreesborough:*

It will not do to take any more cavalry from Murfreesborough and

Nashville. Inform General Johnson accordingly. Don't run Wolford's men down for unimportant objects; get them in good order. You are not expected to re-enforce bridge guards. They must complete their defenses and rely upon them; and where they are not strong enough your re-enforcement would do no good.

If the enemy appears in force you must attack or cut him off by using your infantry, artillery, and cavalry, and by prompt and determined action, and not disintegrate your force by strengthening bridge guards. A force must always be left at Murfreesborough strong enough to hold it. Remember these orders in case telegraph is cut off.

JAMES B. FRY,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 15, 1862.

General McCOOK, *Battle Creek:*

Do you get any information of the force now at Chattanooga or anything to justify the supposition that Bragg may be on his way to Richmond?

D. C. BUELL.

BATTLE CREEK, *August* 15, 1862.

General D. C. BUELL:

Everything I hear leads me to believe that as soon as troops arrive at Chattanooga they are sent toward Knoxville. I also know that Bragg has gone that way; how far I cannot say. I hope to have reliable news to-day from Chattanooga. A deserter from the Eighth Arkansas, of Liddell's brigade and Wood's division, came in last night. He confirms the report about the troops at Tupelo. All had left before him save Price's. The Louisiana troops had gone to Vicksburg. Price was reported to follow to Chattanooga. Hawthorn's brigade (Alabama) were on the railroad, camped between Atlanta and Chattanooga. He says report in camp was that Bragg was 12 miles above Chattanooga. The deserter is an Indianian and cousin of my provost-marshal; he also states that on the railroad from Dalton to Cleveland the Second, Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Arkansas were encamped. Left some at Dalton as we came up. The deserter left on Tuesday morning.

McCOOK,
General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 15, 1862.

General McCOOK:

McCook's cavalry is very useful where it is, near McMinnville, and cannot be spared.

JAMES B. FRY.

NASHVILLE, *August* 15, 1862.

Major-General BUELL:

An employé of the railroad company, who had been up to the tunnel, came through Gallatin yesterday about noon. He reports no force at

Gallatin; that the force which attacked us at the bridge was 100 strong; they left the same evening; that 17 of the enemy's killed had been found in the neighborhood of the affair at Camp Creek.

These statements are corroborated by several others who came in yesterday. A party of workmen went up this morning to work on Camp Creek Bridge, with a guard of three companies Eleventh Michigan. Railroad men say they can have the line open Monday next if we will guard workmen. They propose to abandon the Edgefield and Kentucky road and push the work on the direct line. The engines and train which were sent up to Red River yesterday have not been heard from; something wrong. Mr. Marshal proposes to send out train on Edgefield and Kentucky Railroad with guard to get back the engines, if possible, and the men of Fifteenth Indiana guarding the road, and then abandon it. Please answer soon.

JNO. F. MILLER,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 15, 1862.

Colonel MILLER, *Nashville:*

It will not answer to send a guard and working party to Gallatin until you have some knowledge of the movements of the enemy, especially when from your report it is probable that they have gone in a direction from which your guard would be easily cut off. I apprehend that your detachments on the Edgefield road may have been captured. My orders are not obeyed. Instead of fortifying their posts and defending them manfully the guards lounge about without vigilance and are gathered up by the enemy as easily as he would herd as many cattle. One resolute company, properly stockaded, could defy Forrest's whole force.

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 15, 1862.

Colonel MILLER, *Nashville:*

Withdraw the guards from the Edgefield road. The safety of your guards on the other road depends on whether the enemy has left that vicinity. You know best about that. Have you no information about his movements? Where is the recruiting going on? Have they rendezvous where they could be captured?

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 15, 1862.

Colonel MILLER, *Nashville:*

General Boyle reports that Morgan's scouts were in Gallatin to-day.

D. C. BUELL

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 15, 1862.

General NEGLEY, *Columbia:*

Captain Gilbert reports no guard at bridge and tank 3 miles south of Columbia; no guard at bridge between the two trestles at Culleoka;

no guard at bridge 3 miles north of Pulaski. See to it. The bridge guards cannot do patrol duty. Captains Bell and Bostwick and Lieutenant McMillen, Seventy-fourth Ohio, reported as absent on 12th and 13th. Have facts ascertained and report them. Arrest the officers if they were absent unjustifiably.

JAMES B. FRY.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 15, 1862.

General NELSON, *McMinnville:*

Rebel accounts of affair at Tazewell are false. The facts are as follows: Morgan sent De Courcy's brigade to Tazewell to reconnoiter and get forage; they procured 200 loads, and had a slight skirmish on 5th; on morning of 6th, as he was returning, De Courcy was attackd, not vigorously, considering vastly superior force of enemy. Our object was accomplished and the affair a success. We had but one brigade and a section of artillery. Loss not serious. Nothing has occurred there since. It is of highest importance for you to verify the report of Bragg's movement to Richmond; spare no labor, means, or money to do so. Send General Jackson at once to report to General Boyle in Kentucky to command a light brigade for active operations.

JAMES B. FRY.

MCMINNVILLE, *August* 15, 1862.

General BUELL:

I ordered Wolford's cavalry to proceed to Liberty, where General Johnson was waiting for him with two other regiments to cut off Morgan's retreat. General Cruft writes me that the order was countermanded from headquarters. I ask that Wolford may be sent; also that I may be notified when my orders are countermanded, that I may take the precautions necessary. Can I get supplies from Murfreesborough?

W. NELSON,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 15, 1862.

General SMITH, *Nashville:*

Are you looking after your guards and the bridge defenses? What condition are they in?

D. C. BUELL.

HUNTSVILLE, *August* 15, 1862.

General THOMAS:

When will your field work be finished? Be ready to move at a day's notice.

D. C. BUELL,
Major-General.

DECHERD, *August* 15, 1862.

Major-General BUELL:

Will have the stockades and intrenchments ready by next Wednesday night, and it will take two days to get the negroes back to their homes. What troops will be sent here to garrison the place? Will be ready for them Thursday morning.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

TULLAHOMA, *August* 15, 1862.

Major-General THOMAS:

Yesterday I sent up into the neighborhood of Hubbard's some small force of cavalry. They report skirmishing near Sparta. Some two days ago they conversed with citizens, who state the object of the movements of the enemy was to get into Kentucky. They took a rebel captain prisoner, who says they are determined to have Nashville or cross the Cumberland into Kentucky. I do not attach much importance to this. I sent your dispatch to General Nelson yesterday. General Nelson sent a force of cavalry to Vervilla; captured 15 rebels and recaptured the horses of couriers shot the day before.

G. D. WAGNER,
Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 15, 1862.

General BOYLE, *Louisville:*

I have ordered General Jackson to report to you. Concentrate your cavalry as much as possible, with a battery and two of your old regiments of infantry at least, and put him in command of the whole for active operations. Columbia is a good position for this force as a headquarters. If Forrest has taken position at Gallatin or elsewhere north of the Cumberland Jackson must be sent against him without delay. Organize his command promptly. If you cannot get carbines for your cavalry apply to the ordnance officer for double-barreled shot-guns, which in many respects are better weapons.

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 15, 1862.

General BOYLE, *Louisville:*

You are right not to expose a detachment while the enemy is in the vicinity in force. Send nothing until you have certain information in regard to the enemy's movements or until you get Jackson's force in pursuit.

Arrest the paroled prisoners and put charges against any whose conduct was particularly disgraceful. Send the charges here.

D. C. BUELL.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *August* 15, 1862—3.45 p. m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

General Buell recommends that I supply my cavalry with double-barrel shot-guns. The ordnance department here has but 50. Can the shot-guns be furnished if carbines are not to be had?

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *August* 15, 1862—3.20 p. m.

Major-General HALLECK:

Our State has made no provision for subsisting recruits. I have companies and regiments forming and no means to subsist them. The recent order prevents commissary furnishing anything. Can this be remedied? Colonel Swords has over $70,000 of recruiting fund turned over to him by General Nelson. How can subsistence for the men raising be paid for if the State does not provide for it?

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 15, 1862.

General MORGAN, *Cumberland Gap:*

We have some rumors that Bragg's force, instead of concentrating in East Tennessee, is moving to Richmond. If true it is of the greatest importance. Spare no means to ascertain the facts and apprise me instantly even of its probable truth.

D. C. BUELL.

CUMBERLAND GAP, *August* 15, 1862—2 p. m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Two scouts just arrived. Left vicinity of Knoxville last Monday. They report that on the 8th and 9th instant several trains of cars passed Knoxville and Morristown toward Virginia with troops from direction of Georgetown. They report one division only at Knoxville and five brigades at Clinton. Rebels estimate force at Clinton at 30,000, but it is probably not greater than fifteen.

GEORGE W. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 26. } HDQRS. FIRST DIV., ARMY OF THE MISS., *Tuscumbia, Ala., August* 15, 1862.

The undersigned having returned and reported for duty, hereby assumes the command of the First Division, Army of the Mississippi.

Brig. Gen. James D. Morgan is hereby relieved from said command and will take command of the Second Brigade of said division.

In relieving General Morgan from the command of the division the undersigned avails himself of this opportunity to express his sincere gratification with the efficient manner in which General Morgan has discharged his duties.

E. A. PAINE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding First Division.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA., *August* 16, 1862—10.10 p. m.

Major-General HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

Kirby Smith is advancing into Kentucky by the gaps west of Cumberland Gap with some 12,000 or 15,000 men, doubtless with the immediate object of getting into Morgan's rear. Morgan says he can with his present supplies hold his position for five weeks, and I have ordered him to hold on and depend on other troops to open his communication. I have repeated my requests to the Governors of Ohio and Indiana to forward troops with all dispatch, and have ordered General Nelson to command. I shall meet him in Nashville to-morrow night to give him instructions. I have no doubt of the importance of having more old troops to meet this emergency, but I am also satisfied of the greater importance of retaining the force in Tennessee. The movements of the enemy and information from various sources leave no room to doubt their intention to make a desperate effort to repossess themselves of this State. I don't know when I may expect troops from General Grant, but they ought to be here immediately. If more troops could be spared they ought to come.

D. C. BUELL,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 16, 1862.

General GRANT, *Corinth:*

Please answer my inquiry of the 14th in regard to the exact force you place at my disposal and where it will cross.

D. C. BUELL,
Major-General.

CORINTH, *August* 16, 1862—5 p. m.

General BUELL:

I answered your dispatch of 14th. Two divisions under Paine and Davis go to Decatur and are subject to your orders when they reach there. Two other divisions are moving to take their places on the road. I have given orders to fortify Iuka and Tuscumbia and will do the same thing at Decatur. Also have ordered block-houses to be built at principal bridges.

GRANT.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA., *August* 16, 1862.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT, *Corinth:*

The troops can cross in less than half the time at Eastport, and time is of the utmost importance. Please order them to cross there, unless they have passed that point; and if so then at Tuscumbia. There is no time to lose. Kirby Smith is advancing on Kentucky or Nashville, and other offensive movements of the enemy may from their strength and dispositions fairly be expected.

D. C. BUELL,
Major-General.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA., *August* 16, 1862.
(Received August 17, 1862.)

Major-General GRANT, *Corinth:*

I apprehend that I have not strongly enough urged upon you the importance of the immediate presence of the troops that are to come here and in as great force as possible. They will not be too soon if they come by forced marches. They should by all means not cross at Decatur but at Eastport, except those that may already be near Tuscumbia. Please let me know where and when they will cross. I hope you will press this matter.

D. C. BUELL,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 16, 1862.

J. D. BINGHAM, *Nashville:*

The 200 cavalry go with arms and equipments for the purpose of bringing the 430 horses down safely by land. Am glad you have them shod and ready.

JAMES B. FRY.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 16, 1862.

Colonel BAYLES, *Tullahoma:*

The companies of your regiment, except those at McMinnville, must concentrate at Murfreesborough; let them be marched to that point in good order, and put your headquarters there for the present, reporting to the commanding officer. The companies of Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry at or near Manchester must go to the same point; let them march under your command and with your troops. Present a copy of this to commanding officer of troops wherever any of the companies may be, and report your progress to and arrival at Murfreesborough.

JAMES B. FRY.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 16, 1862.

General CRUFT, *Murfreesborough:*

Send two of Colonel Hazen's regiments to Nashville for temporary duty, to report to Major Sidell. Don't start Twenty-third Kentucky to McMinnville before day after to-morrow.

JAMES B. FRY.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 16, 1862.

General CRUFT, *Murfreesborough:*

Is not the Twenty-third Kentucky at Murfreesborough? If so, send it to join its brigade. It should escort the first wagon train going to McMinnville. Answer.

JAMES B. FRY.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 16, 1862.

General CRUFT, *Murfreesborough:*

The companies of Fourth Kentucky and Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry at Tullahoma, Manchester, and Battle Creek are ordered to concentrate at Murfreesborough. They must be put in good condition as soon as possible after their arrival.

JAMES B. FRY.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 16, 1862.

Captain DICKERSON,
Quartermaster, Cincinnati:

Secretary of War has given authority for raising seven additional companies cavalry to the one now with us. We will need horses for seven companies in ten days; please select and set them aside for Captain Palmer by that time. Give us the best.

JAMES B. FRY.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 16, 1862.

Lieutenant EDSON,
Ordnance Officer, Louisville:

Have you got the horse equipments for the Anderson Cavalry? They will have seven new companies and will be in Louisville in ten days.

JAMES B. FRY.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 16, 1862.

Maj. W. E. LAWRENCE,
Commanding Artillery Reserve, Stevenson:

Send Lieutenant De Vries with his section and Lieutenant Ely with his detachment of the battery to Nashville at once. Answer.

J. M. WRIGHT.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 16, 1862.

General MCCOOK, *Battle Creek:*

Send the companies of Fourth Kentucky Cavalry and Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, if you have any, to Murfreesborough. The best road will probably be by Battle Creek and Manchester. Caution them not to be surprised and captured on the way. Arrangements will be made to send you other cavalry.

JAMES B. FRY.

NASHVILLE, *August* 16, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

Engine just in from Camp Creek, where men are repairing bridge. Captain commanding sends report that Morgan has returned to Galla-

tin with large force. He was informed by some of Boone's men and some women. I have sent engine back for the train there, with orders to bring the men back, with all bridge guards at the several bridges, to Edgefield Junction, and there to await orders. I think Morgan's intention is to send part of his force there to destroy bridges on Edgefield and Kentucky road, the main body to remain at Gallatin until the party returns. If it would not leave this place in too great peril I would like to take two regiments and part of Bush's battery and move on to Gallatin, with the expectation of encountering Morgan's force at Gallatin. Will this do? Answer.

JNO. F. MILLER,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 16, 1862.

Colonel MILLER, *Nashville:*

Yes, go promptly. You must expect that an effort will be made to cut bridges in your rear. That will not be serious if you defeat the enemy. Fall back as soon as you have driven away the enemy and take position behind the bridges and observe the enemy. Two regiments from Murfreesborough will move to Nashville temporarily. Inform Sidell and have them posted.

JAMES B. FRY,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 16, 1862.

Major MURRAY,
Commanding Third Kentucky Cavalry:

Send four companies to Reynolds' to escort a train to Fayetteville. At Fayetteville cavalry from Winchester will meet and relieve you. If it should not, however, you can continue on with train to Decherd. Answer.

JAMES B. FRY.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 16, 1862.

General NEGLEY, *Columbia:*

Have the men of Kennett's cavalry, who went to Nashville for horses, come down; if so, where are they? What is your cavalry at now?

JAMES B. FRY.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 16, 1862.

General NEGLEY, *Columbia:*

You had better send Kennett's cavalry on to the regiment; it is wanted. Let it and the Third Kentucky come by Cornersville and try to break up that nest.

JAMES B. FRY.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 16, 1862.

General NELSON, *McMinnville:*

My orders meant to place all the troops from McMinnville to Murfreesborough, and in an emergency even to Nashville, under one command, but at the same time it was intended that a certain force, which would render Nashville secure against a dash from a large body of cavalry, should remain habitually at Murfreesborough, and not be withdrawn unless in extreme necessity. It was expected that the main body of the cavalry would be of that force and have its headquarters at Murfreesborough, which is perhaps a better position than McMinnville, inasmuch as it is more immediately in the neighborhood where the mischief is to be apprehended. This cavalry it was supposed might some time require to be supported by artillery and infantry. Such a force would be very suitable now at Liberty if there is a reasonable prospect of intercepting Morgan. If Morgan's force is, as you state, 1,800 strong, with four pieces of artillery, Johnson may not be in a condition to gain any certain advantage. Colonel Moody's regiment is ordered to join you. Let it go by the way of Liberty, with two sections of artillery from Murfreesborough, if Johnson is still there and you think proper. I have ordered five companies of Bayles' and four of Wynkoop's cavalry to Murfreesborough. Give such orders as you may think proper for uniting them with their regiments.

If you find advantage in making McMinnville the headquarters of the main cavalry force you may do so; but then a regiment must be left at Murfreesborough. Nothing has been heard of Morgan since he left Gallatin. Keep a lookout in front. I may in a few days want to push you forward to Sparta.

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 16, 1862.

General NELSON, *McMinnville:*

General Morgan telegraphs Kirby Smith advancing by Big Creek and Hartsville, Tenn. My supposition is that he will have about 15,000 men, and that he will cross the Cumberland about Burkesville and march for the railroad at about Glasgow.

I wish you to proceed yourself forthwith to Kentucky and take command. Organize the old troops now there and the new troops coming in from Ohio and Indiana; meet and drive him back. I will meet you in Nashville to-morrow night. Take General Manson with you to command a brigade of the troops you will organize. Turn the command of your division over to General Ammen. Preserve secrecy.

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 16, 1862.

Capt. W. J. PALMER,
Anderson Cavalry, Philadelphia, Pa.:

Employ veterinary surgeon cheap as possible. Application to Secretary of War to raise regiment of two or more battalions. Would the terms of his approval justify three battalions; and, if so, could the

third be raised? If yes you can come on with the two and leave recruiting parties to make up the third. Lose no time; we want you. Horses will be with Dickerson, quartermaster, Cincinnati. See Captain Benton in ordnance office, Washington, about carbines and horse equipments. Edson, in Louisville, will have sabers and pistols. Let me know if you succeed with Captain Benton.

JAMES B. FRY.

NASHVILLE, *August* 16, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY, *Chief of Staff, Huntsville:*

Judge J. S. Brien communicates the following, being also willing to go to Huntsville if desired: Three weeks ago his nephew resigned from lieutenancy Confederate artillery and has now taken oath of allegiance. He says it is the resolved plan of Confederates to get this country within sixty days or will be out of supplies, and to draw force from Virginia if necessary to accomplish it.

Further, Judge Brien gathered, under peculiar circumstances of excitement, from a strong secessionist of Nashville, a representative man, almost necessarily informed of main plans of the enemy in regard to Tennessee, as follows: Cavalry of Forrest, Starnes, and Morgan is, in all 12,000, kept active at various points until required to concentrate, for which they have orders at a certain time and place south of this, there to take part in an attack on Buell's rear, while a sufficient force from Chattanooga attacks in front, and to possess themselves of supplies at Winchester; then to progress northward, conquering the country and this city. They reckon Buell as 40,000 strong, and are prepared accordingly. Judge Brien reports the confidence of his informant and of other prominent citizens as being absolute that this part of Tennessee will be in their possession in two weeks, a confidence which is only recently adopted and doubtless with cause, since which they have become reckless whether the city be destroyed or not.

W. H. SIDELL,
Major, Fifteenth U. S. Infantry, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

NASHVILLE, *August* 16, [21] 1862.

Colonel FRY:

A considerable disaster is just reported by stragglers returning. Our cavalry under General Johnson, about 750 strong, left Hartsville for Gallatin this morning at 4 and at 9 met enemy there, fought and was defeated. He retreated to cross-roads not pressed, rested an hour, and continued his retreat a mile toward river. Was then attacked, flanked on both flanks, and sent in a flag; but meanwhile more than half our force continued its retreat to and beyond the river toward Lebanon, under Wynkoop, passing through Lebanon and on toward Nashville; the latter wounded.

Now about 20, including two officers of the Fourth Kentucky, reached here and gave the above information. They say they saw Wynkoop only 9 miles back coming on slowly, and unless attacked in rear will arrive safely. They think that before they crossed the river half of all were killed, wounded, or surrendered, among the latter General Johnson. In the two fights many of our horses were killed, and therefore presumed many men. Enemy had no artillery, but some well-drilled in-

fantry; perhaps, however, only dismounted cavalry. Morgan had left Hartsville the day before Johnson entered, and it was supposed Forrest was with him. They had been there several days.

Do not know of Nelson's situation. He was at Edgefield Junction at 10 o'clock with his regiments and two batteries, going to Gallatin, Tenn., 18 miles beyond.

The fight near Gallatin, Tenn., was at about 9.30 a. m., and near the river at about 12.30 p. m. Wynkoop in Lebanon about 2 or 3 o'clock. Rumored that the force from Clarksville has taken Fort Donelson.

W. H. SIDELL,
Major, Fifteenth Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 16, 1862.

Major SIDELL, *Nashville:*

The story of your couriers is not probable. Try again. Recall Miller if you see any good reason to believe that you are threatened.

D. C. BUELL.

HUNTSVILLE, *August* 16, 1862.

General THOMAS:

The companies of Fourth Kentucky and Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry at Battle Creek, Tullahoma, and Manchester, or in vicinity of these points, are ordered to concentrate at Murfreesborough. Please make this known to any commanding officer interested. I have informed General McCook and Colonel Bayles.

JAMES B. FRY,
Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 16, 1862.

General THOMAS, *Decherd:*

Proceed with all dispatch to McMinnville and take command of the troops there and that may arrive.

D. C. BUELL.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, DISTRICT OF THE OHIO,
Decherd, Tenn., August 16, 1862.

Major-General BUELL, *Huntsville:*

Am I to go with any of my division or only with a guard? I can start a brigade on Monday, one on Tuesday, and Schoepf's on Wednesday.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, DISTRICT OF THE OHIO,
Decherd, Tenn., August 16, 1862.

Major-General BUELL, *Huntsville:*

Can I not take the supply train which came to this point from Reynolds' Station loaded with provisions and then put it to running between Murfreesborough and McMinnville? When will the Thirty-eighth Regiment (Indiana) be here?

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 16, 1862.

General THOMAS, *Decherd:*

I don't want your division or your train to move yet. Go only with an escort. The trains already there will suffice for the present.

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 16, 1862.

Governor TOD, *Columbus, Ohio:*

I hope there will be no delay in forwarding troops to Kentucky. It is a matter of vital importance that not a day should be lost.

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 16, 1862.

Gov. DAVID TOD, *Columbus, Ohio:*

Please send your regiments as rapidly as possible to Louisville. The enemy is advancing upon Kentucky and no time should be lost.

D. C. BUELL.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *August* 16, 1862.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK:

I am not apt to act without advice. General Buell advised me that he requested Governors Tod and Morton to send me troops. He directed me to call for them. I have advised General Buell of your dispatch. I shall ask Governor Tod for no troops, and have not done so without authority, except when Morgan made his raid and I had not over 2,000 men, scattered everywhere. General Morgan believes he is in danger. I think so myself, but I am without relief. I shall send some of my new cavalry on that line. The road should be placed in order before frost. Shall I impress 1,000 negroes for purpose?

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

CUMBERLAND GAP., *August* 16, 1862—12 m.

General BUELL, *Huntsville:*

I have good reasons to believe that Smith intends to advance through Big Creek, and possibly through Rogers' Gap, upon Barboursville. Both gaps are observed. His force will be from five to eight brigades of infantry, with a corresponding force of artillery and cavalry, in all 12,000 or 15,000 men. I have ordered a small cavalry force to Boston, with directions that upon the first approach of the enemy at Big Creek or Rogers' Gap to fall back upon Barboursville and to destroy all forage and drive before him all cattle along the route. I have this instant received intelligence that the enemy (probably Morgan's) is at Holt's Gap, near Somerset; it may be Smith's advance. I suggested to General Boyle several days ago to send a force to Danville. I respectfully suggest that I have left one of two plans: to await quietly here until Smith is starved out and forced to fall back, or to concentrate eight regiments at London, and try and form a junction with the troops of Boyle and the new levies at that place. Smith cannot possibly remain three weeks in my rear. I can hold this place five weeks with my present command. I have this moment received a telegram from a person calling himself Lieutenant-Colonel Hazeland, Seventh Tennessee Volunteers, dated Barboursville, informing me that Colonel Clift, of that regiment, was attacked at a place called Huntsville, near Jacksborough, by a force of 2,500 men. He has twice disobeyed my orders to fall back upon Barboursville.

MORGAN,
Brigadier-General Volunteers, Commanding.

LOUISVILLE, *August* 16, 1862.

General BUELL:

Just received following dispatch, signed General Morgan, dated Cumberland Gap, August 16:

My scouts give me such intelligence as satisfies me that Kirby Smith is about to invade Kentucky through Big Creek Gap with at least five brigades of infantry, four batteries of artillery, and probably other troops now in Knoxville. He was a day or two since at Clinton with the above-named force. London, Ky., is the point at which to concentrate your forces and at once. Let it be done without excitement if possible. Send two or three batteries of artillery and as many of the old regiments as possible. Keep me advised of all you do and I will act in concert with you. Replace the old regiments by the new levies. I telegraphed Governor Tod to-day. Morgan will probably act in concert with Smith. You ought to send one regiment of cavalry.

BOYLE.

LOUISVILLE, KY.,
August 16, 1862—5.15 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK:

I send dispatch from General Morgan. Governor Tod says he cannot send any troops until next week:

CUMBERLAND GAP, *August* 16.

General BOYLE:

It is undoubtedly the present intention of Kirby Smith to invade Kentucky by Big Creek and probably by Rogers' Gap. His force will not be less than five or greater than eight brigades of infantry, with a corresponding force of cavalry and artillery.

I propose to concentrate eight regiments at London, and ought to have at least ten or twelve additional regiments, with a corresponding force of cavalry and artillery. Smith will advance upon Barboursville, and if I can get a proper force I hope to give good account of him. Most likely Morgan will make a dash about the same time along his former line of operations. Will again telegraph Tod. Consult Buell.

GEORGE. W. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

LOUISVILLE, *August* 16, 1862.

General BUELL:

I send telegram just received from General Morgan.* Governor Tod says he can send no troops until middle of next week. I fear he will then wait until you can get an order from Halleck and give your order to me.

There is now no doubt of advance of the enemy at several points in our State, but I do not believe it is in the force represented, but sufficient if I do not get re-enforcements.

Enemy stopped the hands at work on tunnel and broke hand car this morning. They will completely destroy the road.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 16, 1862.

General BOYLE, *Louisville:*

I have telegraphed Governors Morton and Tod to send their troops to Louisville with all dispatch. Forward them by railroad to Lebanon as fast as they come and organize into brigades. Order the staff officers to have the necessary supplies of every description for at least 20,000 men. Don't lose an hour. In sending officers for this force I shall have to send one who will rank you, but there will be work enough and honor enough for all. I am sure you will appreciate this matter.

D. C. BUELL.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *August* 16, 1862—6.40 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK:

Dispatch from Somerset yesterday stated rebel cavalry were at Monticello, beyond Mill Springs. Operator has left Somerset. Dispatch from operator at Stanford, this side, says rebels with force estimated at from 1,000 to 3,000 occupied Somerset this morning. They will destroy General Morgan's train. I have ordered Metcalfe's cavalry, with such arms as they can get, to Lexington, thence to Richmond. I have not infantry, except Eighteenth Kentucky, on Covington Railroad, in that part of State. I will order part of it with the cavalry. I send two sections of Andrews' Michigan artillery to Lexington. Enemy occupy Gallatin.

* See Boyle to Halleck, p. 352.

Drove off the workmen at the tunnel. They have a force near Glasgow threatening Green [River] Bridge. I believe all those forces small, though stated in large figures to me. The diversion is in favor of Kirby Smith, who will enter with large force and gain rear of Morgan.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

LOUISVILLE, *August* 16, 1862—12.20 p. m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Sent to General Halleck dispatch of General Morgan. I feel there is more truth in rebel movements than heretofore. I need re-enforcements. I need two batteries of artillery. I have two, one of them just mounted and equipped from garrison at West Point, mouth of Salt River. Governor Tod has not sent a soldier to the State. Can the twelve-months' men furnish their horses, pay for equipments, and get here? I cannot get horses by seizing in time. I have called on Colonel Swords for more horses. Secessionists run horses off and sell for what they can get.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August* 16, 1862.

General BOYLE, *Louisville Ky.:*

Governor Tod has been directed to distribute the Ohio troops as may be directed or authorized by General Buell.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

CUMBERLAND GAP, *August* 16, 1862.

Colonel FRY:

Smith is advancing by way of Big Creek and Huntsville.

MORGAN.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 16, 1862.

General MORGAN, *Cumberland Gap:*

Hold your position and trust to other troops to open your communications.

D. C. BUELL.

FRANKFORT, KY., *August* 16, 1862.
(Received Washington, August 16, 11.30 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Legislature in session. Governor Magoffin has resigned. James F. Robinson, of Scott, is elected speaker of the senate and becomes Governor of Kentucky. He is a faithful, uncompromising Union man. Pray inform the President.

JNO. W. FINNELL,
Adjutant-General.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA., *August* 17, 1862—8.15 a. m.

Major-General HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

Governor Tod says he can send no troops to Kentucky until the middle of next week. That they should be sent without an hour's delay is of vital importance.

D. C. BUELL,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 17, 1862.

Major-General BUELL, *Huntsville, Ala.:*

The two divisions at Decatur have been replaced and are in motion to join you. General Grant says you have not answered his telegrams in relation to this movement.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA., *August* 17, 1862—6.30 p. m.

Major-General HALLECK, *Commander-in-Chief:*

Grant is mistaken, or else his dispatches have not reached me. We pretty nearly understand each other now.

D. C. BUELL,
Major-General.

CORINTH, *August* 17, 1862.

General BUELL:

I sent troops by way of Decatur by General Halleck's order. As I must endeavor to keep the road open to that point I will ascertain the present position of the advance troops and change their route. If they are not too far advanced, by substituting another division for Paine's, which is in advance, the route may be changed. The command has no wagon train except the regimental teams of thirteen wagons to a regiment.

U. S. GRANT.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 17, 1862.

General GRANT, *Corinth:*

My dispatches to you have two or three times been delayed overnight because operators beyond Decatur could not be roused.

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 17, 1862.

General GRANT, *Corinth:*

When will the divisions be at the points designated to cross and where will they cross?

D. C. BUELL.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA., *August* 17, 1862.

Major-General GRANT, *Corinth:*

If Paine's division has passed Tuscumbia please let it come on and cross at Decatur; otherwise let it cross at Tuscumbia. I should like particularly to have that division; it may be here in good time.

D. C. BUELL,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 17, 1862.

General CRUFT, *Murfreesborough:*

Report to Major-General Nelson for duty in Kentucky to accompany him as he passes your post. Turn over your command to Colonel Hazen.

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Huntsville, August 17, 1862.

Colonel GAZLAY,
Thirty-seventh Indiana Volunteers, Stevenson:

SIR: It is reported that Lieut. John Breakey, Thirty-seventh Indiana Volunteers, who deserted some time since, has returned to his regiment. The commanding general directs that he be placed in arrest and charges be preferred against him for desertion.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. WRIGHT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 17, 1862.

Colonel INNES, *Stevenson:*

Come yourself with one company to Decatur to put the ferry there in the most efficient condition practicable. Bring tools if required. Report.

JAMES B. FRY.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 17, 1862.

General MCCOOK, *Battle Creek:*

Have you such arrangements that you will know if the enemy should commence crossing at Chattanooga? You must be sure of having that information instantly.

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 17, 1862.

General NEGLEY, *Columbia:*

You must not detain Kennett's cavalry. Send the expedition immediately by Cornersville and order Kennett's men to come on here from that point.

JAMES B. FRY.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 17, 1862.

General NELSON, *Nashville:*

I shall not be able to see you to-night as I intended, nor perhaps is it necessary.

Your mission is to meet and repel the threatened invasion of Kentucky, and in that everything must depend on your own judgment and energy. The Governors of Ohio and Indiana have been requested to send in troops as rapidly as possible. Organize them into brigades and divisions, and put them under instruction and preparation without an hour's delay. You will have some old regiments. Concentrate them into an active corps, and where it is necessary supply their places as guards by new troops.

You will have a pretty large force of cavalry, if, as I suppose, it has been armed and equipped. I will send you two more field batteries. Schultz's, now at Nashville, and Konkle's, which is ordered there. General Cruft is ordered to report to and accompany you as you pass Murfreesborough. Gilbert is also ordered to report to you as inspector-general. He will be of great service in that capacity.

It is not necessary to give you any suggestions as to the point for concentrating your forces or the use of them. All this must depend on the movements of the enemy. Your command will include all of Tennessee north of the Cumberland. You have a great work to accomplish and with little means.

The credit of the selection will be mine. The honor of success will be yours.

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 17, 1862.

Major SIDELL, *Nashville:*

It is reported that staff officers in Nashville confine their labors to what is termed business hours. The general directs that some officer in each branch be at all times, day and night, on duty to receive and dispatch the business of the department, and that nothing be laid over for the business hours known to peaceful times. It is also stated that many paroled men are loafing about the city. Direct the provost-marshal to have them all taken up and sent by next boat to Camp Chase, officers and men.

JAMES B. FRY,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 17, 1862.

Colonel SWORDS, *Louisville:*

The Journal of the 12th or 13th announces that Lieutenant Ernest is shipping supplies to Decherd. It is wrong in an officer to state these things and wrong in a paper to publish them. Inform them accordingly. Our depots should not be pointed out.

JAMES B. FRY,
Chief of Staff.

HUNTSVILLE, *August* 17, 1862.

General THOMAS:

A large wagon train will start from Reynolds' Station to Decherd tomorrow morning; it will move by way of Fayetteville. Send four companies cavalry to meet it and escort it in, and tell them to send back to Athens the Third Kentucky Cavalry, in whose charge the train starts.

JAMES B. FRY,
Colonel and Chief Staff.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 17, 1862.

General BOYLE, *Louisville:*

It will not be safe nor is it expedient to send your few troops on the Cumberland Gap route. You cannot at present attempt to keep Morgan's communications open. Leave that until the greater evil of invasion is averted or removed.

Your whole force should be concentrated at some central point, from which, mainly with your cavalry, you can watch and impede the progress of the enemy and check his depredations until you are prepared to meet him in force. Lebanon and Nicholasville are good points to operate from. If you have not done so, call all the troops down from the Big Sandy; replace your road guards by new troops. I have ordered General Nelson to command.

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 17, 1862.

General BOYLE, *Louisville:*

You would be wrong to think that the assignment of another to command implied any dissatisfaction with your services or want of confidence in your ability. I assure you it is quite the reverse. But in the organization of the large force that will be required the assignment of a major-general to command could hardly be avoided.

I should regret exceedingly if you were to take any other view of it. The confidence with which I urged you to retain your commission last winter has been strengthened, not weakened.

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS,
Louisville, August 17, 1862—11.30 a. m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Colonel Seawell cannot muster the men in as fast as required. Will you authorize me to appoint two other mustering officers to report to Colonel Seawell for duty? Governor Morton has called on me for officer to muster troops at Albany, &c. I do not feel authorized to appoint an officer for the purpose.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *August* 17, 1862—5 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK:

Rebels have taken London in rear of General Morgan and captured teams. I have sent Metcalfe's cavalry and Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry, with two pieces of artillery and all the infantry. I have in their rear four pieces of artillery. Morgan will be attacked in front to-morrow or next day by large force. News from Tennessee bad. General Buell will be in trouble. Governor Tod furnishing no troops places General Morgan in great jeopardy.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

LOUISVILLE, *August* 17, 1862.

Col. A. STAGER,
Manager United States Military Telegraph:

Received the following from Nashville to-day:

Weather looks squally down here. A full battery of artillery arrived from Stevenson last night; two more coming up from Mouthville [?]; one from Columbia, mounted. Rebels in United States uniform between here and Murfreesborough. Judge Brien, a strong Union man here, reveals plans of the rebels to attack General Buell's front with cavalry, then advance rear and flank. New troops arriving in Kentucky.

SAM. BRUCH,
Assistant Manager U. S. Military Telegraph Lines.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 17, 1862.

Governor MORTON, *Indianapolis, Ind.*,
Governor TOD, *Columbus, Ohio:*

Please send troops as rapidly as possible into Kentucky to such places as General Buell may designate.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *August* 17, 1862—9.35 p. m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

I have very urgent calls from General Boyle for troops, but cannot respond before Wednesday, when, if not disappointed in clothing and camp equipage, I will send him four or five regiments.

DAVID TOD,
Governor.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., *August* 17, 1862.

E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

General Boyle telegraphs that Kentucky is invaded by large forces at three points. He calls for all troops I can send. I send him 1,000 to-night, 7,000 to-morrow, and 16,000 more in camp that can be sent as soon as armed and organized. At least 5,000 men are recruited and will be in camp this week. Cannot arms be sent immediately? I have

arms for 8,000 immediately available. The Austrian rifles must be repaired, as the tubes are all too large and otherwise defective—many of them. I shall have it done here, for if I send them to Pittsburgh, under General Ripley's order, I shall not get them back in a month. On the 14th July I made requisition on the Ordnance Department for guns, caissons, and equipments for six batteries. None have been sent or heard from there and not a battery in the State.

O. P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., *August* 17, 1862—1 p. m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Am hurrying troops to Kentucky under call from General Boyle. Cannot officer the regiment until I know more of the material to appoint from. Have appointed temporarily officers of experience for several. Can Lieutenant-Colonel King, Nineteenth Regulars, have leave of absence for this purpose—say fifteen days? Will you answer at once?

O. P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA., *August* 18 [13], 1862.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK:

There seems no room whatever to doubt that the enemy is concentrating his main force in the West in Tennessee. Whatever troops are to come here should come at once. I have therefore requested General Grant to dispatch the two divisions you authorized me to call for. Morgan has crossed the Cumberland River again and yesterday captured Boone's Kentucky Regiment at Gallatin, Tenn.

I do not know the particulars yet, but I shall either try the commander as soon as he comes within my control or recommend him for summary dismissal.

D. C. BUELL,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 18, 1862.

Major-General BUELL, *Huntsville, Ala.:*

Governor Tod telegraphs here that he will send five regiments into Kentucky by Wednesday, the 20th. So great is the dissatisfaction here at the apparent want of energy and activity in your district, that I was this morning notified to have you removed. I got the matter delayed till we could hear further of your movements.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 18, 1862.

General HALLECK, *Washington:*

My movements have been such as the circumstances seemed to me to require. I beg that you will not interpose in my behalf; on the contrary, if the dissatisfaction cannot cease on grounds which I think might be

supposed if not apparent I respectfully request that I may be relieved. My position is far too important to be occupied by any officer on sufferance. I have no desire to stand in the way of what may be deemed necessary for the public good. In any event what I would earnestly recommend is that a cavalry force be sent here sufficient to cope with the enemy's cavalry and keep open the 400 miles of railroad on which this army is dependent for subsistence.

Lacking the cavalry, I have endeavored to diminish the heavy drain on the body of the army to protect its communications by building stockades, which would make small guards secure. This and the work of rebuilding roads has had to be done under the protection of heavy detachments and has been tedious. I apprehend that these heavy detachments will have to be repeated.

We are occupying lines of great depth. They are swarming with the enemy's cavalry and can only be protected by cavalry. It is impossible to overrate the importance of this matter. Three months ago I represented to the Department the necessity for eight more regiments of cavalry in Tennessee and Kentucky.

D. C. BUELL,
Major-General.

HUNTSVILLE, *August* 18, 1862.

WILLIAM B. HAZEN:

It is reported that Forrest, Morgan, and Starnes have united their forces and crossed the Cumberland, coming south toward Lebanon. Be always prepared.

D. C. BUELL,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 18, 1862.

General JOHNSON
Via Murfreesborough and McMinnville:

It is reported that Forrest, Morgan, and Starnes have united in large force and crossed the Cumberland, coming south toward Lebanon. You should organize your force at once.

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 18, 1862.

General JOHNSON,
Via Murfreesborough and McMinnville by Courier:

The whole cavalry force, not otherwise assigned, is placed under your command. You will keep concentrated as much as possible; make your rendezvous at Murfreesborough, and from there operate so as to protect the lines of communication of the army with Nashville; protect Nashville, and destroy the enemy's cavalry and guerrillas.

The troops at Murfreesborough, consisting of Hazen's brigade and Cox's battery, are also under your command for that purpose. This will enable you when desirable to organize a mixed active corps of cavalry, artillery, and infantry, which will be very effective. A train of 100 wagons will be attached to your command to enable you on occa-

sions to transport your infantry rapidly or for other contingencies. The army will feel that its communications are safe with your energy and judicious management, my confidence in which has induced me to intrust to you this all-important duty. You should be at Murfreesborough at once. The cavalry now subject to your orders consists of Wynkoop's, Bayles', McCook's, Board's, and Haggard's regiments, excepting one battalion with the Fourth Division.

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 18, [1862.]

Maj. W. E. LAWRENCE,
Commanding Artillery Reserve, Stevenson:

You will proceed to Nashville and take command of the batteries at that place.

J. M. WRIGHT,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 18, 1862.

Colonel MILLER, *Nashville:*

I have ordered two more regiments and a battery to Nashville. As soon as they arrive, if you are not threatened by the enemy, send a sufficient force to protect the working parties on the railroad, but they must be ready at all times to return at a moment's notice if the city should be in danger.

D. C. BUELL.

HUNTSVILLE, *August* 18, 1862.

Major SIDELL:

Has General Nelson gone on? Is there any communication with Louisville? Is there any enemy on the road?

D. C. BUELL,
Major-General, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, *August* 18, 1862.

Maj. Gen. D. C. BUELL, *Huntsville, Ala.:*

General Nelson is now here, having come last night, and got your dispatch sent in cipher yesterday.

There is no communication with Louisville by rail. The damages on direct line are not repaired, and on the other line by Springfield the Red River Bridge is again destroyed. No train in since Friday. Nothing about enemy on road beyond what was sent you yesterday, which I repeat.

Morgan, Starnes, and Forrest reported to have made junction, 8,000 strong, and crossed Cumberland River from near Gallatin southerly toward Lebanon, their men proclaiming Nashville as ultimate destina-

tion. I informed General Nelson of this last night, with the sources of information. Also warned by operator at Lebanon Junction, Ky., not to send dispatches to Cumberland Gap because enemy had cut wire at Mount Vernon, and were advancing in two bodies northerly from Somerset and London, latter under Bledsoe, force not known, toward Stanford and Lexington. People flying before them.

Respectfully,

W. H. SIDELL,
Major, Fifteenth U. S. Infantry, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

NASHVILLE, *August* 18, 1862—12 midnight.

Col. J. B. FRY:

One of your scouts, taken prisoner as a spy and sentenced to death about a month since and now escaped, overheard while prisoner in camp at McMinnville council between Morgan, Forrest, Starnes, and some other general. After much exultation over Murfreesborough fight their plan was arranged to war on General Buell's means of supplies incessantly and but little at a time; destroy a bridge and suffer it [to be] repaired, then destroy another, and so continuously at various points. They admitted to scant resources of Confederate army, and expected thus to necessitate such movements of Buell as would enable them to move in search of supplies for themselves. The informant, now one of Bingham's agents, was of Seventh Pennsylvania, not at Murfreesborough in the fight, but sent out as scout shortly after. He is an English Crimean soldier, and regarded by Bingham as trustworthy.

W. H. SIDELL,
Major, Fifteenth Infantry, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

NASHVILLE, *August* 18, 1862.

General BUELL, *Huntsville:*

GENERAL: I had the honor to receive your telegram last night. I will proceed to execute the instructions therein to the best of my ability.

Permit me to recommend to you that a visit on your part to this place of three days' duration only as being very necessary. There is no control here at all. Two regiments (the Twenty-seventh Kentucky and Ninth Indiana, which arrived last night) are now, at twenty minutes past 8 o'clock, seeking some one to report to, and trying to get teams to haul their baggage from the depot to camp. I am sure, from my experience when serving in your immediate presence, that your staff here do not do their duty with the promptness that would be pleasing to you. My answer was unnecessarily detained at Murfreesborough when *en route* for McMinnville by their dilatory proceedings. My ordnance officer was detained three hours in the ante-chamber of Major Sidell; my inspector-general two hours, and my adjutant-general failed to see him altogether, though they had gone up from Murfreesborough for that purpose.

The baggage of the division was detained at the depot and no effort of mine could procure its transportation, and in reply to my order to Captain Bingham to have it forwarded he sends me the copy of a letter from Major Sidell, said to have been written by your order, to the effect that Captain Bingham was not under my orders. At my request Gen-

eral Jackson went to see him this morning about transportation to Louisville and he was not up. I arrived here at midnight last night and was ready to move at 6 o'clock this morning, but Captain Bingham was not to be seen by a general sent to call on him. I confess that I am not exactly acquainted with the importance that attaches to Major Sidell and Captain Bingham. My services in the army are too short to judge by my own experience, but I think that it cannot be right that the promptness of execution of the service required of any person should be relaxed to gratify the personal pretensions of any one. A Captain Clarke, of the Sixth Ohio Regiment, fell out on the march and got into an ambulance, and instead of having himself hauled to camp, had himself taken to Nashville—in short, deserted. The next thing I heard of him was after two weeks a letter came to my headquarters detailing him for duty with Colonel Miller. I directed Captain Kendrick to write a note to Major Sidell about Clarke's case, and inclosed an order to the provost-marshal at Nashville to arrest him and send him up under guard. I find that my instructions have not been attended to, and Major Sidell, besides, returns the letter of Captain Kendrick with an indorsement, to which I call your attention. I inclose the paper.* It will be proper to state that upon the report of the officers detained in Major Sidell's ante-chamber I wrote him a very polite and civil note, to which he replied, denouncing as false their statements. It is since then that Major Sidell has used his office so as not to facilitate the business I have had to transact with him. The denial of Major Sidell was referred to the officers making the report, and they reaffirmed it.

I mention these things because I am sure that you wish the public service to go ahead, not to be stopped while this or that man ruffles his plumes.

For my part, in my own limited vision, I estimate the value of an officer in the precise ratio of his zeal for the service, and if anything crosses him to still go on, and appeal to his superior. It seems to me that any other rule would be productive of discordant action upon too many occasions to be tolerated.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

W. NELSON.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 18, 1862.

General THOMAS, *McMinnville via Manchester:*

If General Johnson is at Liberty yet or within your reach send to-night two regiments of infantry and a battery to support him, unless you know of his safety. I apprehend that Forrest may be in pursuit of him with his superior force.

D. C. BUELL.

HUNTSVILLE, *August* 18, 1862.

General THOMAS:

See that Johnson gets the instructions sent him this morning without fail. Note them yourself.

D. C. BUELL.

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* Not found.

COLUMBIA, *August* 18, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

The train coming north was fired into this side of Reynolds'; several severely wounded. I have 50 First Kentucky west of Reynolds' scouting, expecting that the band at Cornersville would retreat that way. I have heard nothing from Major Rogers. The Third Kentucky have not returned yet from Nashville. Do you intend the company First Kentucky at Franklin to remain? It is much needed in that vicinity.

JAS. S. NEGLEY,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 18, 1862.

General NEGLEY, *Columbia:*

The Seventeenth Kentucky Regiment has been ordered to join you to-morrow, probably to go on to Nashville. Starkweather's regiment and the battery at Athens have been ordered to Nashville. They will probably go to-morrow.

Forrest is threatening Nashville. These troops cannot safely go on the cars, and you will concentrate them and conduct them by prompt marches—forced marches if necessary—to the city, leaving your bridge guard in the stockade.

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 18, 1862.

General SCHOEPF, *Decherd:*

How is your division posted? Keep it constantly prepared to march and fight at any moment, and keep yourself supplied with six reliable guides, who know the country and roads well in all directions, particularly in advance. Have you a map of the country? Is the position strong at Tracy City?

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 18, 1862.

Colonel SWORDS, *Louisville:*

Push forward supplies by the river to Nashville by every possible means.

D. C. BUELL.

(The same to Captain Symonds.)

HEADQUARTERS,
Louisville, Ky., August 18, 1862—1.15 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Commander-in-Chief:

I send herewith dispatch just received from Colonel Bramlette, recently of Third Regiment:

LEBANON.

General BOYLE:

The rebels are in force in Wayne County; 6,000 to 12,000 is the advices up to 11 o'clock last night at Columbia. I think 6,000 is about the accurate estimate. Have

you any forces to send out? I think of coming down this evening and back to-morrow. Our whole front is crowded with guerrillas.

THO. E. BRAMLETTE.

There is reason to believe the State is invaded with considerable force. I have nothing but raw recruits. The cavalry force, estimated at from 500 to 5,000, passed from Somerset to London and destroyed 100 loaded wagons, and moved toward Barboursville. General Morgan sent a force to Barboursville. The rebel force in Wayne County may pass by Somerset to London in rear of General Morgan. I regard his command in imminent peril. I feel no doubt he will be attacked on front to-day or to-morrow by a much larger force than his own. Could not Governor Yates send some force to this place? Major-General Wallace and General Dumont will be here this evening. I will avail myself of their services, and virtually give control to General Wallace until General Nelson arrives, whom I expect daily.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 19, 1862.

General S. S. FRY, *Decherd:*

Hold your command in readiness to march to-morrow morning. Notify General Sill also to be prepared. See that the field work is occupied by the troops designated for that purpose—the Thirty-eighth Indiana and the reserve battery. See also that the wagon trains are in position to be protected.

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 19, [1862.]

General FRY, *Decherd:*

Commence at once gathering in forage from the country. Send out wagon trains under escort. Forage will be found in Elk River Valley. Also get all the beef cattle you can. In all cases give formal receipts, and have everything taken in an orderly way and nothing wasted.

JAMES B. FRY,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 19, 1862.

General FRY, *Decherd:*

Do you know at what point or on what road or in what direction General Schoepf found the enemy; whether cavalry or infantry and in what force? What railroad is meant? Where exactly is General Schoepf?

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 19, [1862].

General FRY, *Decherd:*

Move with your command to Tracy City to-morrow and join General Schoepf, who will also move to that point, if not already there. Com-

municate this to him at once. General Sill will also join him at the same point. Communicate this order to General Sill. Leave at Decherd the force designated to occupy that point, and see it is in proper condition for defense. Be prepared in all respects for active service and to move as light as possible. Take such precautions that your dispatches shall not be intercepted.

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 19, 1862.

Mr. GOODHUE, *Nashville:*

Have a train in use at Decherd at once to run on the Tracy City road.

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 19, 1862.

Colonel HAZEN, *Murfreesborough:*

Have you any word of General Johnson?

D. C. BUELL.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *August* 19, 1862.

Major-General BUELL:

Not a word from General Johnson. All quiet here. We had a slight skirmish with 20 mounted men 10 miles from here this morning.

W. B. HAZEN,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 19, 1862.

Colonel HAZEN, *Murfreesborough:*

Were the cipher instructions sent to him (General Johnson) and did he receive them?

D. C. BUELL.

BATTLE CREEK, *August* 19, 1862.

General D. C. BUELL:

One of my men was in Chattanooga yesterday; he left opposite there this morning.

Three hundred cavalry and about 3,000 infantry crossed the river yesterday. The wagons that brought their baggage over went back empty. They have one small steamboat, three flats, and one horse ferry-boat. The regiments are under marching orders. Bragg returned to Chattanooga four days ago; Cheatham is there. Their force is estimated 80,000; rations short; arms mostly poor; report says their force crossed

to enforce the conscription; also that Nelson was expected that way. I will hear also to-morrow. I send this man back at 3 a. m. in the morning.

McCOOK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 19, [1862].

General McCOOK, *Battle Creek:*

Hold your command in readiness to march to-morrow. See that your redoubt is occupied and that everything is in proper condition for defense. General Schoepf, who is at Pelham, reports the enemy in the mountains 21 miles from him. Can you get any information from that quarter?

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 19, [1862].

General McCOOK:

The general commanding issues for your guidance the following instructions, viz:

The purpose is to advance against the enemy if it can be done with any prospect of success. If he advances against us, to fight him to the best advantage and to the last extremity. We must of course concentrate on him whenever we can. The enemy may advance on us by crossing the river at or above Chattanooga and entering the Sequatchie Valley through several passes, the nearest practicable one being the Anderson. If he does so we must concentrate and attack him in that valley, and if possible as he debouches into it, or he may advance through Sparta or McMinnville. In that case we must concentrate and fight him there. Whichever may be the real point of attack it is probable that a demonstration would be made at the other, and it should be watched. In an advance from Chattanooga Battle Creek and Decherd would probably be the points of attack; and, as when the attack was made it would be impossible from the topography of the country for these two points to assist each other, we must not receive the attack there.

On becoming, therefore, satisfied of the advance of the enemy you will move promptly up the Sequatchie Valley on the north side to about the Anderson road, leaving a garrison for the redoubt you have thrown up at Battle Creek, and choose a strong position, so as to have free communication with McMinnville by the Anderson road and resist the advance until the other divisions come up.

Thomas is at McMinnville in command. He would advance either by the Dunlap or Therman road. The column at Decherd would advance by Tracy City and the Therman road. If you should be compelled to fall back, do so by the Therman road or the Higginbottom road, and take a position to threaten the enemy if he should move on Battle Creek, or to form a junction with the other troops at Tracy City and oppose an advance on Decherd. Failing in that, you would march on Hillsborough, Manchester, Beech Grove, and Murfreesborough, of course halting wherever a further junction of forces or other circumstances would enable us to make a stand. Our supplies would be on the railroad, and of course every effort should be made to keep the enemy from that until the supplies were withdrawn, if not entirely.

If it should happen that you were not in time to take your position in the valley and were not strong enough to advance and attack you would not await an attack in your present position, but leave a small force there, not exceeding a brigade, and move at once to form a junction with the force at Decherd or Tracy City, as the case may be, leaving also a small force on that road as near as possible to Battle Creek, say at the ford, to assist in repelling the attack on Battle Creek.

These matters should be studied thoroughly in connection with the map by yourself and by your brigadiers, so that if such emergencies should by any possibility arise they may be well understood. The details of an advance can be considered more in detail at another time, but you may as well have your mind on the matter now.

You can advance up the valley and by the road to the river, or through Crossville, or through Pikeville and Sparta, or along the mountain to Spencer and Sparta, after gaining the top by the Therman or some other road. I am told there is a road along the mountain. Inquire about it. A rocket code has been prepared in contemplation of these operations. Study it well in connection with this subject.

JAMES B. FRY,
Chief of Staff.

NASHVILLE, *August* 19, 1862—9.10 p. m.

General BUELL:

I attempted to go on the business confided me by way of the Cumberland River, but when within 13 miles of Clarksville found that it had been taken by the enemy and that they were expecting me.

Having no one but my staff, and Generals Jackson, Manson, and Croft, I returned in the steamer to the Shoals, and came in thence on horseback. The roads are all closed now. No communication at all. What shall be done?

W. NELSON,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 19, 1862.

General NELSON, *Nashville:*

Take Colonel Starkweather's regiment, which should arrive at Nashville to-night, and the two batteries ordered to you, Schultz's and Konkle's, and make your way by forced marches to Bowling Green; from there send the infantry and one of the batteries back to protect the working party on the railroad. Your first step must be to open that route. Starkweather's regiment must return to Nashville as soon as the road is repaired.

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Huntsville, August 19, 1862.

Brig. Gen. E. A. PAINE, *Commanding Division:*

SIR: General Buell desires you to cross your division to the north side of the Tennessee as rapidly as possible (if you have not already done so), and march to Decherd, on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, moving from Florence by Masonville, Rogersville, Athens, Madison Cross-Roads, Salem, and Winchester.

The troops which start from Florence must have at least six days' rations carried in the baggage wagons and haversacks of the men. On reaching Athens you will replenish with a similar amount of supplies. The troops which march from Decatur should take six days' rations from that point and go through. The greatest care must be taken to prevent unnecessary use or waste of rations and the men kept on about one-half allowance. Forage must be procured from the country on the line of march and formal receipts given to the owners for settlement hereafter.

Your marches should be as rapid as possible, without injury to the efficiency of the command, say about 15 miles a day. The general desires that no disorders or depredations be committed, and that your division may be found at any and every movement well in hand and ready for action.

Report your position and progress as often as practicable. The prescribed line of march and your destination should be kept to yourself.

General Davis' division will follow you on a part of the route.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES B. FRY,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

P. S.—A communication is sent by bearer for the commanding officer of Davis' division, which you will please forward promptly and by safe escort, and send back the cavalry which bears this to you.

JAMES B. FRY,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Huntsville, August 19, 1862.

Brig. Gen. L. H. ROUSSEAU,
Commanding Third Division:

SIR: The general commanding directs as follows in relation to your command:

One brigade of your division, with Kennett's cavalry and one battery of artillery, will occupy Huntsville. The other brigade will be posted as follows: One regiment and field battery at Stevenson; one regiment and field battery at Decherd; one regiment and field battery at Battle Creek; one regiment bridge guards between Huntsville and Stevenson.

You will also have command, when necessary, of all troops on both lines of railroad from Huntsville to Nashville. Those on the Decatur and Nashville road are more immediately under the command of Brigadier-General Negley. General Smith is assigned to the Seventeenth Brigade and to the more immediate charge of the bridge guards, which he has orders to visit frequently.

You will hold your command in readiness at all times to move in any direction. As it is possible that when the main army advances the enemy may come upon our rear in such force as to make it impossible to hold such extended lines, you will be prepared for such an emergency. The Decatur line in such an emergency will be the first abandoned; next the Athens line as far as Decherd. A determined effort will be made to hold Huntsville, Stevenson, Battle Creek, and the railroad. If the force at Battle Creek and Stevenson should be forced to retire, they should, if possible, go directly to Decherd, which point it may be very important to hold for the sake of the road north; but they should be well assured of being able to make that Junction, otherwise they should fall back on this place, bringing with them all road guards. In that case the road guards between Stevenson and Decherd should fall back at once to Decherd. If Decherd should be seriously threatened you must re-enforce it, even to the extent of the whole force at Huntsville. If Decherd should be forced, you must, if your force is sufficient, endeavor to retake it. If not, and it is not retaken by the army in front, it will be necessary for the whole force from Battle Creek to this point to fall back toward Nashville, probably by Elkton and Pulaski, but always making a stand wherever it can be done with advantage.

These suggestions suppose an advance of the enemy which cannot be resisted with any prospect of success, but a determined resistance is always to be made when there is any hope of success.

A command should never surrender. It should, if the post is important, resist whenever success is possible, and even when it is not, if the safety of the main body requires it; and if not, it should fall back if the attacking force is overwhelming. These are points which it is important that you should study thoroughly, and I have entire confidence in your courage and ability to meet every emergency.

The minor details of your command I do not touch upon. Of course you will hus-

band your supplies to the utmost, drawing first everything possible from the resources of the country.

In case any command should be compelled to fall back all the public property that cannot be carried off must be destroyed to prevent it from falling into the hands of the enemy.

Very respectfully,

D. C. BUELL,
Major-General, Commanding.

J. M. WRIGHT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 19, [1862].

General SCHOEPF, *Decherd:*

Captain Chandler is ordered to have your troops supplied with clothing as soon as possible. There were large quantities continually within your reach at Tuscumbia.

It is regretted that the first intimation made to these headquarters as to your troops wanting clothing is that they are barefoot and ragged. It gives the chief quartermaster too little time.

JAMES B. FRY,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 19, [1862].

Colonel SWORDS,
Quartermaster, Louisville:

Push forward commissary stores and forage to Bowling Green as rapidly as possible by railroad and Green River.

JAMES B. FRY,
Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, ARMY OF THE OHIO,
McMinnville, Tenn., August 19, 1862.

Major-General BUELL,
Huntsville:

Arrived here and took command of troops at this place to-day. Found General Nelson absent and General Ammen in command.

Have sent to-day two regiments and one battery to support General Johnson, who was this morning a little north of Smithville.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 19, 1862.

General THOMAS,
McMinnville via Manchester:

The enemy crossed 300 cavalry and 3,000 infantry at Chattanooga yesterday. This may be for the purpose of foraging in Sequatchie Valley, but we must be prepared for more than that. Hold your command in readiness to march at the shortest notice. You will probably march on the Therman or Dunlap road, but you should be furnished

with capable and reliable guides in all directions. General Schoepf's scouts also report the enemy in the mountains 21 miles beyond him in quite a large force. That is not very definite in any respect. You should, by means of spies and scouts, keep yourselves thoroughly informed of what is going on between you and Chattanooga. There is a road leading along the mountain from Spencer, Pikeville, and other points by which an enemy could penetrate. You should also look well in the direction of Sparta and Smithville, both for the purpose of detecting any advance upon you and any attempt to pass you toward Nashville.

Collect in a day or two all the forage, flour, and beef you can and then send your supply trains to Murfreesborough to be fed until required. The McMinnville Railroad will be open Thursday, and at any rate you should not keep on hand more supplies than you can carry away in your baggage wagons and haversacks. The great problem with us is supplies, and that we must solve by management, and starving, if necessary. It will be quite as difficult for the enemy.

I shall concentrate your division and McCook's at Tracy City or near there and send Crittenden up the Sequatchie Valley to about the Anderson road, and we must be prepared either to fight in detachments or concentrate rapidly, according to circumstances. I have prepared a code of rocket signals by which to control our movements and communicate information. Study it carefully.

Call Wood up to you, or at least have him within a few hours' march, which, for the sake of supplies, will be better, as well as to give some protection to the road.

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 19, 1862.

General WOOD, *Manchester:*

It will be necessary for you to keep a few mounted men at telegraph station at Manchester to act as couriers, the cavalry having been called from that post.

JAMES B. FRY.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Huntsville, August 19, 1862.

Colonel ZAHM,
Commanding Third Ohio Cavalry, Woodville:

SIR: It is reported that two carriage horses (unsuitable for cavalry) were taken by your command a few days since from Mr. Douglas, near New Market. If such is the case the general commanding directs that you return them. If they are good cavalry horses and necessary to you you can retain and give receipts for them. Three other horses and a mule were also taken from same place and no receipt given. This must also be corrected.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. WRIGHT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 19, [1862].

General BOYLE, *Louisville:*

Supplies for this army must be pushed forward to Bowling Green, to be sent on soon as possible. Have them taken care of and protected there and sent forward as soon as road is open.

JAMES B. FRY,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 19, 1862.

General BOYLE, *Louisville:*

A Mrs. Cross and party have come here with passes from the provost-marshal of Kentucky, ordering them beyond our lines. I shall order them back. If any harm could be done by giving information they are likely to do it. No more passes must be given to persons to pass the lines without the sanction of the district commander.

D. C. BUELL.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *August* 19, 1862—12.45 a. m.

Major-General HALLECK, *Commanding:*

This State is invaded in force and will be overrun, and if once done I don't believe it can be recovered.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

CUMBERLAND GAP, TENN., *August* 19, 1862.
(Received Headquarters Army, August 25, 1862.)

Brigadier-General CULLUM, *Chief of Staff:*

At noon to-day eight regiments of the enemy's infantry, two batteries of artillery, and a cavalry force, strength not known, under Rains, reached Cumberland Ford, with the avowed intention of attacking this position. The force in front is full 20,000 strong, and it is said that re-enforcements are arriving from Knoxville. It is possible that the enemy premeditates an attack, but he will not do so until he tries the effect of starving us out. In any event we will perform our duty. If a Union force of 8,000 men will rapidly advance upon Cumberland Ford and a similar force upon Lambdin's by way of Barboursville the entire force of Rains can be captured. I have operated on all these routes and know their practicability. Lambdin's farm-house is 21 miles southwest of Barboursville, 19 miles from Rogers' Gap, and 12 miles east of Boston. It will be found on the map sent to the Secretary of War and General Buell.

It is said that the enemy captured 100 wagons of supplies at London and sent the wagons for salt.

Our troops are in fine condition morally and physically.

The enemy's pickets are within hailing distance of ours.

I sent a dispatch through this morning. I will not be idle.

GEORGE W. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

(Same to General Boyle.)

CUMBERLAND GAP, TENN., *August* 19, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK:

We are enveloped by the enemy. His pickets extend across the Cumberland Mountains on either flank of the Gap. He imagines that I will evacuate the Gap and waits to enter it. I shall never do so. It is for you to open the road. What you most want is cavalry and horse artillery, with a heavy column to follow after; but you must act at once, for our supplies are limited. In the mean time I will not be idle. If the enemy attacks he will be crushed.

GEORGE W. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General.

(Same to General Boyle.)

LOUISVILLE, KY., *August* 19, 1862—12.20 a. m.

Major-General HALLECK, *Commanding:*

Received the following dispatch this date from Colonel Cranor, Fortieth Ohio, at Portsmouth, Ohio:

HEADQUARTERS FORTIETH OHIO REGIMENT,
Portsmouth, Ohio, 18*th.*

General BOYLE:

The rebel General John S. Williams' brigade is now in the valley of Big Sandy. Will soon be joined by Marshall's whole division, estimated at from 4,000 to 12,000, besides cavalry and artillery. I must have help or all is lost in Eastern Kentucky. I hope you will send us help without delay.

Answer.

JONATHAN CRANOR,
Colonel, Commanding.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General

FRANKFORT, KY., *August* 19, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

I applied to General Boyle, the proper officer at Louisville, for arms, and the dispatch sent yesterday was after application to him. I am acting under the authority of the Governor of Kentucky and in conjunction with the Military Board, and in obedience to orders of the Secretary of War. I am, according to the laws of Kentucky, the proper officer in the State to superintend recruiting, and have performed that service since September last. Confusion has arisen from the fact that orders to recruit here have been given both to General Boyle and the Military Board by the War Department. General Boyle having now turned over all recruiting to this department, and Kentucky now having a loyal Governor, I trust there will be more regularity hereafter.

Respectfully,

JNO. W. FINNELL,
Adjutant-General Kentucky Volunteers.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *August* 19, 1862.

Governor TOD, *Columbus, Ohio;* Governor MORTON, *Indianapolis, Ind.;* Governor YATES, *Springfield, Ill.;* Governor SALOMON, *Madison, Wis.;* Governor ROBINSON, *Frankfort, Ky.;* General BOYLE, *Louisville, Ky.:*

Major-General Wright has been appointed commander of the Depart-

ment of the Ohio, consisting of the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Kentucky, including Cumberland Gap and the forces there. He will immediately assume command.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

GENERAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GEN.'S OFFICE.
No. 112. } *Washington, August* 19, 1862.

I. The Department of the Ohio, hereby created, will be composed of the States of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Kentucky east of the Tennessee River, and including Cumberland Gap and the troops operating in its vicinity.

II. Maj. Gen. H. G. Wright is assigned to the command of the Department of the Ohio.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 20, 1862.

Major-General BUELL, *Huntsville, Ala.:*

Kentucky and the States north of it have been made into a separate department and General Wright assigned to the command. This does not affect Tennessee or your army operating in that State and against Chattanooga, but includes all troops now in Kentucky. You, however, will continue the general direction of affairs in that State till General Wright arrives and assumes command. He will first visit the Governors of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois to consult about raising troops.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 20, 1862.

J. B. ANDERSON, *Nashville:*

What is the practicability of getting supplies by the river to Clarksville; thence by wagons and the Charlotte road? Or could we haul from the Harpeth Shoals?

D. C. BUELL,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 20, 1862.

J. B. ANDERSON, *Nashville:*

I shall put a force on the road and it must positively be repaired in less time. Can the work be expedited by sending the Engineer troops? Which road is the easiest to guard and keep open?

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 20, 1862.

COMMANDING OFFICER DAVIS' DIVISION,
Near Florence or Eastport:

Instead of marching by Pulaski or Shelbyville you will move by Florence, and thence direct by Columbia to Nashville. Move by forced marches. Leave tents and all surplus baggage at Florence and carry rations in your wagons. If necessary take country wagons also. You must take at least eight days' full rations from Florence and more if possible. Keep your men on half rations. Lose no time.

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 20, 1862.

General FRY, *Decherd:*

Direct General Sill to remain with his brigade for the present to assist in collecting and guarding supplies at Decherd, but to march and join General Schoepf at an hour's notice in case of necessity.

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 20, 1862.

General FRY, *Decherd:*

Take all the supplies you can carry in your baggage wagons and haversacks, and be prepared in all respects for active service. I wish General Schoepf to establish himself in advance of Tracy City, if, as I suppose, there is a road leading from there to the Anderson road toward Chattanooga. He must examine into that and report immediately. Great care must be taken that dispatches are not captured.

Have you and General Schoepf the letter cipher?

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 20, [1862].

Colonel HAZEN, *Murfreesborough:*

Have you heard anything of General Johnson?

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 20, 1862.

Colonel INNES, *Stevenson:*

It is reported the McMinnville road will be finished to-night. You need not take your companies there. Take five companies to the Louisville and Nashville road and push it with all energy; everything depends on it.

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 20, 1862.

General McCOOK, *Battle Creek:*

Do you find that you can go from the Anderson road to Tracy City? It is important to ascertain that fact.

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 20, 1862.

Generals McCOOK and CRITTENDEN, *Battle Creek:*

Get all the cattle and sheep you can in the country and have them regularly issued by commissary, and don't issue more than half rations. Eight companies of Zahm's Ohio cavalry are ordered to report to General McCook from Woodville.

JAMES B. FRY,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 20, 1862.

General McCOOK, *Battle Creek:*

The object of the enemy may be to forage in Sequatchie Valley or to advance in force. We must be prepared for either. Move your division up Sequatchie Valley on the north side of the Anderson road, and send out at once on the other side up the valley strong foraging parties to collect forage, beef, and flour if you can find it. Give receipts in all cases and see that not an ounce of anything is wasted.

Supplies is the great problem with us now, and we must solve it by management, and by starving, too, if necessary. Continue foraging daily in all directions, with the double object of starving the enemy and feeding ourselves.

Move Crittenden at the same time and halt him at the Little Sequatchie, near where the Higginbottom road turns off to Tracy City. He also must forage industriously while he remains. These supplies will be required for the other troops as well as your own.

Thomas' division and your brigade are ordered to Tracy City to-morrow. As soon as you get your position communicate with General Schoepf. I believe there is a road crossing to that point from the Anderson road, and if there is I will move Schoepf forward to near the Anderson road. As some little time would be required to concentrate, my wish is that you should not become too seriously engaged. If it should be necessary to retire do so toward Tracy City by the Anderson road, if, as I believe, a road from that to Tracy City exists. In that case you should only go far enough back to get a strong position or pass in which you can repel a superior force and where you can threaten the valley; but you must look to your rear also, for the road I speak of extends along the whole length of the mountain, I think.

Instruct Crittenden in a like case to fall back on the Higginbottom road toward Tracy City, but only far enough to take a strong position.

I have ordered two battalions of Zahm's cavalry to join you. Observe that there are several roads coming into the valley from the Tennessee River by which cavalry and footmen can pass.

Rankin's Ferry and Lowe's Ferry should if possible be held by Crittenden's pickets.

Keep yourself thoroughly informed about everything; be prudent, and fight hard when you have to fight.

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 20, 1862.

Colonel MILLER, *Nashville:*

It is unnecessary to tell you that to open immediately and preserve the Louisville road is a matter of the most vital importance. I hope your force will enable you to do it without danger to Nashville, which of course must not be jeopardized. I send you another regiment. Should the railroad fail, other means must be devised of getting supplies. I desire you to interest yourself in the matter. If my repeated orders had been obeyed in regard to defenses for the guards much of this trouble would have been avoided. There is no punishment too severe for those who have disobeyed.

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 20, 1862.

Colonel MILLER, *Nashville:*

I have directed General Nelson to take the Ninth Indiana instead of waiting for Starkweather's regiment. It will return and assist to guard the workmen on the road. Push your defenses.

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 20, [1862.]

Captain MORTON, *Nashville:*

How are your defenses progressing? Answer in cipher. How many regiments do you consider necessary now to protect the city against a cavalry raid?

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 20, 1862.

Major MURRAY,
Third Kentucky Cavalry, Athens:

The battalion which passed here on return from scout to New Market was ordered to search for 110 beef cattle captured some days ago on Pulaski and Huntsville road. Did they find the cattle or hear of them? Answer.

JAMES B. FRY,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 20, [1862].

General NEGLEY, *Columbia:*

To open immediately and keep open the Louisville road is a matter of vital importance.

I apprehend that we have not at present force enough about Nashville for it. If that should be the case we must abandon the Columbia line. It must, however, be kept open until we get down supplies to meet two divisions, which will come to it at Athens and Pulaski. They ought to arrive in about six days. Unless the road is then open and

matters are more quiet you will withdraw all troops along the line and go to Nashville, in order to re-enforce that place or the troops employed on the road from there to Bowling Green. I give you these instructions in anticipation of an interruption of the line at a time when it might be highly important for you to act, but if possible you should refer the matter to General Rousseau, who will have command on all the lines.

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 20, 1862.

General NEGLEY, *Columbia:*

Send the Seventeenth Kentucky to Nashville by rail as soon as practicable.

JAMES B. FRY.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 20, 1862.

General NELSON, *Nashville:*

I think not, though I should be glad to make it an excuse for keeping you, if I did not think your services of the very greatest importance at this moment in Kentucky.

Can you form any idea of the force that holds the road on the other side?

What has become of Johnson?

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 20, 1862.

General NELSON, *Nashville:*

Horses can better be procured in Kentucky than here. You must take Konkle's. Take the Ninth Indiana, if the city is not threatened and Starkweather's men not arrived. This regiment must return to protect the railroad as ordered. Get a force on that duty as early as possible; it is of more than vital importance.

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 20, 1862.

Major OLDS, *Bridgeport:*

Strengthen your position and defend it. What else would you do?

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 20, [1862].

Major SIDELL, *Nashville:*

No provisions of any kind must leave Nashville except for the army. Order Colonel Miller and provost-marshal accordingly, and see that the order is strictly observed.

JAMES B. FRY,
Chief of Staff.

HUNTSVILLE, *August* 20, 1862.

Major SIDELL:

Do you hear that the garrison was captured? Have you any particulars of the affair?

D. C. BUELL,
Major-General, Commanding.

HUNTSVILLE, *August* 20, 1862.

Major SIDELL:

What became of the garrison that was at Clarksville? How strong was it?

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 20, 1862.

Major SIDELL, *Nashville:*

Send a train to Columbia to take Seventeenth Kentucky to Nashville and retain it there, and send one of the regiments now there to protect repairs on railroad. The road must be opened, and rapidly as possible. See Mr. Anderson about it, and push it through without further orders in case telegraph is cut between us. All the supplies, forage, beef cattle, &c., which can be got about Nashville must be secured. With the Seventeenth Kentucky you will have eight regiments at Nashville, which will be enough to hold it and open the road to Kentucky. Send to Decherd and Murfreesborough all the supplies you can.

JAMES B. FRY.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 20, 1862.

General SILL, *Cowan:*

Suspend your march for the present to give protection to the depot at Decherd until the garrison is well established. Give protection to foraging parties, and see that forage, beef, and flour are collected, and that not an ounce is wasted.

If you should be called forward to re-enforce General Schoepf move promptly. See that all public property, wagons, &c., are conveniently disposed of, so that they will be under the protection of the field work.

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 20, 1862.

General SILL, *Decherd or Cowan:*

A few rockets will be sent up at this place to-night between 8 and 9 o'clock to determine the distance at which they can be seen. Have some one on the lookout and report the result. If seen, report the colors and the exact order in which they occurred.

D. C. BUELL.

(Also commanding officers at Athens and Larkinsville, and Colonel Harker, Stevenson.)

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 20, 1862.

Colonel STANLEY, *Manchester:*

Get horses in the country and send dispatch from telegraph office at once to General Wood, to be forwarded to General Thomas. Also tell General Wood to send some cavalry to Manchester to act as couriers.

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 20, 1862.

General THOMAS, *McMinnville:*

McCook reports a Tennessee volunteer just in from near Chattanooga; says the enemy have crossed there in large force; they say to attack your position; that they are also crossing near Loudon and Kingston; they may mean to advance by way of Sparta. You must ascertain what is going on in that quarter.

McCook marches to-night, and will probably reach the Anderson road to-morrow. We shall soon see how much they are in earnest in crossing. Schoepf will be at Tracy City to-morrow, if he is not there now; that or Altamont may become a point of concentration for us. Be prepared for anything; and remember that supply is the great trouble with us now.

D. C. BUELL.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, ARMY OF THE OHIO,
McMinnville, Tenn., August 20, 1862.

Major-General BUELL, *Huntsville:*

While at Decherd I made inquiries concerning the various routes to East Tennessee. The information collected there has been confirmed since my arrival here.

There is a practicable road from McMinnville to Kingston by way of Pikeville, one by way of Sparta and Crossville, and another from Nashville to Knoxville by way of Liberty and Montgomery. If our forces should advance on Knoxville arrangements might be made to ship supplies to Gainesborough or Burkesville and haul them by an excellent dirt road to Knoxville, Tenn.

From either of the towns the road could be kept open with a small escort to each wagon train and the army supplied as it advances and after its arrival at Knoxville.

I have seen a letter from General Johnson to General Nelson, in which he says that if Sparta was held with a sufficient force he could keep the country clear to Burkesville.

I have just heard that the rebels are repairing the Chattanooga and McMinnville road preparatory to advancing in this direction. Have sent out a party of cavalry to ascertain the facts. They are reported to have been crossing the river at Chattanooga for three days.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

MCMINNVILLE, *August* 20, 1862—9 p. m.

General BUELL:

Have just received your telegram of August 19, 1862. Expect to get reliable information of the movements of the enemy to-morrow morning, both from Dunlap and in the direction of Pikeville and Sparta, from scouts and cavalry patrols which have already been sent out. Hope to be prepared for any emergency. General Wood is within two or three hours' march of this place in the direction of Manchester.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS,
Huntsville, August 20, 1862.

General WOOD,
On the road from Manchester:

The road must be finished; work at night if necessary. The party is imperatively required elsewhere.

D. C. BUELL.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, DISTRICT OF THE OHIO,
McMinnville, Tenn., August 20, 1862.

General WOOD, *near McMinnville:*

You had better send back an escort to Decherd for your train, as I shall be unable to furnish you with one, having been ordered here before your train was ready. Get ten days' supply of commissary stores, and if in good camp remain where you are. If your camp is not a good one you can move to where the Manchester and McMinnville road crosses Hickory Creek, where you will find a good camp and be within a few hours' march of this place. Have the country explored in the direction of Altamont, and report if a strong position can be taken up near that place, and withal be prepared to march within a day's notice.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

LOUISVILLE, KY.,
August 20, 1862—11.10 p. m.

Major-General HALLECK:

Captain Brown, quartermaster at Lexington, telegraphs me that one of his men from the Gap, left there on Sunday, reports that rebels attacked General Morgan Sunday in force. Scouts say 60,000. Got under the cliff so that large guns could not reach them. Small howitzers were used to drive them back. Three rebel regiments poured through Big Creek Gap and were near Barboursville in rear. Colonel Garrard left Barboursville for the Gap. General Morgan is said to have sent word to Colonel Garrard that he could keep off 100,000. This is substance of dispatch from Captain Brown. I proposed to send three regiments of infantry, two of cavalry, with battery of artillery, to drive out those in rear, but General Buell thought best to concentrate forces at Lebanon and Nicholasville. I have to-day ordered Major-

General Wallace, at Lexington, with three or more regiments of infantry, with two regiments of cavalry and artillery, to prepare to move in that direction. General Wright has not yet arrived. Will you give any orders?

J. T. BOYLE.

CUMBERLAND GAP, TENN., *August* 20, 1862—noon.
(Received August 24, 1862.)

Brigadier-General CULLUM, *Chief of Staff:*

The enemy still envelops, but evinces no desire to attack us, although his force is so greatly superior to ours in numbers. Enemy occupies a narrow defile 2½ miles this side of Cumberland Ford. The position is very strong, and 6,000 men ought to hold it against three times their number. With 20,000 men in my front and 6,000 in the rear prudence compels me to act mainly on the defensive. Should we be attacked no doubt need be entertained as to the result. The enemy has a twofold object: First, to starve us out, which he cannot do. (Rains inquires everywhere as to the extent of our supplies.) In the next place, the enemy takes advantage of our destitution in cavalry and horse artillery to seize our wagons and fill them with salt, for which he is famishing. Fifteen hundred cavalry, with four cannon, could cut off their salt expedition. My next courier I will send along the mountain ridge nearly to Rogers' Gap.

GEORGE W. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

JASPER, *August* 21, 1862.

Major-General BUELL:

A man by the name of Andrew Johnson, intelligent and vouched for as true to our cause, came in this morning from the vicinity of Chattanooga. He says the rebels have crossed the river from 8,000 to 10,000 strong; that they crossed at Chattanooga and at three other points above Chattanooga, the farthest point above being 16 miles from Chattanooga; that he thinks their object is to forage; that he also thinks they expect us to cross at Bridgeport or below, and that only in this event did they expect to advance into Tennessee and Kentucky; that [he] understood they thought our object was to attract their attention here while Morgan took Knoxville and cut the road there. Their forces on this side are scattered, having from 2,000 to 4,000 in a body. They are driving up cattle and conscripts and bring out and shoot Union men. All quiet here.

McCOOK,
General.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, ARMY OF THE OHIO,
McMinnville, Tenn., August 21, 1862.

Major-General BUELL, *Huntsville:*

Will it be possible to relieve the brigade belonging to General Wood's division, now stationed at Stevenson? General Wood needs them very much, his cavalry force being exceedingly light, and if further informa-

tion proves true, that the enemy are not advancing upon this place, I wish to send General Wood's division to Sparta, as the enemy will probably go that way to attack Nashville.

I have information from two or three different sources that they are collecting a large depot of forage near Crossville, on the Nashville and Knoxville road.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, ARMY OF THE OHIO,
McMinnville, August 21, 1862.

Major-General BUELL, *Huntsville:*

Your dispatch of yesterday was received this morning. The supply train of the Fourth Division will be sent to Murfreesborough to-morrow morning. I will have the troops in readiness for a move at the shortest notice. Sent a party of cavalry yesterday on the Dunlap road to go as far as Dunlap. Another party on the Sparta road, beyond Rock Island Ford, to hunt cattle and a band of guerrillas reported to be there. Shall send an expedition to Sparta to-night; also one to Pikeville by the Spencer road.

Have spies employed to give information from the direction of Chattanooga, Dunlap, Pikeville, Sparta, and Kingston.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, DISTRICT OF THE OHIO,
McMinnville, Tenn., August 21, 1862.

Colonel STANLEY:

Send the telegraph operator to this place at once, as the wires will be here this evening and no operator here. Send six companies to guard the following bridges on the McMinnville Railroad, viz: One 8 miles from Manchester this way; one 9 miles from Manchester this way; one 10 miles from Manchester this way; one 11½ miles from Manchester this way; one 12 miles from Manchester this way; one 14 miles from Manchester this way—six bridges in all.

Place one company at each bridge and have a strong stockade built at each bridge, so that the positions can be defended; and give positive orders to the commandants of companies to allow no straggling nor plundering.

By command of General Thomas:

[GEO. E. FLYNT,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION,
Camp Taylor, August 21, 1862.

Col. L. A. HARRIS,
Commanding Ninth Brigade:

SIR: The following disposition of the Ninth Brigade will be carried into effect without delay: One regiment will be stationed at Stevenson, one regiment will be stationed at Decherd, one regiment will be sta-

tioned at Battle Creek, one regiment (bridge guards) will be stationed between Huntsville and Stevenson. Each regiment will be in readiness at all times to move in any direction, as it is possible that when the main army advances the enemy may come upon its rear in such force as to make it impossible to hold such extended lines. Each regimental commander will be prepared for such an emergency. The Decatur line in such an event will be the first abandoned; next the other line as far as Decherd. A determined effort will be made to hold Huntsville, Stevenson, Battle Creek, and the railroad. If the force at Battle Creek and Stevenson should be forced to retire they should if possible go directly to Decherd, which point it may be important to hold for the sake of the road north, but they should be well assured of being able to make that Junction; otherwise they should fall back on this place, bringing with them all road guards. In that case the road guards between Stevenson and Decherd should fall back at once on Decherd. If Decherd should be seriously threatened re-enforcements will be sent, even to the extent of the whole force at Huntsville. If Decherd should be forced, if our force is sufficient a strong attempt will be made to retake it; if not, and it is not retaken by the army in front, it will be necessary for the whole force from Battle Creek to Huntsville to fall back toward Nashville, probably by Elkton and Pulaski, but always making a stand whenever it can be done with advantage.

These suggestions suppose an advance of the enemy which cannot be resisted with any prospect of success, but a determined resistance is always to be made when there is any hope of success. A command should never surrender. It should, if the post is important, resist whenever success is possible, and even when it is not if the safety of the main body requires it, and if not it should fall back if the attacking force is overwhelming.

By command:

LOVELL H. ROUSSEAU,
Brigadier-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 21, 1862.

Maj. Gen. H. G. WRIGHT, *Cincinnati, Ohio:*

Do not move your headquarters to Louisville. I will write you the reasons. Keep them at Cincinnati.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *August* 21, 1862—12 m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

I sent General G. C. Smith from Lebanon in direction of London, and Colonel Metcalfe from Lexington in same direction via Richmond. General Smith is at Crab Orchard, from which place he telegraphs me that one of Colonel Munday's cavalry reached there with intelligence that Barboursville is held by 12,000 to 15,000 rebels, and Mount Vernon, this side, by Scott, with large rebel cavalry and artillery. I believe all this exaggerated, but do not doubt there is rebel force in General Morgan's rear. There is a large force in his front. It is hazardous to attempt

relief with raw levies, but I believe it should be done. We are deficient in artillery.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *August* 21, 1862—10.20 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

Captain Brown, quartermaster at Lexington, telegraphs that his information of the attack on General Morgan at the Gap by the enemy in great force is confirmed. We have no artillery in Kentucky except Thirteenth Indiana and Andrews' Michigan battery. More is needed.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 21, 1862.

General BOYLE, *Louisville, Ky.:*

I am not sufficiently posted in regard to the enemy's present positions to direct detailed movements of troops. You must exercise your own discretion till General Wright arrives.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

LOUISVILLE, *August* 21, 1862.

General BUELL:

Considerable force in Morgan's rear and overwhelming force in his front. If your movements will tend to his relief it is important they be made early. His position is critical. I have instructed Major-General Wallace to make movement from this side for his relief.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

(Forwarded by General Rousseau August 29.)

CUMBERLAND GAP, TENN., *August* 21, 1862.
Via Lexington, Ky., August 25.

General CULLUM, *Chief of Staff:*

Have just received a flag of truce from Maj. Gen. E. Kirby Smith, dated on yesterday at Barboursville, and a note dated at Pogue's to-day from Major-General McCown. I send Colonel Garrard, with 400 mounted infantry and 200 cavalry, to join any force which may be on the march to the relief of this place. I do so to save the horses from starvation, and to send a gallant officer, with a brave little band of veterans, to lead on the new troops. If attacked I pledge myself and command for the security of this fort. We won it and do not intend to lose it.

GEORGE W. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General.

(Same to General Boyle.)

HEADQUARTERS CONFEDERATE STATES FORCES,
Chattanooga, August 21, 1862.

Maj. Gen. D. C. BUELL,
Commanding United States Forces, &c.:

GENERAL: I have to bring to your notice the following: I have evidence which convinces me that a few days after Captain Brewster, of our service, had surprised and taken some men of your forces, a detachment of United States forces, under a Colonel Stewart, of Indiana Volunteers, captured a Georgian of Brigadier-General Forrest's command, and subsequently shot him while a prisoner because the detachment meantime had been fired into.

Three days subsequent to this act another detachment of the same regiment, possibly under another commander, captured another private of Forrest's command, who had been left sick at the house of one Brown, near Hill's Creek, Warren County, Tennessee. This man was also taken out and shot, according to the confession of the commanding officer.

I am also obliged to believe that a man by the name of Gougue, a member of Confederate States First Regiment Kentucky Cavalry, was taken prisoner and afterward put to death at or near the house of one Israel Hill, in the same county. For these atrocious acts no measures of a retaliatory character have been ordered by the commander of the Confederate forces in this quarter, he being assured from your past conduct that if you are duly informed of the facts you will take prompt and efficacious measures to trace up and summarily punish those responsible for acts so contrary to all obligations of humanity, and he feels it needless to point out to you the inevitable consequences that must ensue from a repetition of such sanguinary violations of the rules of war.

It becomes my duty to ask your attention to another matter.

An order of yours, No. 41, dated "In Camp near Huntsville, Ala., August 8, 1862," which has appeared in our newspapers, prescribes a course for the officers of your command which I respectfully submit to be in direct conflict with the third paragraph under article IV of the cartel arranged on the 22d of July between Maj. Gen. J. A. Dix, U. S. Army, and Maj. Gen. D. H. Hill, C. S. Army, in behalf of their respective Governments, and by virtue of which all prisoners, of whatever arm of service, are to be exchanged or paroled in ten days from the time of their capture if it be practicable, &c.

This plainly makes it the duty of the capturing party to parole, and assuredly the execution of your order must nullify that requirement and in a short while lead to consequences of a dread character, which it is thought you can scarcely desire shall characterize the war on this border.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General, Commanding.

DECHERD, TENN., *August* 22, 1862,
Via Corinth, 25th, via Cairo, Ill., 26th—10.30 a. m.

Major-General HALLECK,
General-in-Chief, Washington:

General Johnson, under whom I had concentrated all the cavalry I could possibly spare from detachment service, attacked the enemy near

Gallatin, Tenn., yesterday, about 9 a. m., and was compelled to retreat, which he did toward Hartsville, without being pursued. He was attacked again about 4 p. m. and completely defeated. About 450 of his men reached Nashville last evening. The reports come from Colonel Wynkoop, Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, and stragglers. General Johnson is undoubtedly a prisoner. I cannot tell exactly what his strength was, but it consisted of the main part of three regiments—I suppose about 1,200 men. The disaster is most unfortunate, as it costs us the services of a valuable officer and a large part of the small cavalry force I have. I was apprehensive that his force was insufficient to cope with the force he was likely to meet, and sent instructions to him to strengthen himself with artillery and infantry and keep more within support. I have no means of knowing how it happened that he did not do so.

D. C. BUELL,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Decherd, August 22, 1862.

J. B. ANDERSON, *Nashville:*

Put all your trains at work to bring subsistence to this place from Stevenson and Huntsville. Lose no time. How long will it take you to remove all, say 300,000, rations?

D. C. BUELL.

NASHVILLE, *August* 22, 1862.

General BUELL:

You have no doubt received before this news of capture of General Johnson and most of his command near Gallatin yesterday. To-day at Red River Bridge 100 Federals were captured by the rebels and paroled. Reforms and changes are essentially necessary at this place. I believe it would be to the interest of the country and especially of the middle portion of the State for Ex-Governor Campbell to be placed in command here. I think he would be efficient and would inspire more confidence on the part of the Union men, and * * * with. I hope you will not think it out of place in me when I state that there must be more efficiency imparted to the army in this part of Tennessee or we are doomed to meet with reverses that will retard and protract the war, if not in the end to result in the loss of Tennessee. The conduct of Colonel Mason, Seventy-first Ohio, at Clarksville is not only humiliating, but disgraceful in the extreme. I am gratified to know that your order in reference to paroles was issued before his surrender, and trust we will have some examples now made.

Truly,

ANDREW JOHNSON,
Military Governor.

HEADQUARTERS,
Decherd, August 22, 1862.

Governor JOHNSON, *Nashville:*

If Governor Campbell has been appointed I will very willingly put him in command, but it may happen that a senior would unavoidably fall there, and if he were capable I could not keep the senior out of com-

mand. I should like Governor Campbell to understand that matter rightly, but as far as possible I would wish to avoid the dilemma. Please answer in regard to his appointment. I had prepared to put General Smith in command, but can find important service for him elsewhere.

D. C. BUELL,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Decherd, August 22, 1862.

Colonel HARRIS, *Battle Creek:*

Have your command (two regiments and two batteries) in readiness to march to-morrow morning upon further orders. You must bring all provisions with you. Leave tents in preference to provisions.

Your movement may depend on the direction which Bragg, whose advance it is said will reach Sequatchie Valley to-day, takes to-morrow. My further instructions may authorize you to act on that point. Therefore take all possible means of informing yourself in regard to it. Send out reliable scouts immediately to ascertain whether Bragg's advance is actually on Walden's Ridge, as reported, and answer at once.

D. C. BUELL.

HIGGINBOTTOM TURNPIKE,
August 22, 1862—8 a. m.

General BUELL:

Three of my spies came to me this morning 10 miles from Anderson's and said: Bragg in command; Cheatham's division crossed the river on Friday last; up to Wednesday thirty-three regiments have crossed; six regiments crossed last night. Hardee is there and is crossing to-day. General Withers is crossing at Harrison; had crossed eleven regiments on Wednesday. General Cheatham is in command of Polk's corps. General Polk second in command. Brigadiers Stewart, Slaughter, McNair, and Maney are there. McCown is crossing at Kingston. Brigadiers Hilliard, and Leadbetter are with him. The troops that are crossing are well armed and have good artillery. The advance of the enemy had reached the top of Walden's Ridge, and last night a force was marching from Seeno [?] toward the Anderson road to Tracy City. There is very little stock in this valley. I am fully convinced had I marched to Anderson I would have lost the train. This news is reliable. The enemy intend marching upon McMinnville. I expect to be there Sunday. I now find there is no road for wagons leading from Tracy City to Anderson road except by Altamont.

A. McD. McCOOK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Decherd, August 22, 1862.

General McCOOK, *via Battle Creek:*

Your dispatch received. I can hardly credit that McMinnville is the immediate destination. It seems to me rather that they will aim at Battle Creek and Decherd. I may be mistaken. Be careful to send any information that may help to decide the point. At any rate you should not get too far from the valley, so that if desirable we may turn and attack there. Gain and send me all information possible; every-

thing depends on it. Send back to-night information of your position, and whether the country you are in offers advantages for offense and defense. I apprehend you will not be able to feed your animals. Be sure your dispatches get through. You should send by more than one route. Of course General Crittenden will act under your orders.

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS,
Decherd, August 22, [1862].

General NEGLEY, *Columbia:*

What damage has happened to the bridge at that place and how did it occur?

D. C. BUELL.

(Same to J. B. Anderson, Nashville.)

HEADQUARTERS,
Decherd, August 22, 1862.

General ROSECRANS, *Iuka:*

Mitchell to leave tents and unnecessary baggage; fill his wagons with rations and make forced marches to Nashville. Paine to march in same manner to Decherd. Both must go on half rations and carry all the provisions they can and leave tents.

JAMES B. FRY.

HEADQUARTERS,
Decherd, August 22, [1862].

General ROUSSEAU, *Huntsville:*

Your regiments must make forced marches and reach here in forty-eight hours. Keep your whole command in readiness to march, but without exciting suspicion; I may call it here or elsewhere. Forward all subsistence when trains arrive except 20,000 rations.

McCook reports Bragg's advance on the march, say 10 miles from Chattanooga, last night, and that his destination is McMinnville. If such be the fact I shall call you all up.

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS,
Decherd, August 22, 1862.

Major SIDELL, *Nashville:*

From what direction and what number and description of the enemy's troops do you apprehend the danger? Give some particulars. Answer in cipher immediately.

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS,
Decherd, August 22, [1862].

Major SIDELL, *Nashville:*

Have you any further information of General Johnson or the movements of the enemy?

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS,
Decherd, August 22, 1862.

Colonel STOKES, *Nashville:*

It is a matter of the greatest importance that I should have a few scouts to use, particularly as couriers, who understand thoroughly the country and roads about McMinnville, Altamont, and Battle Creek, and from here to Nashville. If, as is always to be apprehended, our telegraph communications should be cut off and the road should be more infested with guerrillas, such service would become of vital importance. If you can possibly do it I will thank you to send me about 20 such men by the first train. They will receive liberal extra pay and should be reliable, prudent, and courageous.

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS,
Decherd, August 22, 1862.

General THOMAS, *McMinnville:*

Have you any reason to know or to disbelieve that Smith may be moving on Nashville instead of Kentucky? Where are the troops you sent to Johnson?

D. C. BUELL.

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*HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, ARMY OF THE OHIO,
McMinnville, August 22, 1862.

General BUELL, *Decherd:*

I have believed for a day or two that the demonstration in this direction is intended to cover the advance of the enemy toward Kentucky. Forrest and Scott are said to be near Crossville. I have heard reliably that forage is being collected there in large quantities, My scouts report no force of the enemy on Cumberland Mountains this side of Sequatchie. Morgan day before yesterday was at Hartsville. Johnson is this side of the Cumberland, near Carthage. The troops I sent to his assistance are now at Smithfield. Colonel Grose reports that Morgan is trying to get east, probably to join Forrest, but to do so he will have to march by Johnson or Grose. We have captured two or three small droves of cattle going east. Two men came in yesterday from near Crossville, who report that the enemy's cavalry and some infantry, probably the advance guard, was at Jamestown, Fentress County. The citizens here think that they will advance on Kentucky.

GEO. H. THOMAS.

HEADQUARTERS,
Decherd, August 22, 1862.

General THOMAS, *McMinnville:*

Of course you will instantly recall your absent troops. I will probably bring Second Kentucky by rail to march from here, and we will advance to attack in the Sequatchie Valley. I can hardly think the

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* See p. 400.

enemy will attempt the march across to McMinnville, at least not immediately. It appears to me that he will rather endeavor to get into North Alabama, and perhaps strike across to Decherd. If we advance to Altamont we may thwart him in both and preserve our communications with Decherd and Nashville. If we concentrate at McMinnville we lose North Alabama and Decherd. What think you? The great difficulty is in moving in the mountains with our trains. Of course we must cut loose from everything but our ammunition trains and subsistence for about six days, most of it in haversacks.

D. C. BUELL.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, ARMY OF THE OHIO,
McMinnville, August 22, 1862.

Major-General BUELL, *Decherd:*

By all means concentrate here. The enemy cannot reach Nashville by any other route across the mountains unless by Sparta. At Altamont I am positively informed that the enemy would have an equal advantage with ourselves. Here we will have a most decided advantage, and by being here, should he march by Sparta, we can meet him either there or at Allen's Ford, across Caney Fork. He is obliged to pass this place or Sparta to reach Nashville. I have six days' rations and plenty of ammunition. Did you get my dispatch of to-day? I cannot think that Bragg is coming here either by the Hill or Therman road. My reconnoitering party went into Dunlap yesterday.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

MCMINNVILLE, *August* 22, 1862.

General BUELL:

Scouting parties just in from Sequatchie Valley, Dunlap. No enemy there. A reconnoitering force at Dunlap on the 20th. No other forces about. The officer reports that no considerable force can march on that road. Has not heard of any force at Pikeville. Do not believe the enemy can reach this place by either the Hill or the Therman pike. Will send Wood to Sparta should you approve. I believe the enemy is moving toward Knoxville, and marching to subsist and watch.

GEO. H. THOMAS.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, ARMY OF THE OHIO,
McMinnville, August 22, 1862.

General BUELL, *Decherd:*

We can get neither forage nor water at Altamont. It will be as difficult for us to march across the mountains to Sequatchie Valley as for the enemy to come either to Altamont or this place. I would not advise concentrating here except for battle or for an advance into East Tennessee. I think our connection with Nashville will be better preserved by holding Decherd with a division, to enable us to concentrate either there, if threatened, or at this place. I have also learned that Tupelo has been abandoned and most of the enemy at that place have

been sent to Chattanooga. I therefore do not apprehend any attempt to seize North Alabama.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
U. S. Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS,
Decherd, August 22, 1862.

General THOMAS, *McMinnville:*

Have received your dispatches. Johnson attacked Morgan near Gallatin yesterday and was defeated. He and the principal part of his force are doubtless prisoners. Wynkoop and about 480 men got into Nashville last evening.

D. C. BUELL.

LOUISVILLE, *August* 22, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Three companies of cavalry that have been organized at Paducah are offered. A regiment can be raised there. Country west of Tennessee is overrun by rebel guerrillas and the Union people are subjugated. I beg that General Strong be authorized to raise the regiment.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

LOUISVILLE, *August* 22, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Under our State laws all persons eighteen years of age are subject to draft and to military duty. They are not in a military sense under our law. It is absolutely necessary to muster them. I have so ordered Colonel Seawell. Any different action will cause delay that will be ruinous. Major-General Wallace is waiting for the men. I hope it will be approved. The Governor and Adjutant-General Finnell are of the same opinion.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *August* 22, 1862—9 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK:

Just received following dispatch from General Carter. I have ordered Major-General Wallace to proceed to relief of General Morgan.

LEXINGTON, KY., 22*d.*

General BOYLE:

I left Cumberland Gap on Tuesday, at 11 o'clock. The enemy was in front of the Gap in force, but all was quiet. On Sunday eight regiments of rebel infantry and one of cavalry crossed the mountain at Wilson's Gap. On Monday the cavalry entered Barboursville and on Tuesday the infantry occupied Flat Lick. More troops were to follow. It will require great and prompt efforts to save our army at the Gap.

S. P. CARTER.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *August* 22, 1862—10.10 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

Dispatch dated 19th, via Lexington, from General Morgan, says the enemy envelops him. His picket extends across the mountains on either flank of the Gap, hoping that Morgan will evacuate. General Morgan will never do it. He calls on me to open the road. Cavalry and horse artillery he says must be used; says his supplies are limited. I have ordered General Wallace forward with cavalry, infantry, and artillery.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *August* 22, 1862—4 p. m.

Colonel STAGER,
Superintendent United States Telegraph:

General G. Clay Smith is fighting enemy at Crab Orchard to-day. Says don't know their force. Asks for re-enforcements. Telegraph still down to Nashville. No trains running south of Bowling Green.

SAM. BRUCH,
Assistant Manager Telegraph.

HEADQUARTERS,
Louisville, Ky., August 23, 1862—11.10 a. m.

Major-General HALLECK, *Commander-in-Chief:*

I arrived here this morning, in obedience to orders from Major-General Buell, to assume command of the troops arriving in Kentucky, to repel the threatened invasion of Kentucky and Tennessee north of the Cumberland River. I was directed to organize these troops into brigades and divisions and enforce discipline and instruction without an hour's delay. Two batteries of artillery are ordered to join me from Nashville, both of which accompanied me to Franklin, Ky., where I left them last night. Generals Manson, Jackson, and Cruft accompany me on this mission. The rebel General Kirby Smith is moving in the direction of Burkesville, on the Cumberland River, with 15,000 good troops. My business was to meet him and drive him back. I find here Major-General Wright, who arrived in this city one hour before, and is announced to command the new Department of the Ohio. Under these circumstances shall I return to my division? I solicit your orders in the premises.

W. NELSON,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 23, 1862.

Major-General NELSON, *Louisville, Ky.:*

You and the officers under your command will remain in the new Department of the Ohio, and render all possible assistance to General Wright in driving the enemy from Kentucky.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS,
Decherd, August 23, 1862.

J. B. ANDERSON, *Nashville:*

Two trains must at once be sent on Decatur road to take troops to Nashville. The trains must run together. One of them will go to Huntsville and report to General Rousseau and take up all the bridge guards between that place and Athens, and one train take on Twenty-first Ohio as soon as the other train approaches from Huntsville. Both will then proceed up the road and take all the bridge guards and infantry on the line up to Columbia. As soon as these trains have passed Columbia the troops there will march for Nashville. This must be done with greatest secrecy. General Rousseau will accompany trains up and be in command. Answer.

JAMES B. FRY.

HEADQUARTERS,
Decherd, August 23, 1862.

Colonel HARRIS, *Battle Creek:*

Send the battery at Battle Creek to this place by the Battle Creek and Winchester road under escort of one company of infantry. Send the other nine companies of the same regiment to join McCook, starting instantly. The batteries must reach this place to-morrow. Expedite the shipment of stores from Bridgeport, and be ready to evacuate that point and Battle Creek at moment's notice. Do all this quietly, and when you leave destroy what cannot be taken, and bring all the troops.

JAMES B. FRY.

HEADQUARTERS,
Decherd, August 23, 1862.

Colonel HARRIS, *Battle Creek:*

Send out scouts instantly to find General McCook, and report to me where he is and what he is doing.

D. C. BUELL.

BATTLE CREEK, *August* 23, [1862].

General BUELL:

McCook did not take the road from Jasper to Tracy City; he returned to Jasper and took the Winchester road, intending, as I understand, to march to Tracy City by that route. The Tracy City road is impracticable.

L. A. HARRIS,
Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS,
Decherd, August 23, 1862.

Colonel HARRIS, *Battle Creek:*

Do you know where they are now? Have you any further information in regard to enemy's movements?

D. C. BUELL.

BATTLE CREEK, *August* 23, 1862.

General BUELL:

McCook is encamped on Battle Creek, 6 miles from the mouth. The scouts sent out last night to the Durham road have not returned. No further reliable information of the enemy.

L. A. HARRIS.

BATTLE CREEK, *August* 23, [1862].

General BUELL:

William Allen, who says he is employed by you, sent a man that I know, a true man, from Walden's Ridge to General McCook. He came to Mr. Allen; says Bragg's headquarters are at Dew Valley, 6 miles from Chattanooga. Enemy, 150,000 strong, had nearly all crossed at Chattanooga, Igou's and Blythe's Ferries, with 1,000 wagons, to concentrate at McMinnville.

L. A. HARRIS,
Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS,
Decherd, August 23, 1862.

General McCOOK, *via Battle Creek:*

Suspend your march, but be ready to march to-night. Will send you orders in a few minutes.

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS,
Decherd, August 23, 1862.

General McCOOK, *via Battle Creek:*

March to Tracy City, and there form a junction with Schoepf by 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. Then march to Altamont, so as to form a junction with Thomas to-morrow night. I shall probably join you to-morrow morning with Sill's brigade, but at any rate move forward so as to intercept the enemy and attack him on the Therman road. I think you had better not take more than two batteries; more than that will encumber you. Send the rest to this place under an infantry escort; two companies will, I think, be sufficient. Select a position for a regiment of infantry and two pieces of artillery best calculated to guard the pass from Jasper to this place—I suppose near where you are.

The regiment and artillery will be one of those left at Battle Creek, which I will designate. Send some one to guide them and point out the position. Let there be no mistake about the road and no failure. Report exactly the road you will take and any other information.

Schoepf has a report that Hardee is marching on McMinnville by the Dunlap road. Is your previous information confirmed? You should at least know whether the enemy has entered Sequatchie Valley.

D. C. BUELL.

BATTLE CREEK, *August* 23, 1862.

General BUELL:

Your dispatch just received. I understand it. I will move as ordered, but fear I cannot make Tracy City by 10 a. m.; will do the best. When

I turned back from my camp in the Sequatchie I sent 2 men to observe the road. I fear they have been captured. I also sent one out this morning. I am looking for him every moment. I have no positive information that they have entered the valley in force. I will march at 3.30 a. m. by the Gizzard road to Tracy City. Will take two batteries, one of Crittenden's and one of my own. My artillery will be sent as ordered.

McCOOK.

VIA BATTLE CREEK, *August* 23, 1862.

General BUELL:

The Higginbottom turnpike from Sequatchie Valley is absolutely impassable for wheels. My own and Crittenden's divisions are encamped 5 miles from the mouth of Battle Creek, 8 miles from Tracy, 28 miles from Decherd by Sweeden's Cove. I command both roads. Can move to Battle Creek, Tracy City, or Decherd. The enemy were not moving down the river last night. I have not yet had a report this morning. I can get beef here and will get along well. I think I am in the right place and hope it conforms to the spirit of your instructions.

McCOOK,
General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Decherd, August 23, 1862.

General NEGLEY, *Columbia:*

General Rousseau is ordered to take up all bridge guards between Huntsville and Columbia by cars. As soon as he gets to Columbia you must march with all the force there for Nashville and pick up all the troops on the line.

JAMES B. FRY.

HEADQUARTERS,
Decherd, August 23, 1862.

General NEGLEY, *Columbia:*

As soon as General Rousseau takes up the troops south of you and passes Columbia you will march your whole force to Nashville. Take everything that can be taken or sent and destroy the rest.

JAMES B. FRY.

HEADQUARTERS,
Decherd, August 23, 1862.

General ROSECRANS, or General PAINE,
Commanding Officer at Decatur:

Paine's and Mitchell's divisions must move by forced marches on Nashville.

D. C. BUELL,
Major-General.

(Forward at once by large cavalry force.)

HEADQUARTERS,
Decherd, August 23, 1862.

General ROUSSEAU, *Huntsville:*

Mr. Anderson is ordered to send two trains to take the infantry between Columbia and Huntsville to Nashville. One of these trains is to stop at Athens, the other to go to Huntsville and report to you. You will at once take this train in person and proceed to Athens, taking up the Nineteenth Illinois. As soon as you get to Athens have the Twenty-first Ohio taken on the other train and then move with both trains promptly up the road, taking up all the bridge guards and the companies at Elk River and Pulaski. When you get to Columbia order General Negley to march with the force there to Nashville and pick up all the detachments on the road.

Order the senior colonel at Huntsville to take command and hasten the shipment of the supplies from that point. As soon as the last train of supplies leaves he must send an officer to see that that train as it goes to Stevenson picks up the Tenth Wisconsin and brings it with the stores to this place. As soon as that train leaves Huntsville the commanding officer there must bring the whole command by forced marches to this place. Have all this well understood. On getting to Nashville you will take command and defend the place to the last and try to open our communications with the north. If we are cut off you know our condition and wants.

When you relieve the infantry at Athens order the Third Kentucky Cavalry now there and at Pulaski and a company of scouts also at Pulaski to march direct to Decherd. This must all be done with great secrecy and promptness. Answer.

JAMES B. FRY,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS,
Decherd, August 23, 1862.

General ROUSSEAU, *Huntsville:*

Use the bacon. You will have to leave the sick and medical attendants with rations for twenty days. When the force at Huntsville marches, direct it to march by way of Fayetteville and Shelbyville to Murfreesborough instead of coming here. If you can't get your trains through you must leave them and march through.

JAMES B. FRY.

HEADQUARTERS,
Decherd, August 23, 1862.

Colonel SHOEMAKER, *Commanding, Stevenson:*

Expedite the shipment of stores from Stevenson in every possible way and be ready to evacuate the place at a moment's notice. Let engineers quietly prepare the pontoons for burning, and when you leave destroy everything that cannot be brought away.

JAMES B. FRY.

(Confidential: Operator at S. will not let it be known.)

DECHERD, *August* 23, 1862.

Major-General THOMAS:

What news have you from the front? It is reported that the enemy are fortifying at Dunlap. Do you know anything of it? Spare no pains to get information.

JAMES B. FRY.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, ARMY OF THE OHIO,
McMinnville, August 23, 1862.

Major-General BUELL:

I sent a reconnoitering party to Altamont on the 22d, Lieutenant-Colonel Wood commanding. He reports that the citizens confidently expected the enemy that night, but he learned from a more reliable source that their advance, consisting of one brigade, was then 10 miles beyond Altamont. Have they not mistaken our advance from Tracy City for the advance of the enemy? The party I sent to Dunlap reported no enemy there at 10 a. m. on the 21st. I have ordered the reconnoitering party out to-night in that direction.

THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS,
Decherd, August 23, 1862.

General THOMAS, *McMinnville:*

There is no possibility of our concentrating at McMinnville. We must concentrate in advance and assume the offensive or fall back at last to Murfreesborough. I deem the former the wisest, and we will act accordingly. I wish you therefore to move by a forced march to Altamont, there to form a junction with McCook, Crittenden, and Schoepf. McCook and Crittenden started for Tracy City from Jasper yesterday. I presume they are now at Tracy City, though possibly not. Schoepf will march at once. The junction must be formed to-morrow, and any division meeting the head of the enemy's column first must at least hold it in check until a larger force arrives. One battery to a divison will, I think, be ample in the mountains. McCook and Crittenden have with them six batteries. Leave all of yours therefore; at least don't take more than one. It will be necessary to leave some force with them—at least two regiments, and they should be put in a strong position, and covered by breastworks to-night without fail. I shall order Schoepf's batteries here to be similarly disposed of. There must be no delay or failure. The enemy's advance was at the top of Walden's Ridge, 10 miles from Chattanooga, night before last, and talked of being at McMinnville to-morrow. That is hardly possible, but they must be met at the earliest possible moment. Communicate with McCook to-night by a trusty scout. The distance is 32 miles. He may possibly not be at Tracy City. If not look for him on the road to Battle Creek. If you think best you may send your artillery to this place, which will release the force that would be required to protect them there, though if they will be safe there is some advantage in having a force at McMinnville.

Take no wagons except what will be necessary to carry rations and

cooking utensils. I shall probably leave here with Sill's brigade to-morrow for Tracy City to join you.

Communicate always in cipher by telegraph to this place and by courier through Tracy City. Schoepf sends a report that Hardee is advancing on the Dunlap road. Answer, so that I may know exactly what you do.

Your staff officers make mistakes in the use of the cipher.

D. C. BUELL.

DECHERD, *August* 23 [22], 1862.

General THOMAS:

Have you any information of the enemy either on the Dunlap or Thernan road or any reason to suppose they crossed the Sequatchie Valley?

We must be reasonably sure of being able to form our junction before they reach Altamont. McCook will have 30 miles to march; you will have 22. When can you reach Altamont? Answer.

D. C. BUELL.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, ARMY OF THE OHIO,
McMinnville, August 23, 1862—10 p. m.

General BUELL, *Decherd:*

Your dispatch received at 8 p. m. I sent you the result of General Wood's reconnaissance yesterday. Shall be able to start to-morrow morning for Altamont with two brigades of the Fourth Division and two brigades of the Sixth Division. Will try to reach Altamont to-morrow. Will leave one brigade Fourth Division, here to protect the extra wagons and baggage. Have not been able to hear anything further of the enemy's advance by Dunlap.

GEO. H. THOMAS.

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* DECHERD, *August* 23 [22?], 1862.

Major-General THOMAS:

From information received from General McCook this morning it seems almost certain that Bragg is marching on McMinnville. His advance was at the top of Walden's Ridge last night.

McCown is said to be crossing at Kingston and Withers at Harrison. Of course they will expect to unite.

What sort of ground can we take by concentrating at McMinnville? How would it do to fight them at Altamont? Is the ground such as to give us the advantage of our artillery? How many days' rations have you? Are you provided with ammunition? Be ready to march in the morning. Answer immediately.

D. C. BUELL.

DECHERD, *August* 23, 1862.

General THOMAS, *McMinnville:*

Take two batteries instead of one; and if you think it will not retard your progress take three if you think best.

D. C. BUELL.

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* Should follow Thomas to Buell, p. 391.

HEADQUARTERS,
Decherd, August 23, 1862.

General THOMAS, *McMinnville:*

How many rations are there at McMinnville? General Wood wants some.

JAMES B. FRY,
Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION. DISTRICT OF THE OHIO.
McMinnville, Tenn., August 23, 1862.

Brig. Gen. T. J. WOOD,
Commanding Sixth Division:

March to this place immediately, prepared to advance on Altamont. We are ordered to concentrate there to-morrow if possible. I will see you here.

Respectfully,

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

DECHERD, *August 23, 1862.*

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS:

Please notify General Wood that I send for him this day by rail to McMinnville 25,000 rations, invoiced to Captain Gamage. General Wood's wagon train is detained here to fix up. The escort he sent will go on the cars with supplies.

Very respectfully,

FRANCIS DARR,
Captain and Commissary of Subsistence.

MANCHESTER, *August 23, 1862.*

COMMANDING OFFICER, *McMinnville:*

I am ready to send out my companies to the bridge. No wagon road. They must be moved by rail. Had cars loaded and ready yesterday but train could not take them. When will train take my men?

Contraband just come in from toward Tullahoma reports small bridges burned last night 2 miles south. Will send out party.

T. R. STANLEY,
Commanding.

MURFREESBOROUGH. *August 23, 1862.*

Col. J. B. FRY:

Scouts from Lebanon just returned. Morgan at Hartsville yesterday.

W. B. HAZEN.

NASHVILLE, *August 23, 1862—11 p. m.*

Colonel FRY:

Captain Mason, who went to Gallatin with flag of truce for Adjutant Wynkoop's body, just returned; reports rebel loss 7 killed; wounded

nearly all carried away. Our loss, 13 killed, 23 wounded, 208 taken prisoners. Inhabitants are taking care of our wounded well. No rebel troops at Gallatin. Citizens nearly all gone to Hartsville to see Colonel Boone's paroled men hung to-day by Morgan for having been seen with our troops, giving aid. Morgan had gone to Hartsville with whole force, which was, from best information, not over 1,400 strong. Captain Mason was informed by negroes that Morgan was re-enforced at Hartsville last night by 5,000 infantry and 2,000 cavalry. He gives credence to the negroes' statement. Nelson did not go by way of Gallatin. A negro just in reports 4,000 of the enemy 6 miles down the river at first ford. I have scouts out in that direction. Reports of force having been at White's Creek, 12 miles below, contradictory; scouts could not see nor hear of the enemy.

JNO. F. MILLER.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE,
Elk River, August 23, 1862.

Colonel FRY:

I have received reliable information this morning that a considerable rebel force, under the command of General Hardee, is moving up the mountain at Dunlap; will probably pass Altamont. It will take them three or four days to come here, as they move very slow and have heavy artillery. Please let me know where Generals McCook and Crittenden are. Can my quartermaster get some money? I have to pay scouts small sums and have not a cent.

SCHOEPF,
General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE OHIO,
Nashville, August 23, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY, *Chief of Staff, Decherd:*

COLONEL: General Buell telegraphed me last night evidently under the impression that I had announced the march on Nashville of an overwhelming force. The telegram sent at 2 a. m. this morning in reply will probably correct that impression. From the best information I can get the force concentrated about Gallatin, which Johnson encountered, was not less than 3,000, mostly mounted, though frequently acting on foot; and this fact, and the further fact that citizens acted with them, not known for how long enrolled, makes it exceedingly difficult to get precise information. It is assumed that Morgan, Forrest, and Starnes are united and can come together at call, though frequently detached from each other on predatory excursions. The party that captured Clarksville seem to be adventurers, who had not yet reported, recently recruited, though possibly the officers may have had authority. This party completed the destruction of Red River Bridge last night. It seems impossible for small parties to go out in any direction without meeting parties of these people. That citizens act with them and are of them is certain. Many such were seen at Gallatin by persons recognizing them. Also on this side of the river these fellows are found administering paroles to our men, as was the case with courier sent to General Cruft last week.

At a point 12 miles down the Cumberland, on the other side, called

White's Creek Springs, and also at another point 3 miles beyond, called Marrowbone Creek, is a large gathering of recruits, or rather a rendezvous of rebel marauders. The hack-drivers see them and report very large numbers.

There is an uneasy or rather defiant spirit amongst the people too, and apparently a confidence that great events will happen here in a short time One thing is certain, that whatever force we send for any real purpose we are repelled by a greater force; but when large forces are sent up for no particular [purpose] no enemy is seen. Thus when Miller went on two occasions with two regiments each time. In regard to Johnson's fight I inclose a scrap from this morning's paper, which coincides very well with the account of Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart, Second Indiana Cavalry, and other officers. I may add, however, that there is great disgust at conduct of Fifth Kentucky, which was cowardly. Major Winfrey commanded and is prisoner, Colonel Haggard being on duty elsewhere; and Major Winfrey as well as his officers are reported to have acted well. As to the retirement of those who escaped it is certain that they had full option of doing as they chose after they heard that Johnson had sent the flag for purpose of surrender, and probably all the others might have done likewise.

But to return to the subject of the exposure of Nashville, I admit that I am not aware of large besieging armies being organized against this place, but nevertheless I apprehend danger from the presence of these small bands who, from their extraordinary success of late are inspired with great audacity and are encouraged to conspire with their partisans within the city; nor is it improbable that they keep near the city, acting against its communications as part of a larger plan of attack to be directed toward us.

In regard to these lines of communications they continue their destructive measures. The tunnel beyond Gallatin is through material subject to drop, much of which had fallen before the wooden lining was adopted. This lining was recently burned, and the clay and rocky material has fallen to 6 feet in depth through the whole length of the tunnel, and the destructive labor is still pursued. All the bridges but one between Edgefield Junction and the tunnel are destroyed, and on the Edgefield Branch the Red River Bridge is entirely destroyed, though the other bridges (five in number) this side of Red River are spared as yet. The Engineers and Mechanics will go out with a regiment to protect them to-day, and greater force when we hear of the return of General Nelson's escort. We hope that when it returns there will be one or more of the new regiments with it, by which a guard may be placed at both ends of the tunnel.

I am, respectfully,

W. H. SIDELL,
Major, Fifteenth U. S. Infantry, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS,
Louisville, Ky., August 23, 1862—11 a. m.

E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Colonel Seawell will not muster men over eighteen and under twenty-one years of age. This will injure us immensely in Kentucky. We cannot wait to get consent. They are subject to military duty. The rebels are enlisting thousands of such in Kentucky. I beg you will order him to muster all over eighteen. It is of the first importance to us. Major-

General Wallace asks for a regiment ready to muster, but Colonel Seawell will delay it a month, until the State is overrun. Governor Robinson is anxious they be mustered, as General Wright is here.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *Louisville, Ky., August* 23, 1862.

Pursuant to General Orders, No. 112, War Department, Washington, August 19, 1862, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Department of the Ohio, composed of the States of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Kentucky east of the Tennessee River, and including Cumberland Gap and the troops operating in its vicinity.

Headquarters for the present will be at Cincinnati, Ohio, where all the usual reports, returns, &c., will be sent.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2. HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *Louisville, Ky., August* 23, 1862.

The following-named officers are announced as upon the staff of the major-general commanding the department, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly:

Maj. N. H. McLean, assistant adjutant-general and chief of staff.
Capt. Charles W. Foster, assistant adjutant-general.
Capt. Hiram S. Goodrich, assistant quartermaster.
Surg. F. M. Hiester, United States Volunteers.
Capt. J. M. Rice, aide-de-camp.
Lieut. T. L. Hayden, aide-de-camp.
Lieut. H. W. Hubbell, aide-de-camp.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *August* 23, 1862—2.15 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK:

I arrived here this morning, and ought to remain several days, as my presence here is more important than at Cincinnati. Reports of advances of the enemy, by way of Burkesville and Barboursville are rife and I can better learn the truth and make the necessary disposition of troops from here than at Cincinnati.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, August 23, 1862.

Maj. Gen. HORATIO G. WRIGHT,
Commanding Department of the Ohio:

GENERAL: The reason why I advised against establishing your head-

quarters at Louisville is this: There are two factions there, the Speeds and the Guthries, very jealous of each other. It will be difficult if at Louisville for you to keep clear of these two factions, so as not to offend one or the other. Be on your guard against them even at Cincinnati.

Yours, truly,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *August* 23, 1862—7.30 p. m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: General Ripley telegraphs to ordnance officer here that by your directions no further issues of small-arms, equipments, cannon, and carriages will be made except on requisitions approved by the Ordnance Department. This order will seriously delay the equipment of troops here, and I earnestly request that it be countermanded. An Indiana battery now here was about receiving its guns and equipments. It would have been ready to-morrow; it may now be delayed weeks. Some of the Kentucky regiments are not yet armed, and there is an Indiana regiment here to be supplied. Others may yet arrive.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Louisville, Ky., August 23, 1862.

Maj. Gen. LEW. WALLACE:

GENERAL: Maj. Gen. William Nelson, with the brigadier-generals from his late division, having been assigned to duty in this department by order from Washington, goes to Lexington to-morrow, to assume the command of the troops at that point and vicinity and at Lebanon, thus relieving you from the duty for which you promptly volunteered when the services of general officers were so much needed.

In thanking you for the efficient services you have rendered permit me to express the hope that you will continue to aid General Nelson in case he should temporarily require the assistance of general officers.

To Maj. Gen. C. M. Clay, whose proffered services you accepted, the thanks of the Government are due, and I must ask you to express to him my own sense of the obligation. I trust that he too will render any aid in his power to General Nelson.

Very respectfully,

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Louisville, Ky., August 23, 1862.

Maj. Gen. LEW. WALLACE, *Lexington, Ky.:*

Stop your advance at Richmond till further orders; ascertain if possible in regard to enemy between Richmond and Cumberland Gap by means of your cavalry force and otherwise. General Nelson reports the

enemy as making his way with a force of 15,000, under Kirby Smith, to Burkesville. I don't believe it; but he is positive. General G. Clay Smith is under your command. Give him such orders as above instructions and the information you have make necessary.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Louisville, Ky., August 23, 1862.

Maj. Gen. LEW. WALLACE:

GENERAL: Your two telegrams received.* Stop your advance at Lancaster.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Louisville, Ky., August 23, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

I urgently request that orders at once be given to muster in men between eighteen and twenty-one, without requiring consent of guardians or oath of officers. These men will be subject to draft, but many of them belong to organizations nearly or quite complete in this State. If not authorized it will retard and probably break up these organizations.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

DECHERD, TENN., VIA CORINTH,
August 24, 1862—2.15 p. m.

Major-General HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

The intimations of various kinds, which I have heretofore alluded to, of a design on the part of the enemy to attempt a formidable invasion of Tennessee are being verified, and there can be no doubt that Tennessee and Kentucky are in very great peril. It is impossible to ascertain with any certainty what the force of the enemy is. It probably is not less than 60,000 men, independently of irregular cavalry and the force operating toward Kentucky in rear of Cumberland Gap. They have crossed at Chattanooga, Harrison, Blythe's Ferry, and Kingston, and are marching on McMinnville. Upon the receipt of this information I ordered the forces at Battle Creek to move up the Sequatchie River; one divison to stop on the Little Sequatchie at the Higginbottom road leading to Tracy City and the other to the Anderson road, which leads directly from Chattanooga to McMinnville through Altamont. Thomas, with two divisions, was ordered to watch the Sparta road, by which the Kingston column would advance, and be prepared to concentrate on Altamont or in the Sequatchie Valley, according to the circumstances. Owing to the mountainous character of the country,

* Not found.

and perhaps some misapprehension, the concentration was not effected as I designed, and is not yet, though the troops are now in motion for that object. If not too late it will yet be made at Altamont and the enemy attacked on that route; but my impressions are that the enemy is already at Altamont. If the junction cannot be affected there it may be necessary to fall back on Murfreesborough. More embarrassing than the force in front is the condition of things in the rear. Our communications have now been effectually cut for twelve days. I have had no force there sufficient to open and keep them open, and our supplies cannot last more than ten days. This condition of things has determined me to withdraw the stationary force from the roads so as to increase the force at Nashville and in the rear, if possible, without reducing my active force, which after all cannot be brought up to more than about 30,000 men. The force is clearly insufficient, and ought to be increased without an hour's delay. The consequences may otherwise be of the most serious character. I have been of this opinion for some time. Grant's troops have not crossed the river that I have heard of, and it must be several days before they can complete the march to form a junction even if they were already across. New troops, if they could move rapidly enough, are not suitable for the service required. We want cavalry very much.

D. C. BUELL,
Major-General.

BATTLE CREEK, *August* 24, 1862.

General BUELL:

All dispatches have been delivered to General McCook. Couriers just in report that he began his march at 9 o'clock. Three hundred cavalry at Jasper this morning; regiment and battery have joined General McCook.

L. A. HARRIS,
Colonel.

BATTLE CREEK, *August* 24, 1862.

General BUELL:

Add to my last dispatch that no wagon had crossed up to 10 o'clock yesterday if I omitted to say so.

L. A. HARRIS,
Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS,
Decherd, August 24, [1862].

Colonel HARRIS, *Battle Creek:*

Have you entire confidence in the veracity of your scouts? Do they report from their own observation? Are they citizens or soldiers? They must be mistaken.

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS,
Decherd, August 24, 1862.

Colonel HARRIS, *Battle Creek:*

What regiment does your informant Kenneday belong to?

JAMES B. FRY,
Chief of Staff.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *August* 24, 1862.

Colonel FRY;

A respectable man just arrived from Carthage—left there at 5 p. m. yesterday—says Morgan was then at Hartsville and Forrest and Starnes at Dixon's Springs.

W. B. HAZEN.

DECHERD, *August* 24, 1862.

Colonel HAZEN:

Husband the supplies at Murfreesborough, and be vigilant and defend to the last.

JAMES B. FRY.

HEADQUARTERS,
Decherd, August 24, 1862.

Colonel HAZEN, *Murfreesborough:*

Keep the Second Kentucky at Murfreesborough.

JAMES B. FRY.

HEADQUARTERS,
Decherd, August 24, 1862.

General MCCOOK:

We must reach Altamont together by 12 o'clock day after to-morrow. There must be no failure or the result may be disastrous. As it turns out it was unfortunate that you did not move to the Therman road as ordered. Let us not fail again. Instead of going by Tracy City go by Pelham. The road is longer and not so good, but it puts you on a road to fall back on in case of failure. In such a case we will fall back on Murfreesborough by the way of Manchester and Beech Grove.

D. C. BUELL.

(Commanding officer at Battle Creek forward with all possible dispatch.)

HEADQUARTERS,
Decherd, August 24, 1862.

General ROUSSEAU, *Huntsville:*

Order the force from Huntsville to march to this point via New Market and Salem, instead of moving by Fayetteville and Shelbyville.

JAMES B. FRY.

HEADQUARTERS,
Decherd, August 24, 1862.

General ROUSSEAU, *Huntsville:*

There are some rations at Athens; try and take them with you. If you can't, tell Major Murray, Kentucky cavalry, to take all the wagons at Athens and load them and bring them over with him. He should march rapidly.

JAMES B. FRY.

HEADQUARTERS,
Decherd, August 24, 1862.

General ROUSSEAU, *Huntsville:*

It won't do to send a train back over the road after the Tenth Wisconsin has been relieved.

JAMES B FRY.

HEADQUARTERS,
Decherd, August 24, 1862.

Col. T. R. STANLEY, *McMinnville:*

Put the flour and other stores on the train you have as soon as you get to Manchester, and then make forced marches with your wagons and men to Murfreesborough.

JAMES B. FRY.

HEADQUARTERS,
Decherd, August 24, 1862.

Colonel STANLEY, *Eighteenth Ohio, Manchester:*

Concentrate your regiment, and as soon as the cars take away the flour move by forced marches with all the troops at Manchester to Murfreesborough. No railroad train must be left toward McMinnville when you march.

Confidential.

JAMES B. FRY.

HEADQUARTERS,
Decherd, August 24, 1862.

Colonel STANLEY, *Eighteenth Ohio, Manchester:*

Instead of marching to Murfreesborough you will march to Decherd. Bring all the troops at Manchester.

JAMES B. FRY.

HEADQUARTERS,
Decherd, August 24, 1862.

Colonel STANLEY, *Manchester:*

You must not leave until the flour is all shipped. Guard it carefully. You will march to Tullahoma instead of Decherd. Report your departure.

JAMES B. FRY.

HEADQUARTERS,
Decherd, August 24, 1862.

Colonel SHOEMAKER, *Stevenson:*

Do not let it appear that there is any intention of abandoning your post, but be prepared to do so in case of necessity. It is desirable to hold your post as long as possible, and it is intended to do so.

JAMES B. FRY.

(Same to Colonel Harris, Battle Creek.)

HEADQUARTERS,
Decherd, August 24, 1862.

General THOMAS, *McMinnville:*

In advancing to Altamont take the Hickory Creek road instead of the Therman; that will put you on a shorter line of retreat on Murfreesborough by the way of Manchester and bring us nearer together. Start your trains for Murfreesborough at once with the least escort that will possibly suffice, say one regiment and battery, and let it go through in thirty-six hours. In the event of any reverse which makes it necessary for the whole force to fall back do so by Manchester and Beech Grove, making a stand to check the enemy whenever it can be done with advantage. Keep your telegraph open until the last minute and after that communicate frequently by couriers. It is very desirable at least that we shall reach the enemy at the same time if possible. McCook can I think get there by 12 o'clock day after to-morrow.

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS,
Decherd, August 24, 1862—3.30 a. m.

General THOMAS, *McMinnville:*

McCook is ordered to be at Pelham to-night. In case you should hear that the enemy has concentrated in superior force at Altamont you must force yourself through to Hillsborough to-night. If on the other hand you have reason to believe that he is not in too great force push through and attack him to-morrow morning.

McCook will have a long and rough road, but Schoepf and Sill can be up. In case you fail fall back on Hillsborough or Manchester. Report all your movements by courier. I shall be with Schoepf.

D. C. BUELL.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, ARMY OF THE OHIO,
McMinnville, August 24, 1862.

General BUELL, *Decherd:*

A reconnoitering party under Major Laughlin, First Ohio Cavalry, sent by me toward Pikeville day before yesterday, has just returned. Major Laughlin reports that he encountered the enemy's advance scouts at Spencer and gained reliable intelligence from one or two citizens that a force of 2,000 or 3,000 infantry and some artillery was then at Pikeville, and that the enemy intended advancing on this place by two or three routes. A party sent out last night on the Chattanooga road report the enemy's pickets at Beersheba and a force behind in Sequatchie Valley. I have been delayed until this time waiting for the return of these parties. Will move this afternoon on the Hickory Creek road in compliance with your last orders. General Wood's division will be at the foot of the mountain, if not at the Pass, to-night.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

DECHERD, *August* 24, 1862.

Major-General THOMAS:

Have you any further information? Is it not possible to get something definite?

D. C. BUELL.

McMINNVILLE, *August* 24, 1862.

[General BUELL:]

It seems impossible to get more reliable information. Reconnoitering parties can get but little information from citizens.

THOMAS,
Major-General.

DECHERD, *August* 24, [1862].

General THOMAS:

Leave no troops.

D. C. BUELL.

CUMBERLAND GAP, *August* 24, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

Our flag of truce returned yesterday afternoon. The enemy's officers were very boastful; declare they will have possession of the Gap in ten days; that Price is to invade Kentucky at the head of 60,000 men; that General Buell will be cut off. The enemy has sent 200 wagons to Goose Creek Salt-Works. Of that number 100 were captured between Cumberland Ford and London.

All was quiet on Tennessee front on yesterday, but there was a movement of troops toward our right flank. To-morrow I will send out a short distance a foraging party. We must gain absolute possession of our line to Lexington before we can commence the construction of the military road. I would say more were it not for the danger of my dispatches falling into the hands of the enemy.

Colonel Garrard has verbal instructions.

GEORGE W. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

(Same to General Cullum, Washington, D. C.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August* 24, 1862.

Major-General WRIGHT:

The order was made to prevent double issues of arms and equipments for the same troops. A battery of guns and equipments have already been sent to the Governor of Indiana for the identical company we were about to supply. Indiana has been authorized to raise six batteries, and supplies for all of them have been sent to Indianapolis. Arms have also been sent to Indiana for every regiment of troops she has raised. Illinois and Ohio and every State in your district has in like manner been supplied. As the ordnance officer at Louisville can telegraph to the Department for authority to issue arms and munitions, there can never be a delay of more than a few hours to obtain authority from here. An order will instantly be sent to Lieutenant Edson to issue the guns and equipments for the Indiana battery and part of the guns on the way to Indianapolis will be stopped.

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 24, 1862.

Maj. Gen. HORATIO G. WRIGHT, *Louisville, Ky.:*

Adjutant-General McLean is ordered to report to you at Cincinnati with all the archives of the Department of the Mississippi. I know so little of the enemy's present position in Kentucky that I cannot advise as to your movements. I, however, call your attention to the following: First, to mass your troops on some important points, so as to meet the enemy with superior numbers; second, to re-enforce General Morgan as soon as possible; third, to reopen your communication with General Buell. General Grant has been directed to retake Clarksville.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Louisville, Ky., August 24, 1862.

Brig. Gen. DUMONT, *Lebanon:*

Several regiments will be sent to Lebanon as fast as transportation can be furnished. You will place your force in readiness to march on a moment's warning. The enemy are advancing from General Morgan now and are near Crab Orchard. Major-General Nelson has been assigned to command of troops at Lexington and Lebanon.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

LEBANON, KY., *August 24*, 1862.

Maj. Gen. HORATIO G. WRIGHT:

Yours of this date is received. The Seventy-second Indiana Regiment, which came here with me a few days since, is wholly without transportation, and such is the case as it respects the cavalry which has rendezvoused at this place to be mustered into the service. It should I think be mustered in at once. It is utterly without discipline, and disturbances are very frequent. I consider myself wholly without cavalry, though it is here, and beg, if it is possible, that some cavalry be sent forward. I will have my command in the best state of readiness possible. I hear bad news from Bowling Green. If proper, would like to know the facts and the strength of the enemy that took the place.

E. DUMONT,
Brigadier-General.

General Dumont being wrongly informed as to Bowling Green. No such news by telegraph.—OPERATOR.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Lexington, Ky., August 24, 1862.

Brig. Gen. E. DUMONT:

Your telegram received. Transportation will be furnished as speedily as possible. None here now. Cavalry will be mustered in as soon as reported ready by State authorities, who have been advised of your wishes.

Three companies Indiana cavalry will meet to-night. Your telegrams respecting Bowling Green not correct. Two telegrams from there to-day say nothing of the enemy. His only force of which I am certainly advised is between Richmond and Cumberland Gap.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Louisville, Ky., August 24, 1862.

Major-General NELSON, *Lexington:*

Operator at Stanford telegraphs that operator from Mount Vernon just arrived there says Colonel Metcalfe's regiment was cut to pieces at Big Hill on yesterday. General Smith has fallen back to Lancaster. This information not fully credited, as it is likely it would have been received at Lexington.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

LEXINGTON, KY., *August* 24, 1862.

Major-General WRIGHT:

Mr. ———, a reliable gentleman, well known to me, has just arrived from above Barboursville and makes the following statements:

The rebels say they have 18,000 infantry on this side; in the immediate vicinity of Cumberland Gap 500 cavalry. I do not believe it. They have fifteen regiments of infantry and 500 cavalry in Knox County; this is certain. They may have more force than this. The rebels say they have 50,000 men on the south side of Cumberland Gap. Colonel Scott had 1,200 cavalry at London, Ky., and two small pieces of artillery. It is supposed these last are the men who attacked Colonel Metcalfe. The rebels brought no tents into Kentucky with them and very few wagons. On last Wednesday the rebels took one empty and one loaded train on the head of Stinking and other creeks, including about 105 mules. It is certain that all of Colonel Houk's Third Tennessee Regiment who were at London escaped. One hundred and forty of them reached Cumberland Gap last Friday. Two companies of Colonel Garrard's regiment (Third Kentucky) in ambush reported 400 rebel cavalry near Laurel Bridge last Monday. It is supposed those two companies dispersed into Whitley County because they could not get with Colonel Garrard's regiment.

The rebels took possession of Barboursville about 10 o'clock last Monday. The rebels say they intend to starve our men at the Gap into a capitulation. The rebels came into Kentucky at Wilson's and Big Creek Gap. A portion of the 500 cavalry are the same that were with Zollicoffer.

W. NELSON,
Major-General, Commanding.

LEXINGTON, KY., *August* 24, 1862.

Major-General WRIGHT:

The enemy, estimated variously from 1,500 to 8,000, are at or near Richmond. Our troops, composed of eight regiments of infantry, are

disposed as follows: Seventy-first, Sixteenth, and Fifty-fifth Indiana, for a brigade under Colonel Lucas, are at Nicholasville, under orders to move to Richmond; the Sixty-sixth and Twelfth Indiana and Ninety-fifth Ohio are at Richmond, under Colonel Link. The Eighteenth Kentucky and Sixty-ninth Indiana are here under orders to move to Richmond. General Smith with Ninth Pennsylvania is at Lancaster. Jacob's regiment of cavalry will be here to-night. Send me all the troops possible. I fear that it is Kirby Smith that has come up. I will go to Richmond myself to-night.

W. NELSON,
Major-General.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *August* 24, 1862—12 p. m.

Maj. Gen. WILLIAM NELSON, *Lexington, Ky.:*

You have all the cavalry under my orders that is available; more will be sent as fast as it can be got ready. Morgan estimates the force in his rear at 6,000. This at noon of the 20th. Every exertion has been and will continue to be made to increase your force by new regiments. The Governors report promptly to the urgent calls.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Louisville, Ky., August 24, 1862.

Col. BENJAMIN P. RUNKLE,
Commanding Cynthiana, Ky.:

COLONEL: Your dispatch to General Boyle received. Will send you the first cavalry available. Can you seize enough horses belonging to disloyal persons to mount, say, 100 of your men? How many persons have you arrested, and have you undoubted proof against them? Have no artillery to spare now. You can successfully repel any attack without it.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Louisville, Ky., August 24, 1862.

Lieut. Col. S. BURBANK,
Military Commander, Cincinnati, Ohio:

COLONEL: Send all the troops arriving at Cincinnati to Lexington with all dispatch, to report to Major-General Nelson. Notify me by telegraph when each regiment leaves.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *August* 24, 1862.

Lieutenant-Colonel BURBANK, *Cincinnati, Ohio:*

SIR: Hasten troops as fast as you can to Lexington. The Governor

of Ohio reported yesterday that four regiments had been sent. I know of but two. Where are the others?

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *August* 24, 1862.

Governor TOD, *Columbus, Ohio:*

One of your regiments has reported at Lexington and one at Cynthiana. Where are the others? Major-General Nelson telegraphs from Lexington that enemy are in force near Richmond. All your troops are needed at earliest possible moment. Send them forward to General Nelson at Lexington without delay and with all possible dispatch.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Louisville, Ky., August 24, 1862.

GOV. RICHARD YATES:

SIR: Recent information indicates a strong demonstration by the enemy upon Kentucky, and it is important that troops should be brought here with all possible dispatch. Please hasten the movements of your regiments as much as possible and notify me how fast I may expect them. Let the first regiments come here instead of to Henderson if this will expedite the arrival of troops at this point. Perhaps you can send to both points at the same time without any interference in transportation.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *August* 24, 1862.

Governor YATES:

SIR: General Nelson reports the enemy near Richmond, possibly in large force. Send your troops here as rapidly as possible.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *August* 24, 1862.

Governor MORTON, *Indianapolis:*

Major-General Nelson telegraphs from Lexington the enemy in force near Richmond. Your troops needed. Send them forward with all dispatch. If you have artillery equipped and mounted send forward.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., *August* 24, 1862.

Maj. Gen. HORATIO G. WRIGHT:

I am doing everything in my power to send troops. We have over 50,000 men raised, but the paymasters and mustering officers have but recently arrived, and the regiments have but just completed their full numbers, and have been without tents, blankets, uniforms, &c. We will send you direct to Louisville one regiment by to-morrow, and during this week hope to be able to send off from six to ten regiments and during the next week from ten to fifteen more. One regiment left Chicago on Saturday for Cairo; two more are under marching orders for Cairo, and three for Saint Louis. If you desire to change the direction of these inform me immediately. Also please advise me how many of our regiments you can supply with arms.

I fully appreciate your condition and am working day and night to get our troops off. Please give me positive directions in each case whether to send to Louisville or to Evansville or elsewhere. General Tuttle telegraphs me that General Grant wants six or eight regiments.

RICH'D YATES,
Governor of Illinois.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
No. 3. } *Louisville, Ky., August* 24, 1862.

Brig. Gen. J. T. Boyle is assigned to the command of the troops in and about Louisville, Ky., and of such detached forces within the State of Kentucky as are not under the command of Major-General Nelson; and troops arriving in Louisville will be dispatched by him to their destinations under such instructions as he may receive from these head quarters. He will continue his headquarters at Louisville, Ky.

All matters not purely military occurring within the State and not taken cognizance of by Major-General Nelson will be referred as heretofore to Brigadier-General Boyle for his action, under such instructions as have been or may hereafter be furnished him.

By command of Major-General H. G. Wright:

C. W. FOSTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *August* 24, 1862—12.45 a. m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

There are three companies of cavalry at Paducah, as reported to me, and it seems to me it would be well to authorize the raising of the regiment by the officer commanding at Cairo. The draft is ostensibly the reason with many for joining the rebels, and they are entering in rebel service in that section. The enemy is reported advancing to central portion of the State from General Morgan's rear—supposed to be Kirby Smith's army.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

DECHERD, TENN., *August* 25, 1862,
Via Cairo, August 26, 1862—3 p m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

The want of cavalry in sufficient force for reconnaissances in the ex-

tensive region through which the enemy may approach with mountain intervention to screen his movement makes us mainly dependent on spies and other sources for information in regard to his position until he is actually within reach. I have no doubt that I can concentrate my whole force in advance of this, my present information being that the enemy has not yet passed the Sequatchie Valley in force, although he is certainly on this side of the river. The difficulties of the last two months in keeping open our communications make it plain that no permanent advance into East Tennessee can be attempted without a much larger force than is at present under my command. While the enemy maintains his present attitude and strength every step in advance increases the demand for the main body to protect our lines. For the present no more can be attempted than to keep the enemy back by giving up some of our railroad lines. I hope to have a force about Nashville which will make the city secure against cavalry demonstration, reopen the road to Louisville, and still leave a concentrated force of about 30,000 men, but this force is altogether insufficient to render the State secure or exert much influence and control over the population. The necessity for removing troops from points heretofore occupied is to be much regretted. The whole country swarms with irregular cavalry or guerrillas, who keep down anything like exhibition of loyalty. I attach so much importance to the only foothold we have in Alabama that I have determined to hold on to Huntsville and the road from there to Stevenson even at the great risk to the small force I can possibly spare, trusting to early re-enforcements to make it more secure.

D. C. BUELL,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, *August* 25, 1862.

Major-General BUELL, *Huntsville:*

The Secretary of War directs that you seize in the name of the United States all cotton purchased or shipped by officers and men in the military service of the United States and turn the same over to the Quartermaster's Department, to be sold on account of whomsoever it may concern.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS,
Decherd, August 25, 1862.

J. B. ANDERSON, *Nashville:*

I want the Tracy City Railroad tried, to determine whether it can be used with any engines you have. Can it be done to-day? Your other work is pretty well completed.

D. C. BUELL.

DECATUR, *August* 25, 1862.
(Received August 25.)

General GRANT, *Corinth:*

Bragg has crossed the river at Chattanooga and two other points above with a very heavy force. Can you do anything to help us? It should be done quickly. Can you not at least throw a division across

into North Alabama? I attach so much importance to keeping up the occupancy there that I have left small force at, I confess, great risk to it, notwithstanding the urgent necessity for concentrating every man. I have to beg also that our communications with each other are kept up; otherwise they cannot be. I have given up girl from Nashville to Decatur; in fact, as my main force is getting farther to the east, it is not necessary for us. I am lying as I sly* to and hold the line from Decatur to Stevenson and thence to Nashville.

BUELL,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Decherd, August 25, 1862.

Colonel HARRIS, *Battle Creek:*

Employ every means in your power to get reliable information of the enemy's movements. Use money freely if it will accomplish the purpose. Our quartermaster here will furnish it.

JAMES B. FRY.

HEADQUARTERS,
Decherd, August 25, 1862.

Colonel HARRIS, *Battle Creek:*

All our public stores are to leave Bridgeport probably to morrow. As soon as they are all shipped call into Battle Creek the infantry now at Bridgeport and send the section of artillery to Stevenson.

It is desired to hold Battle Creek as long as possible and to gain from it all the information we can of the movements of the enemy. If you lose the telegraph line you must communicate by couriers through Stevenson. If plainly threatened by an overwhelming force you are not expected to sacrifice your command. If the force is in your front you will retire to Stevenson; if it should be in your rear, and the road to Winchester open, you would take that. Reliance is placed on your courage and judgment in holding your post as long as your force is capable of doing it and then in making good your retreat. You must keep in communication with Stevenson and, as I told you to-day, gain and forward here all the information possible. If your retreat in both directions should by any chance be cut off make your way with your men alone by the mountain paths.

JAMES B. FRY,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS,
Decherd, August 25, 1862.

Colonel HAZEN, *Murfreesborough:*

Make all the flour you can and gather in all other supplies possible.

JAMES B. FRY,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS,
Decherd, August 25, 1862.

Captain MACFEELY, *Nashville:*

Have you ascertained how many rations can be procured from private parties in Nashville? There must be a pretty large supply there. Find

* Could not be deciphered. Buell's telegram sent was: "I am trying as I say."

out where they are and have them watched, but do not seize them until they are needed. Do this secretly, but be sure you find out all the private stock. I suppose you have already done it, but you have not reported. I want to know how many rations we can rely upon from this source.

JAMES B. FRY,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS,
Decherd, August 25, 1862.

Colonel MILLER, *Nashville:*

Direct Colonel Pennebaker to intrench himself at once with rifle pits and otherwise and send him tools for the purpose. This should be done instantly and the intrenchments thrown up by morning. It will then not be necessary to re-enforce him.

JAMES B. FRY,
Chief of Staff.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *August* 25, 1862.

Colonel HAMBRIGHT, *Gallatin:*

If you are alone, without the Ninth Indiana, you had better make forced march to Drake's Creek, 5 miles north of Manscoe Creek, and re-enforce the garrison at Drake's Creek, and then join our troops at Manscoe Creek. If the Ninth Indiana and artillery are with you you can defy the enemy, but as Gallatin is of no consequence, you may march on down to Drake's Creek Bridge and re-enforce the garrison, and then join our troops at Manscoe Creek with your main force.

JNO. F. MILLER,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Decherd, August 25, 1862.

General ROUSSEAU, *Huntsville:*

No fight. Bragg is very slow. If he wants one he can have it. We are all ready.

JAMES B. FRY.

HEADQUARTERS,
Decherd, August 25, 1862.

General ROUSSEAU, *Huntsville:*

We will hold Huntsville and line to Stevenson. Direct the troops now there to remain and take post one regiment in and near stockade at depot and the battery and some infantry on the hill; the cavalry near the town. The Tenth Wisconsin will be sent back. Send one of your trains at once to Pulaski and bring the supplies from that post and Athens to Huntsville, then take your two trains and go to Nashville as ordered. More force will subsequently be sent to Huntsville. The force left there must hold it for the present. Getting rations down from Pulaski may detain you a day.

JAMES B. FRY.

HEADQUARTERS,
Decherd, August 25, 1862.

General ROUSSEAU, *Huntsville:*

Send couriers to Paine and Mitchell, and tell them to collect and drive in all the beef cattle they can get on the march, giving receipts.

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS,
Decherd, August 25, 1862.

Colonel SHOEMAKER, *Stevenson:*

Continue to strengthen your position. Use negro labor, and be prepared for obstinate defense.

JAMES B. FRY,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS,
Decherd, August 25, 1862.

Major SIDELL, *Nashville:*

The troops which crossed at Muscle Shoals several days ago were probably ours. They will be with you soon. Bragg is not near Decherd, and if he comes we will try and attend to him. We are all ready, and there is no danger except the annoyance from Morgan's force.

JAMES B. FRY.

HEADQUARTERS,
Decherd, August 25, 1862.

Major SIDELL, *Nashville:*

Our general orders about paroled men must be executed. Send to their regiments under guard any men you can hear of who are about Nashville on such paroles.

JAMES B. FRY,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS,
Decherd, August 25, 1862.

Colonel STANLEY, *Tullahoma:*

Leave all the stores you have brought down at Tullahoma to be sent here and then go back to Manchester and send down the rest. Don't march your regiment away from Manchester till further orders. Keep six days' rations on hand.

JAMES B. FRY.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Altamont, August 25, 1862—5 p. m.

General BUELL, *Decherd:*

The enemy no nearer than Dunlap. It is reported there is one brigade there and one at Pikeville. This I learn here, and which confirms the report of Major Laughlin, First Ohio Cavalry, who made a reconnaissance near Spencer on Friday last, returning to McMinnville yes-

terday, and both reports are confirmed by Captain Wickliffe, Third Kentucky Cavalry, who made a reconnaissance on the Chattanooga road as far as Beersheba Springs and returned to McMinnville last night.

Water is very scarce here, only one spring; not forage enough in the neighborhood to last for one day. The road up the mountain is almost impassable. General Wood has been from 6 o'clock till now and he has not succeeded in getting his artillery up the road. I deem it next to impossible to march a large army across the mountains by Altamont on account of scarcity of water and forage and the extreme difficulty of passing over the road. I will therefore return to McMinnville and await further orders.

As I mentioned in one of my dispatches, I regard McMinnville as the most important point for occupation of any. The occupation of McMinnville, Sparta, and Murfreesborough will, in my opinion, secure the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad. I have sent out Smith to put in operation a system of spies, by which I believe we can get reliable information.

Very respectfully,

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, August 25, 1862.

Maj. Gen. HORATIO G. WRIGHT, *Louisville:*

MY DEAR GENERAL: The Government, or rather I should say the President and Secretary of War, is greatly displeased with the slow movements of General Buell. Unless he does something very soon I think he will be removed. Indeed it would have been done before now if I had not begged to give him a little more time. There must be more energy and activity in Kentucky and Tennessee, and the one who first does something brilliant will get the entire command. I therefore hope to hear very soon of some success in your department. I can hardly describe to you the feeling of disappointment here in the want of activity in General Buell's large army.

The Government seems determined to apply the guillotine to all unsuccessful generals. It seems rather hard to do this where the general is not in fault, but perhaps with us now, as in the French Revolution, some harsh measures are required.

Keep me informed by telegraph of what you are doing, and I will help you all I can.

Yours, truly,

H. W. HALLECK.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *August* 25, 1862—11 a. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

Our troops are being assembled at Lexington and Lebanon. Other bodies are stationed at points to protect important communications. General Nelson is in command, with his advance at Richmond. He estimates enemy's force in Knox County (in his front) at fifteen regiments of infantry and 500 cavalry. General Morgan estimates the force in his front on the 20th at 20,000 and in his rear at 6,000. On the 21st

he speaks of four brigades of infantry and 1,500 cavalry—in all about 9,500 men—having passed through Rogers' Gap, but does not say whether this is the same force as that referred to in previous dispatch. I am inclined to believe it is a distinct one. His men are in good spirits. I am urging the sending forward of new troops by every means in my power. Shall leave at 4 o'clock for Frankfort and thence to Cincinnati, where I expect to arrive to-morrow.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Louisville, Ky., August 25, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington:

SIR: Have I authority to call for troops from any State in the department except Michigan, without regard to the wants of other departments, or have they been distributed by order from Washington? Governor Yates notifies me, in answer to my urgent appeal for troops, that General Grant wants six or eight regiments. He has sent one regiment to Cairo. Two more are under marching orders for that place and three for Saint Louis.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 25, 1862—10 p. m.*

Major-General WRIGHT:

You, as commander of the department, have control of all the troops raised or to be raised within it unless their employment elsewhere be directed by the general-in-chief or by the War Department.

The general-in-chief, before you entered upon your command, ordered three regiments from Illinois to Saint Louis. All other troops in that State are subject to your order. I will so instruct Governor Yates.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 25, 1862.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE W. MORGAN,
Cumberland Gap., Tenn.:

You will hereafter report to Major-General Wright, at Cincinnati or Louisville.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

CUMBERLAND GAP, TENN.,
Via Lexington, Ky., August 25, 1862.

General CULLUM, *Chief of Staff:*

A soldier from Houk's regiment arrived last night. He reports that at noon on the 17th instant his five companies were attacked at London, [Ky.], by 1,500 cavalry. The affair lasted one hour and a half,

when Houk retreated to the woods, and is, I believe, safe. The enemy is said to have sustained considerable loss from the nature of the attack. The enemy burned three of our trains at London. A prisoner of Polk's First Arkansas Regiment states that four brigades of infantry, commanded by Generals Cleburne, Smith, Churchill, and Cabell, passed through Rogers' Gap with 15,000 cavalry. Kirby Smith was with the command at Big Creek, but the soldier does not know whether he came into Kentucky. He estimates the average strength of the rebel regiments at 500. A scout just arrived announces that another column of the enemy had entered Kentucky by Rogers' Gap. To-night Colonel Garrard marches with eight companies of his regiment, mounted, and 200 of Munday's cavalry, to reach the enemy's rear and join the column marching to the relief of this line. It is said that the enemy is now bringing his cannon over the mountains.

GEORGE W. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General.

CUMBERLAND GAP, *August* 25, 1862.

Brig. Gen. G. W. CULLUM,
Chief of Staff, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: Being aware of the anxiety of the general-in-chief to be promptly informed of everything relative to this post at this time, I have the honor herewith to forward to you a copy of my communication in reply to a verbal message from Major-General Wallace, that he was *en route* to meet the enemy between Barboursville and Lexington.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEORGE W. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General Volunteers, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

CUMBERLAND GAP, *August* 25, 1862.

Maj. Gen. LEW. WALLACE:

GENERAL: Captain Roper reached here from Lexington last evening. He has evinced the most commendable zeal, but is unable to give me satisfactory information as to your strength. This I desire to know, as it must to some extent govern my own action.

On my south front General Stevenson has four brigades of infantry, say, 8,000 strong, four batteries of artillery, and one regiment of cavalry; and on my north front, at Cumberland Ford, General Churchill has two brigades of infantry, two batteries, and a force of cavalry reported to be 6,000 strong. Kirby Smith is advancing toward the blue-grass region with a force not less than 10,000 strong.

The enemy is in a state of destitution, and if prevented from reaching the blue-grass country must perish by starvation.

Kirby Smith is an officer of ability and great intrepidity, and is said to have twenty-one cannon. I have sent to you Colonel Garrard, of the Third Kentucky, with 200 cavalry and 400 mounted infantry. He is an officer of approved courage and sound judgment.

We have been on half rations for ten days, and though some articles, such as coffee, &c., will give out before you can reopen the road, we have sufficient beans and rice for at least two months, and we can get some cattle, despite the enemy.

My troops are in high spirits and feel confident of their ability to whip any force which may be brought against them.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE W. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General Vols., Comdg. Seventh Division.

HEADQUARTERS,
Decherd, August 26, 1862.

Colonel CHAPIN, *Tenth Wisconsin, Huntsville:*

The general is glad to hear of your success in taking your posts. He expects you will meet with constant difficulty in holding the line, but the vigilance and bravery of your regiment are relied upon for success. Rebuild the stockade at once. Huntsville is ordered to keep an engine and party ready to repair railroad and telegraph.

There is no danger to your small parties as long as they are vigilant and defend the stockades. The enemy is confessedly unwilling to make the sacrifice of men necessary to take one of them if properly defended.

JAMES B. FRY.

DECHERD, *August* 26, [1862.]

Colonel HAZEN:

Is your whole force intrenched and in a position to protect the stores? Endeavor to assure yourself whether Forrest has any infantry with him. I have no doubt of your ability to drive him off easily.

D. C. BUELL,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Decherd, August 26, 1862.

Captain MACFEELY,
Commissary of Subsistence, Nashville:

Don't lose a moment in collecting all the wheat you can and in making flour. Get all the beef cattle and other supplies you can as rapidly as possible. Apply to Colonel Miller for such military aid as you need.

JAMES B. FRY,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS,
Decherd, August 26, 1862.

Colonel MILLER, *Nashville:*

Have patrols in all the streets, with special object of seeing that supplies are not removed except by Government.

JAMES B. FRY,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS,
Decherd, August 26, 1862.

General MORGAN, *Cumberland Gap:*

Your dispatches of 21st received. General is gratified at their encouraging tone and has confidence in you and your troops. General

Nelson is in Kentucky, with orders to organize a force for your relief. Troops are pouring in and will doubtless relieve you soon. The enemy is evidently trying hard to get you out of the Gap.

JAMES B. FRY.

HEADQUARTERS,
Decherd, August 26, 1862.

Major MURRAY,
Third Kentucky Cavalry, Athens:

As you march across to this place drive in all the beef cattle you can collect on the way. This is important. Give receipts.

JAMES B. FRY.

HEADQUARTERS,
Decherd, August 26, 1862.

General ROSECRANS, *Iuka:*

Can you not give me some information about the divisions which are coming to me—where they are, &c.?

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS,
Decherd, August 26, 1862.

General ROUSSEAU, *Huntsville:*

The cotton at Athens and Decatur Junction must be taken away before the movement of troops is executed. Mr. Beggs, railroad agent at Huntsville, will report as soon as this is completed, and then the movement of troops will be executed. You must go on to Nashville in person at once, and leave your staff officers or some other competent officers to execute properly the movement of troops when the cotton is removed. If General Rousseau has gone send to Colonel Lytle to execute.

JAMES B. FRY.

HEADQUARTERS,
Decherd, August 26, 1862.

General ROUSSEAU, *Columbia:*

Yes; better wait till morning. As soon as you get through take hold at once, organize your command, and have it thoroughly prepared for any emergency. You will have a good deal to do in that way, I suspect. Forrest and Morgan are reported at Lebanon, to attack Murfreesborough or Nashville.

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS,
Decherd, August 26, 1862.

General THOMAS, *McMinnville:*

Keep your position at McMinnville, but make nothing like a permanent establishment. Be always ready to move at a moment's notice. That Bragg is this side of the river with a large force is beyond all question; it is hardly probable that it is merely for the purpose of demonstration, and we must be prepared to concentrate promptly. Of course the passage of so large a force across the mountains is difficult, but not so much so as you would suppose from the road you took. The Therman

road is very good and the mountain quite easy of ascent. The descent on this side is easy enough by four roads, all diverging from Altamont, the first going by Beersheba to McMinnville, the second by Hickory Creek to McMinnville or toward Manchester, the third also to Manchester and to Decherd by Pelham, and the fourth to Cowan. The Beersheba road is excellent for a mountain road.

The question is how to meet an advance which may take either of these routes through Altamont. The best positions we could take would be McMinnville, Altamont, and on the Therman road just this side of the Sequatchie Valley. We should not only be able to concentrate against an advance on that road or the Sparta road, but also threaten his flank if he should attempt to go into North Alabama by Battle Creek; a not improbable thing on many accounts.

The difficulty of supplying ourselves on the mountain is I think the only objection to the disposition I mention.

Did you leave any force at Altamont? McCook, Crittenden, and Schoepf are at Pelham. I have ordered the railroad and telegraph reestablished immediately.

Be sure to be informed the moment the enemy enters Sequatchie Valley and which direction he takes.

Forrest and Morgan are reported at Lebanon, to attack Murfreesborough or Nashville. Give me all the information you can obtain. If the telegraph fails send couriers with cipher dispatches without delay. Gather all the supplies you can from the country. I directed Nelson to build a small redoubt or stockade, which would protect the depot with four or five companies. Has it been done? A strong stockade would be the best.

Did you send any of our force to Murfreesborough when you left McMinnville? Davis' division crossed at Eastport four days ago and Paine's is across or crossing at Lamb's Ferry and Florence. Do you know a colonel fit to command a light brigade of cavalry, artillery, and infantry, to operate against Forrest? McCook, Crittenden, and Schoepf are at Pelham.

D. C. BUELL.

NOTE.—The foregoing dispatch is in answer to General Thomas' dispatch of the 27th and should be dated the 27th.

D. C. BUELL.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *August* 26, 1862.

General GEORGE W. MORGAN, *Cumberland Gap, Ky.:*

Your dispatches to the 21st are received. Every exertion is being made to accumulate the force needed to open communications with you. Governors of States respond promptly to call for troops, which are arriving rapidly. Husband your subsistence as far as possible. The good spirits of your troops is most cheering.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *August* 26, 1862.

Major-General WRIGHT:

Forces ordered from Henderson attacked rebels under Johnson at Madisonville; killed 6, captured 17, others fled; Johnson giving out that

he would return with the forces that took Clarksville. Home Guards of Boyle County attacked rebel band over 200 at Shelby's farm near Danville, killing several and capturing 20 horses. Morgan robbed the stores at Scottsville of several thousand dollars' worth and returned to Hartsville. No reply to Secretary of War.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

CATLETTSBURG, *Tuesday, August* 26, 1862—12 m.

General J. T. BOYLE:

DEAR SIR: Mr. Bowman has just come in direct from the camp of Colonel Cranor, and I advise as to the state of affairs as they there existed on last evening. The colonel has at his command, including cavalry and infantry, not to exceed in all 1,100 men, and horses and mules, all told, not to exceed 300. The forces which he has good cause to think are about to be brought against him greatly exceed his own, and aid is urgently desired. He will be able to hold his position against very superior numbers, but it is very desirable that an advance be made by him to check the enemy in their progress down the Sandy. Colonel Cranor desired of Mr. Bowman to have you made acquainted with the necessities of the case.

Mr. Bowman has been active among the enemy and made the acquaintance of many, and most particularly one Charles Ferguson, who detailed a plan by which they intended much mischief. The intention of Menifee, Witcher, and Jenkins, noted leaders, is to attack first Ceredo, in Virginia, which is within sight of this city, plunder that town, cross the Sandy and rob and plunder Catlettsburg, and thence proceed to Ashland for the plunder of the bank there located, and thence cross the Ohio to the town of Ironton for the same purpose. This scheme is well devised and can be readily executed, as there are no forces here, Captain Matchett and his command having been withdrawn last week, and this vicinity being without any protection whatever.

Menifee, Witcher, and Jenkins have a command of 500 horsemen, as well as an amount of footmen whose numbers cannot be ascertained, although it is known not to be large.

William Damren, a scout from Pike County, and who was captured five months since by some of Col. Jack May's regiment and taken to Tazewell County, Virginia, returned last evening. He was paroled some few days since and remained a day or two afterward among the the enemy. At about the 16th or 18th instant, as far as his memory serves him, he overheard conversation between officers there present what designs were had upon this region of the Sandy.

In about ten days from that date Marshall, with his division, was to enter Kentucky by the Sounding or Pound Gap, as sometimes called, and May, with the forces at his command, was coming down the left fork of the Sandy and overrun the entire valley to the mouth, and between the two the force would be formidable. The number of the enemy now under arms in Pike does not exceed 1,000 men, but may be increased at any day. These are as near facts as may be known.

In running this country a horse is indispensable, and Colonel Cranor, who is well pleased with the project and desires to aid to his utmost, asks that inasmuch as he has some captured horses an order may be made allowing him to give to Bowman the use of one or two of them as circumstances may require, and he requested particularly that you

might be addressed on the subject. Our expenses for horses thus far used have been $1 per diem, and circumstances might arise when they could not be obtained for hire, and thus some good object frustrated. Colonel Cranor desires that some paper may be sent by which he may be enabled to know that Bowman is acting legitimately. At the time I saw you in person I was not aware that such would be necessary, for the reason that in other cases of the same nature and of which I am cognizant such was not demanded. Bowman's services will be very valuable, and Colonel Cranor desires to avail himself of them, as he told him.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, yours,

CHARLES R. SMITH.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 27, 1862.

Major-General BUELL, *Decherd, Tenn.:*

Yours of the 25th just received. Two divisions of Grant's army were directed to report to you some time ago, and two more placed at Tuscumbia and Decatur as a reserve, if required. He has also sent troops to reoccupy Clarksville and the Cumberland. I doubt if he can spare more, but will try. For want of cavalry, take all the horses you can find in the country and mount infantry.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
In Camp, August 27, 1862.

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL JONES, [*C. S. Army*]:

GENERAL: I have just received your communication of the 21st instant. The reports of the killing of certain prisoners of war by my troops, as stated in your communication, have never before come to my hearing, and I cannot but believe but you have been misinformed. I will immediately investigate the matter, and if the facts should prove as you suppose I shall most assuredly bring the offenders to justice. That steps should have been taken for investigation before proceeding to retaliatory measures for reported acts of atrocity resting on any other than the most positive evidence is only what would have been expected from every commander who recognizes any rule of humanity in the conduct of war.

With reference to the rule which I have adopted for the parole of prisoners, my Orders, No. 41, were published before the arrangement entered into between Major-General Hill, C. S. Army, and Major-General Dix, U. S. Army, came to my knowledge. The rule which I adopted is to recognize no parole which is not given with my sanction, and to require no parole from prisoners whom I cannot hold, but release them unconditionally. It became necessary from the fact that paroles were demanded and secured from individual soldiers in the army by persons not in the military service of the Confederate States. I cannot see how consequences of a dread character should follow the observance of such a rule, except to those who violate a duty which their Government deems it necessary to enforce upon them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. C. BUELL,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Decherd, August 27, 1862.

Colonel HARRIS, *Battle Creek:*

It is of the very highest importance that we should be promptly apprised of the first step taken by the enemy to advance and what course he takes after reaching Sequatchie Valley. I rely on you to look to this. Use money as liberally as may be necessary, but see that the information is reliable. If your telegraph line fails send couriers to Stevenson and this place across the mountains daily. Write in the telegraph cipher.

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS,
Decherd, August 27, 1862.

Colonel HAZEN, *Murfreesborough:*

Has train of the Fourth Division come into or gone out of Murfreesborough lately or do you know anything of it? General Thomas at McMinnville has heard it was captured by Forrest yesterday.

JAMES B. FRY,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS,
Decherd, August 27, 1862.

General McCOOK:

Have your division and Crittenden's ready to march at 3 o'clock tomorrow morning (Thursday) for Altamont. The object is to observe the enemy and impede his progress across the mountain. With this in view, I propose to place the rear or main body of your force 9 miles beyond Altamont, near where the road turns to the left from the Therman road to go to the Dunlap road; from there to throw forward a detachment to the top of the mountain near Therman's to break up and obstruct the roads after the enemy begins to advance, and from positions naturally strong attack the enemy and drive him back.

There should also be a supporting force between the front and rear on each road. As the distance will be from 8 to 10 miles, each detachment should be furnished with signal rockets.

I will see you or send further instructions during the day or night. It is unnecessary for me to tell you that these are the posts of judicious and determined officers and good troops, and none others should be sent.

We will try to get the Tracy City road open so as to give you but 12 miles of hauling; otherwise you will draw through McMinnville.

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS,
Decherd, August 27, 1862.

COMMANDING OFFICER, *Manchester:*

Forrest's cavalry is at Woodbury. You must be on the alert.

JAMES B. FRY,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS,
Decherd, August 27, 1862.

General NEGLEY:

Take the cattle and all others that you can get.

JAMES B. FRY,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS,
Decherd, August 27, 1862.

General ROUSSEAU, *Nashville:*

You must send a sufficient force to the bridge next north of Manscoe Creek to cover working party at that point. Stockades should be built by negroes at same time.

JAMES B. FRY.

(NOTE.—Mr Anderson, arrange your working party accordingly.)

HEADQUARTERS,
Decherd, August 27, 1862.

General ROUSSEAU, *Nashville:*

Negley reports that train has passed Columbia with Nineteenth Illinois. Is it possible that they have relieved the guards and left other trains behind? The orders were that the guards should be picked up by last train.

JAMES B. FRY.

HEADQUARTERS,
Decherd, August 27, 1862.

General ROUSSEAU, *Nashville:*

No train can go back to redistribute guards if the guards have been relieved before the last train passed. The general directs you to hold the responsible officer to the most rigid accountability. Who did you leave in charge?

JAMES B. FRY.

HEADQUARTERS,
Decherd, August 27, 1862.

W. H. SIDELL, *Nashville:*

MAJOR: General Rousseau is to assume command of everything in and about Nashville. A light brigade is made up for Miller. Tell him to be ready to move by Friday morning.

JAMES B. FRY.

HEADQUARTERS,
Decherd, August 27, 1862.

Major SIDELL, *Nashville:*

A light brigade is hereby organized as follows, Col. J. F. Miller commanding brigade: Eleventh Michigan Infantry, Nineteenth Illinois Infantry, Colonel Stoughton commanding infantry; First Kentucky Cavalry, Second Indiana Cavalry, two battalions Fourth Kentucky

Cavalry, Stokes' Tennessee Cavalry, Colonel Wolford commanding cavalry battalion. Captain Stone commissary.

Inform Colonel Miller, but keep the organization secret as far as practicable. Instructions will follow.

JAMES B. FRY.

HEADQUARTERS,
Decherd, August 27, 1862.

Colonel MILLER, *Nashville:*

You have been assigned to the command of a light brigade. Concentrate it as soon as possible at Murfreesborough and make that point your main rendezvous. The Nineteenth Illinois should reach Nashville by cars to-morrow. Take it and the Eleventh Michigan, Stokes' cavalry, and McCook's cavalry, if it has not left, and march to Murfreesborough. The other cavalry and the artillery will be there by the time you arrive.

You are expected to operate actively in covering our lines out from Nashville, and particularly against the cavalry force of the enemy under Forrest and Morgan.

You should watch especially the region along the line through Carthage, Lebanon, and Woodbury, Liberty, and Smithville, but the movements of the enemy's active corps might render it necessary for you to go west of the Chattanooga Railroad.

Do not go north of the Cumberland River at present, but report if you see any necessity for doing so. Stokes' Tennessee regiment is sent with you, that you may have the benefit of its members as guides as well as soldiers. You must employ every means to keep yourself fully informed, and use money as freely as necessary for the purpose.

It is expected that you will move your infantry in wagons whenever the nature of the country will permit, and your brigade will therefore have 50 wagons for this purpose, but few other wagons will be necessary. The animals must forage on the country, and no baggage except a blanket be carried by the men and officers. The entire command must subsist as far as possible on the country, and should carry in haversacks as many rations as they can get from time to time, keeping, if possible, three days' on hand. You must carry salt and have butchers with the command, so that you may at any time secure fresh meat. Avoid as far as possible taking any wagons in addition to those required for the infantry, but if it is necessary to carry rations for an expedition a wagon for each regiment may become necessary to carry them and a few cooking utensils. The baggage and baggage trains of your brigade should be at Murfreesborough, with a guard composed of such men as are least fit to accompany the command. You should never start with less than 40 rounds of ammunition. Take a telegraph operator with you, and communicate in cipher by telegraph from intermediate points in case you have anything of importance and cannot reach a regular station.

It will be necessary for you to leave a detachment of cavalry—two or three companies—at all times at Murfreesborough for duty at that post.

With activity, vigilance, and determination your brigade can render the most useful service, and it is hoped may soon succeed in either destroying or driving off the cavalry under Morgan and Forrest. You must give some special attention to the safety of your artillery and never expose it to loss.

Whatever it is necessary for you to take from the country to secure the efficiency or provide for the wants of your command must be taken in an orderly and proper manner, receipts being given in all cases.

Report without fail your own movements and those of the enemy as often as possible, using the cipher in your communications.

You are authorized to take with you any officers not connected with the general supply departments of the army who have been serving on your immediate staff as commandant at Nashville. Report names of any you propose to take.

Do not march from Nashville until you get your infantry regiments both at that place. You must lose no time in concentrating your brigade and taking the field.

You must chastise guerrillas and marauders, but do not make detachments such as would render you liable to be defeated by Forrest or Morgan before you could concentrate.

JAMES B. FRY,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS,
Decherd, August 27, 1862.

Colonel SHOEMAKER, *Stevenson:*

Direct Colonel Hunton to leave one company of Michigan Engineers under a good captain at Stevenson to do such work as may be required, and give him instructions then to march to-morrow for this place by the road along the railroad, bringing his empty wagons; the baggage to be left in charge of the company which remains, and to come up with it by rail when ordered.

JAMES B. FRY,
Chief of Staff.

MCMINNVILLE, *August* 27, 1862.

General BUELL:

I wrote you this morning by messenger. Forrest was at Woodbury day before yesterday. I shall send two brigades toward Woodbury to-night to try and catch him, and afterward escort the wagon trains from Murfreesborough here.

Was told yesterday on my arrival that Morgan was in Sparta, but a soldier who escaped from Captain McMillin's of Forrest's cavalry returned here last night, says no Confederates are in Sparta except McMillin's company.

Please send me a telegraph operator to-morrow.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Decherd, August 26 [27], 1862.

General THOMAS, *McMinnville:*

Thirty thousand rations will go to you by rail to-morrow. Do not fall back from McMinnville. Forrest is said to have but 1,200 at Woodbury, having sent two regiments back to Bragg; Morgan not with him. Two brigades would seem to be a large force to send against him. You

must enforce the order for half rations and get besides all you can from the country.

Two operators on their way to join you.

JAMES B. FRY,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

McMINNVILLE, *August* 27, 1862.

Major-General BUELL, *Decherd:*

GENERAL: I send you a letter, brought in last night by one of our soldiers, who was captured at Sparta on last Friday. He says he picked Captain McMillin's pocket and found the letter, and soon after made his escape. You will see by the letter that Bragg intends to march on Murfreesborough or they believe he intends to do so. I have no idea who the two generals are unless they are Morgan and Forrest. The soldier says there are none of the enemy's troops near Sparta that he could hear of except McMillin's company. I heard a rumor yesterday that the Fourth Division train had been captured on its way to Murfreesborough and that Forrest was at Woodbury with 2,000 men. I sent last night to find out if there was any foundation for the report. If it be so I shall endeavor to capture him. It will be necessary for me to fall back toward Murfreesborough for a few days to get subsistence, unless I learn to-day that there is no enemy on the road and that the trains can come out from Murfreesborough with safety.

Respectfully, &c.,

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

CAMP NEAR SPARTA, TENN.,
August 25, 1862.

Miss MATT. LESLIE:

DEAR COUSIN: I have an opportunity to drop you a few lines by a prisoner that I caught near Sparta 22d ultimo. I have no news of importance to send you. I am well and have been since I left Glasgow, with the exception of a few days after getting back. The trip we took through Kentucky was a very fatiguing one and attended with some difficulty, though I assure you was not entirely destitute of pleasant hours, for everywhere we went we found friends, who, regardless of the threats and menaces of General Boyle, received us with the greatest cordiality and hospitality you could imagine. Our army is at present on the move and you need not be surprised at any time to hear of us in Kentucky.

The raids you have heard of lately in Kentucky I hope will soon be backed by a force of infantry. I suppose you have heard ere this that E. Kirby Smith is in Kentucky with a large force and the enemy have fallen back from Cumberland Gap, which I guess is a wise thing, for if they had only fallen back a few hours later General Smith would have surely caught them.

There is a large fight expected to come off near Culpeper Court-House, Va., between the forces of Generals Jackson and Pope.

The Yankees are occupying Sparta at present, having moved up last night. We have two generals in the neighborhood looking out and reconnoitering, but who they are I am not at liberty to tell.

The Southern Congress met yesterday. What they will do no one knows, but I guess the large force Lincoln is calling into the field will not deter them any. Jeff. has the best organized army in the world, and Bragg's especially will do service in Middle Tennessee when they once get turned loose properly. I have not seen any account in the United States papers of the whereabouts of Bragg, but you will soon hear of him in the vicinity of M———. The army is being filled or augmented by renegade Kentuckians. Joe and Tom Barlow, Tom Bibb, and several others are in this neighborhood. No more at present.

Yours, &c.,

J. M. McMILLIN.

Black is with me.

HEADQUARTERS,
Decherd, August 27, 1862.

Major FOX, *Tullahoma:*

Send tents and camp equipage. Your man should not have been detained at Murfreesborough except in emergency, nor should you have sent him there. In relation to men claiming to be on parole, send facts to General Rousseau, commanding at Nashville, and have them arrested as deserters and returned to you.

JAMES B. FRY,
Chief of Staff.

LEXINGTON, KY., *August* 27, 1862—6.10 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

The following dispatch from General Buell has just reached me. The emphatic tone of it, so unusual in General Buell, causes us the greatest uneasiness, and I forward it for your information:

HEADQUARTERS, *Decherd, August* 25, 1862.

General NELSON:

The most momentous consequences depend on your opening our communications with Louisville without delay. Rousseau is placed in command (without his division) in Nashville, and will co-operate with you as far as his limited means will admit, but the force to protect the road must come from Kentucky. Bragg is on this side of the river with a greatly superior force. The movements of Kirby Smith I consider are aimed immediately at Cumberland Gap.

The relief of Morgan is of course important and not to be neglected, but he feels able to repel an attack, and has supplies for some three or four weeks. There is therefore more time for that, though none to lose, than for the other object, besides the vastly greater importance of the latter. Let me know what you are doing.

You must return the regiments which you took from Nashville.

It may be proper for me to say that General Halleck directs me to exercise authority in Kentucky until the arrival of General Wright.

D. C. BUELL.

Respectfully,

W. NELSON,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August* 27, 1862—12 m.

Major-General WRIGHT:

Yours of yesterday to Secretary of War is received. Take horses and horse equipments wherever you can find them. As soon as you get a company muster and arm it. You have control of everything in your

department and must act when necessary without referring them here, as we cannot attend to these details in the different departments.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, August 27, 1862.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: Your dispatch of this date is received. I should not have referred the matter of issue of arms to you or to the War Department, but have continued to control the matter myself had not an order been received by Lieutenant Edson from the Chief of Ordnance prohibiting the issue of ordnance and ordnance stores without an approval of the Chief of Ordnance to the requisition. As this order was given with the sanction of the Secretary of War I was bound to observe it, and as it was creating much embarrassment and delay at a time when mounted men were being sent off as fast as they could be raised and armed to break up bands of rebel recruits forming all about me I felt bound to ask its recall. It is now as it should be and was before that order was issued.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY,
Richmond, August 27, 1862.

Maj. Gen. HORATIO G. WRIGHT,
Commanding Department of the Ohio:

GENERAL: The enemy have fallen back beyond Rockcastle River. Kirby Smith is at or near Cumberland Ford. He has fifteen regiments of infantry, with cavalry and artillery in proportion. It seems to me that he designs only to cut off the retreat of Morgan, and will remain where he is for that purpose. If this really be his intention he is a much smaller potato than I took him for, for he could have done that just as effectually by coming here, and fed his army in the bargain.

I find that there is no discipline among these troops. Straggling, marauding, plundering is the rule; good conduct the exception. I find this town literally overrun. I have ordered everybody to their camps, and shall enforce the strictest discipline. I shall establish the two brigades here in camp on Paint Creek, half-way between this and Lancaster. Inclosed is the organization of the brigades. I inclose also an order which I have published concerning the conduct of the Seventh Kentucky Cavalry in the skirmish on Saturday.* The cavalry is miserably armed as far as fire-arms is concerned. I will forward the reports of the inspector-general as fast as possible.

I shall require transportation on the scale of 15 wagons to a regiment—one for each company, three for officers, two for ammunition. This allowance we found ample during the campaign of Shiloh. I will direct that the telegraph wire be extended to the different camps. Operators will be necessary.

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*See August 23, 1862. Action at Big Hill, Ky. Page 885, Pt. I.

Permit me to remind you that the cutting of the railroad from Bowling Green to Nashville isolates Buell's army and leaves it without supplies. General Buell's directions to me were to open that road the first thing.

Very respectfully,

W. NELSON,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

Organization of the brigades at Richmond, Ky.

First Brigade.	*Second Brigade.*
Brigadier-General MANSON, commanding.	Brigadier-General CRUFT, commanding.
16th Indiana Volunteers, Colonel Lucas.	12th Indiana Volunteers, Colonel Link.
55th Indiana Volunteers, Colonel Mahan.	66th Indiana Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel Elston. [?]
69th Indiana Volunteers, Colonel Korff.	18th Kentucky Volunteers.
71st Indiana Volunteers.	95th Ohio Volunteers, Colonel McMillen.
Battery.	Andrews' (Michigan) battery.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *August* 27, 1862.

Major-General WRIGHT:

In addition to the want of tents for my men now going into Kentucky I learn that the Government is unable to supply knapsacks and other articles of less moment. Is the service to be promoted by sending the men in this condition into the field? I fear they will all be returning home sick.

DAVID TOD,
Governor of Ohio.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *August* 27, 1862.

Major-General WRIGHT:

Colonel Bruce, at Bowling Green, says Captain Atkinson, who came through Gallatin under flag of truce, says Morgan, Forrest, and Starnes have combined their forces and combined force will attack Bowling Green in thirty-six hours. I have directed Colonel Bruce to order Lieutenant-Colonel Bristow's cavalry from Russellville to his relief and I send a regiment from here to him.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *August* 27, 1862.

Major-General WRIGHT:

Sent Seventy-fourth Indiana to Bowling Green. Do not believe attack will be made. On Colonel Bruce's dispatch feel it proper to send regiment. General Buell has evacuated McMinnville, Tenn., and burned stores. Bragg and Kirby Smith threaten attack on Buell's army. Smith is likely not in rear of General Morgan. The road interrupted to cut off re-enforcements for Buell. Kentucky will need force faster than it is coming. They come without arms or equipments. Can you not

order quartermaster at Cincinnati to send canteens, haversacks, and tents to Colonel Swords?

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

LOUISVILLE, *August* 27, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

No reply received to General Wright's application for change of order about delivering arms to recruits before being mustered into service. Every regiment raised last fall and three cavalry regiments just raised in Kentucky received arms and equipments long before they could be mustered in. We have men in camp in exposed positions without arms. They will not remain without arms. I fear the order will lead to disorganization and do us great harm. We are not in same situation as in States north of us. We are surrounded by bands of guerrillas and by the Regular Army. I hope I can be allowed to furnish arms and other equipments on requisition of the military authorities of the State. This is important to us, to prevent recruiting for rebels and to subjugate the scoundrels in our midst.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Decherd, August 28, 1862.

General NEGLEY, *Columbia:*

You must confer with General Rousseau in Nashville. Have officers arrested who neglect or abandon their duties and prefer charges. I can't at this distance and this time attend to it. Send out citizen scouts to find trains and the divisions from Florence.

JAMES B. FRY.

HEADQUARTERS,
Decherd, August 28, 1862.

General NEGLEY, *Columbia:*

Negroes must be impressed to cut and haul timber and help in rebuilding bridges and getting trains through. Use plenty of them.

JAMES B. FRY,
Chief of Staff.

JACINTO, *August* 28, [1862]—4.30 p. m.

General ROSECRANS:

John Manuel, a reliable Union man, left my lines this morning to go to his home, 13 miles south. He has sent me the following:

The telegraph to Tupelo says Buell badly whipped. Morgan in Buell's rear. General Price has his headquarters at Saltillo, and was aiming to move on Jacinto with a large force. Price had sent 6,000 cavalry west, with six days' rations, to attack the lines.

I have sent for Manuel.

N. B. BUFORD,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Decherd, August 28, 1862.

Colonel SHOEMAKER, *Stevenson:*

A brigade cannot dislodge you. Hold the place. The property must be got away. Lieutenant-Colonel Hunton can remain with you.

JAMES B. FRY,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS,
Decherd, August 28, 1862.

Major SIDELL, *Nashville:*

In the order for Miller's brigade I meant to say Bayles' Fourth Kentucky Cavalry and not Haggard's Fifth Kentucky. Bayles is now at Murfreesborough. Retain Haggard's cavalry in Nashville and try and improve it.

JAMES B. FRY.

HEADQUARTERS,
Decherd, August 28, 1862.

General THOMAS, *McMinnville:*

The commissary reports your command rationed to include the 31st. The general directs that no exception or abatement be made in the order to live on half rations, and therefore the 30,000 rations sent you to-day should not be issued for use before the 1st proximo.

JAMES B. FRY,
Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, ARMY OF THE OHIO,
McMinnville, August 28, 1862.

General BUELL, *Decherd:*

Saturday three regiments of cavalry were at Pikeville, but fell back to Robinson's Cross-Roads, hearing that I was advancing on that road. About one regiment was reported to be at Dunlap, but since learned from a brother of Smith that there were no troops there. He went to Dunlap on Saturday. It was reported to him that Bragg was at the foot of Walden's Ridge, in the valley of the Tennessee, with 40,000 men, awaiting train to cross the mountain.

Smith will bring or send me information by to-morrow of the truth of Bragg's position. He then purposes to go toward Pikeville and endeavor to establish an express line to convey information. I have sent a brigade of infantry on the Murfreesborough road after Forrest, who is at Woodbury with something over 1,000 men. I have also directed the commanding officer to escort a train of provisions through to this place from Murfreesborough. Our provisions will be out in three days and none to be had in this region. Will you order supplies here immediately by the cars? We can get fodder here, but no corn. Troops at this place can watch the direct Chattanooga road, the Dunlap and the Harrison and Pikeville roads, and by the system of expresses to be established by Smith I think I can give you intelligence of the enemy before he can cross Sequatchie Valley.

Would not Colonel Harker be a good light-brigade commander? I was favorably impressed with him.

Please send the First Ohio Cavalry; it is very much needed.

GEO. H. THOMAS.

DECHERD, *August* 28, 1862.

General THOMAS, *McMinnville:*

Twenty-five thousand rations have already been ordered to you by rail. Do not encumber yourself with any more wagons as long as you can get supplies by railroad. You must depend entirely on the country for forage, such as you can get.

It is reported that Bragg is already in the Sequatchie Valley with most of his force. I estimate that it may be as low as your informant reports. The greatest force we can concentrate anywhere in advance of Murfreesborough is about 27,000 or 30,000, and it may therefore be necessary for us to fall back on that point. The nearest point at which we could concentrate is Hillsborough or Manchester. If we concentrate at McMinnville, as you propose, Bragg could move to this point, and in four days have railroad communication with his base through Bridgeport. It is not possible to concentrate so as to throw our whole strength against the enemy short of Murfreesborough, and I am arranging with that view.

I have ordered McCook in advance of Altamont with his division. If the enemy should advance he will fall back slowly on Beech Grove, probably by the Hickory Creek road, or else by Hillsborough and Manchester. Under similar circumstances you will fall back slowly on Murfreesborough unless you receive other orders. You must keep the enemy back as long as possible, in order to give time for our trains and detachments on this line to get up.

These arrangements seem to me necessary, but I shall be glad to have your views.

Once concentrated, we may move against the enemy wherever he puts himself if we are strong enough.

D. C. BUELL.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, ARMY OF THE OHIO,
McMinnville, Tenn., August 28, 1862.

Brigadier-General SCHOEPF, *Pelham:*

Messengers with dispatches from your headquarters arrived here about 2 o'clock this morning. General Thomas, with Fourth Division (Nelson's), occupies this place. General Wood, Sixth Division, is encamped 2½ or 3 miles distant, on the Manchester road.

The general with the two above-mentioned divisions left this place last Sunday morning (24th) for Altamont, arriving at an early hour on Monday (25th), expecting to meet the First Division and Colonel Sill's brigade. Found no water; a desolate country, destitute of vegetation, and a mountain road almost impassable before reaching it.

No enemy was found nor reports of them on that road. Remained there until 5 p. m. and returned to the foot of the mountain. On the 26th instant (Tuesday) marched to this place.

In your next communication please state where you are. It is presumed that you are with your division at Pelham, but nothing indicates that fact in your communications.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

[GEO. E. FLYNT,]
Assistant Adjutant-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, August 28, 1862.

Governor TOD, *Columbus, Ohio:*

SIR: Am without tents, knapsacks, &c., for issue. Every exertion is being made to procure them. Rebel troops, many of them new levies, pouring into Kentucky, are without tents, clothes, or transportation. Our troops can do all theirs can do in this respect, yet they should have those necessaries if they can be had. The quartermaster here is doing his utmost. Have assigned General Judah to command of Camp Dennison. Would it not be well to put your troops there under his orders?

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, August 28, 1862.

General NELSON, *Lexington, Ky:*

A brother of General Carter, from Cumberland Gap, says General Morgan had supplies of meat for fifteen days only on Tuesday a week ago. Other supplies ranging up to sixty days. His condition is worse than Buell's, and relief must be afforded at the earliest possible day. Mr. Carter estimates troops in Kentucky from East Tennessee at 15,000 and still coming.

Yours of to-day received. Will answer before night if possible. Sent a regiment to Carmeni's [?] yesterday.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

LEXINGTON, KY., *August* 28, 1862.

Major-General WRIGHT:

I have not heard from General Halleck in reply to the telegram sent by me yesterday. The safety of the army in Tennessee and of our power in Tennessee demands that communication be opened immediately. It can be done in a week. Unless, then, you have powerful reasons to the contrary I will gather the regiments at Louisville, join them to those at Bowling Green, and force open the road. In the mean time let Mr. Guthrie be notified to provide an ample amount of labor to do the repairs. The regiments arriving here can go on to the camp indicated. I will leave a staff officer to direct them. The whole matter will not require more than a week of active exertion.

W. NELSON,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, August 28, 1862.

Maj. Gen. WILLIAM NELSON:

Your dispatch regarding Morgan's supplies relieves me much. It is enemy's design to starve him into capitulation, but he can't do it if Morgan takes care of his provisions, as he seems to be doing, his men being on half rations. We can give first attention to IX.*

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* Cipher.

Boyle says Buell has evacuated McMinnville and burned stores and that Bragg and Kirby Smith threaten to attack him. He says also that Colonel Miller, who has force south of Gallatin, wishes him to send force down to tunnel with impressed negroes to protect and clean it out. What force will it take for this and to open rest of communication? Let me have your views by Colonel Garrard, if he is still with you. Troops come in slowly.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 31. } HDQRS. 1ST DIV., ARMY OF THE MISS., *Tuscumbia, Ala., August* 28, 1862.

I. The First Division will march as soon as possible in the following order:

The Second Brigade, under Brig. Gen. James D. Morgan, will cross the Tennessee River at Jackson's Crossing and pursue the route already indicated to him. The Twenty-second Regiment Illinois Volunteers will report to General Morgan, and constitute a part of his command until a junction is made with the First Brigade.

The First Brigade, excepting the Twenty-second Regiment Illinois Volunteers, will cross the river at Decatur at such time as required, of which Colonel Roberts will be notified by telegraph, and march as indicated by telegraph.

II. No tents or baggage will be taken except the knapsacks of the men and a small valise or small trunk for the officers. All the baggage will be stored with the quartermaster at Tuscumbia. All of the officers will confine themselves and their men to their commands respectively, as no one will be permitted to straggle from the line of march, and every one guilty of pillaging will be severely punished. Supplies of vegetables, fruit, forage, &c., will be collected by the quartermaster and commissary and distributed daily to the several commands.

III. The men are cautioned to carefully save their rations, as there may be a short allowance for the march.

By order of Brig. Gen. E. A. Paine:

W. H. CONNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DECHERD, TENN., *August* 29, 1862—2 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

Every day renders it the more evident that we must abandon our extensive lines and concentrate at some point nearer our base of supplies, perhaps Murfreesborough. Our communications are interrupted almost daily and our detachments captured by superior numbers. Our communications are not yet opened with Louisville, and cannot be without putting a larger force on the road than can be spared. I yield to this conviction with painful reluctance. I cannot collect at any point this side of Murfreesborough more than 30,000 men, and from that would have to be deducted something for convoys. It would be worse in advance of this point; and, besides, the character of the roads and of the country makes it impossible to subsist ourselves in the mountains. I am therefore preparing to concentrate at Murfreesborough. I suppose

General Grant's two divisions to have crossed the river, but I can get no information of their movements. I sent a division to Altamont yesterday. A flag of truce which went from it found the enemy's cavalry outpost about 11 miles. His advance guard was supposed to be about 15 miles out.

D. C. BUELL,
Major-General.

DECHERD, *August* 29, [1862]

Colonel HAZEN:

Could a good battle-field be chosen about Murfreesborough, affording position for [flanks] and rear for a large army?

Report in as much detail as possible in the cipher.

D. C. BUELL,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Decherd, August 29, 1862.

Colonel LYTLE, *Huntsville:*

Your communications are rendered so uncertain by the necessity of concentrating the army at a point beyond supporting distance from you that I deem it proper to withdraw your force from Huntsville. I will give orders for withdrawing the public property, and as soon as that is effected, or if before that time the railroad should be broken so that the stores cannot be removed, you will destroy what stores remain and move by forced marches through Fayetteville to Murfreesborough. You must make the march to Shelbyville in four days at the outside from the time of starting.

Make your preparations quietly and secretly. Do nothing in hurry or confusion. Your intention must not be made known even to your own officers. Inform yourself of the movements of the army as you proceed. It may be necessary for you to govern your movements accordingly, unless you get other orders.

Inform me in cipher of your movements whenever it is possible.

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS,
Decherd, August 29, 1862.

Colonel LYTLE, *Huntsville:*

Two trains are ordered to Nashville to-morrow. They must bring away what commissary stores you do not want, leaving two weeks' supply at least for the hospitals. The sick must be left, and also such convalescents as would be unable to take care of themselves in case the cars do not get through and the troops have to march. The Tenth Wisconsin must be relieved by last train. It is not worth while to bring away by cars old tents and other useless hospital property, but send medicines and hospital stores. A surgeon must be left in charge of hospital. March on 31st, as ordered.

JAMES B. FRY.

HEADQUARTERS, *Decherd, August* 29, 1862.

Colonel LYTLE, *Huntsville:*

Send by trains to-morrow the convalescents and rations, and have Tenth Wisconsin picked up. Abandon and destroy what you cannot bring away, and march with your command on the 31st, day after to-morrow.

JAMES B. FRY.

FOOT OF MOUNTAIN, *August* 29, [1862]—6.45 a. m.

Colonel FRY:

I just received the above [following] by messenger from General Sill. Am moving forward with my other two brigades. Nothing more of interest.

McCOOK,
General.

[Inclosure.]

ALTAMONT, *August* 28, 1862—11 p. m.

General McCOOK:

Major Hill about 6 miles from here encountered four of the enemy's pickets; they fired and fled. He then raised a flag of truce, and about 11 miles from here was met by four companies of Starnes' cavalry. Major Hill conversed with a Captain Harris and three or four other officers. Major Hill gathered from the interview that their camp is on the mountain and about 15 miles from here, and that Maj. Gen. Samuel Jones is now at Shell Mound. They refused to allow Major Hill to proceed farther.

From conversations with people on the road Major Hill believes that about a division is still in the Sequatchie Valley near the Therman road, and that the rest have taken a course more to the north. Major Hill reports that he saw working parties of citizens engaged in putting the Therman road in good order. He was informed that two deserters from Schoepf's command reached the enemy's camp, where some general officer commands. This was early this morning, and of course they could have known nothing of my movements.

J. W. SILL,
Brigadier-General.

ALTAMONT, *August* 29, 1862—12 m.

General BUELL:

My command is here. It will be impossible for my division to camp here—neither water nor forage. The country is a desert and stripped of everything. We captured three of Bragg's body guard. They were with an engineer officer reconnoitering.

The Anderson road is completed. The prisoners say that there is no infantry force in the Sequatchie Valley. Major Hill, bearer of flag of truce, says he is certain they have a force in the Sequatchie Valley.

If I do not hear from you before morning I will send my train down the mountain by the Hickory Creek road and stay here as long as possible to live. I can find a good camp 9 miles from here in the valley. My half rations expire on the 31st instant. I must get some somewhere.

McCOOK,
General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Decherd, August 29, 1862.

General McCOOK:

I do not apprehend that it will be impossible for you to subsist for a short time on the mountains. Six days' half rations start for you to-day. You will get your next supply from McMinnville if you remain so long.

In case the enemy should advance in such force that you cannot successfully resist him you will fall back slowly toward Beech Grove by Hubbard's Cove, which is the one I pointed out to you, or else by the way of Hillsborough and Manchester. Communicate your movements to all the columns. I have advanced Crittenden and your artillery to Hillsborough to facilitate our concentration at any desirable point. You must by some means ascertain definitely in regard to the positive strength and movements of the enemy.

Colonel Harris says he had a message from White yesterday, who said that most of Bragg's forces had crossed Walden's Ridge into the valley and that they are fortifying at Dunlap. Ascertain the truth.

Report in cipher daily.

Harris evacuated Battle Creek safely after ten hours' bombardment, bringing all the stores he had transportation for.

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS,
Decherd, August 29, 1862.

General McCOOK:

A wagon train started at 8.30 this morning with 21,000 rations for your division. It will, I fear, not be able to join you before to-morrow. You must judge whether you can get it up the mountain in time not to interfere with your movements, whatever they may be. While it is of the greatest importance that as much time should be gained as possible, yet it is also important that you should not become engaged if it can be avoided without endangering the troops in front. You must endeavor to keep a day's march between you and the enemy.

Perhaps it will be as well for you to march by the way of Pelham and Manchester, unless you can easily get upon the other road and it is in such condition as not to impede your progress. Report to Thomas, Schoepf, Crittenden, and to me the very moment you find it necessary to retire. Let that not be sooner than necessary, but yet not so late as to involve you. If you can retard the enemy by demonstrations do so by all means. Blockade your road wherever you go, and by some means strengthen your position every night. Keep a strong pioneer party in the front. Provisions will be placed at Manchester, so that you can renew your supply. Prudence, energy, fortitude, and courage are the qualities required now.

D. C. BUELL.

COLUMBIA, *August* 29, 1862.

Colonel FRY, *Decherd:*

General Mitchell has nine regiments of infantry and sixteen guns; total, 5,200 men. General Morgan's brigade has six regiments and two

batteries. Supposed to be twenty-four guns in the rear. General Paine's division supposed all across. Your dispatch directs Mitchell to take post at Antioch, on McMinnville road. Mention the point plainly. I will know what road it is on. I understand the other position in your dispatch perfectly.

Your words to represent places in no instance correspond with those in your key. Will this cipher do to send to Florence? I have no other.

JAS. S. NEGLEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Decherd, August 29, 1862.

General NEGLEY, *Columbia:*

Direct General Mitchell's division to continue to advance by forced marches. It must take the road to Nashville, but not pass through the city, but leave the city to the left, and take position at Antioch, on the Nashville and Murfreesborough road. Send citizen scouts to Florence with instructions in cipher to move with all possible haste to Nashville Not a moment must be lost. As soon as those trains go up you must move rapidly to Nashville and take in all the troops on the road.

JAMES B. FRY.

HEADQUARTERS,
Decherd, August 29, 1862.

Colonel SHOEMAKER, *Stevenson:*

Trains will go to Huntsville to-morrow to bring over the last stores from that place. When they get into Stevenson to-morrow night you will have Simonson's battery loaded on the cars and also all the baggage then at Stevenson and send all the trains up together. The horses with harness of Simonson's battery and your regiment must come here by land, and you should all start, if possible, before daylight on the morning of the 31st.

Direct Major Hull, Thirty-seventh Indiana, to prepare a note for each of his detachments on the line, telling them to march to the north along the road, and let these notes be delivered by the last train. Be particular on this point, as the guards must not leave until the last train passes, and that train should take the baggage of the guards. Old tents may be destroyed. If Major Hull is not at Stevenson some other officer must see to this. It is the intention to evacuate the place, and leave nothing to fall into the enemy's hands which would be useful. The pontoons should be fired just before you start. No locomotives or cars should be permitted to fall into their hands.

JAMES B. FRY,
Colonel, &c.

McMINNVILLE, *August* 29, 1862.

Colonel FRY, *Chief of Staff, Decherd:*

I wish to fortify at this place, and desire Captain Michler sent here to direct the work. I would suggest to General Buell that a trip to

this place might assist him very much in maturing his plans of operation.

Board's cavalry is here. Their services are indispensable, and cannot be spared. It is also very desirable that the whole of the First Ohio Cavalry be sent here.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, ARMY OF THE OHIO,
McMinnville, August 29, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY, *Chief of Staff, Decherd:*

General Buell informs me that Davis' and Paine's divisions are across the Tennessee. Cannot one of them be sent to Pelham and my division sent to me? I fear it will be ruined unless I get it soon.

I have a boy here, picked up near Reynolds' Station, who says he belongs to the Forty-seventh Pennsylvania Regiment; was discharged from the hospital in Nashville, and told to hunt up his regiment, which was somewhere South. What shall I do with him? I don't think he is a deserter.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August* 29, 1862—4 p. m.

Major-General WRIGHT:

Great evils attend the issue of ordnance upon requisitions of State authorities, and it is sanctioned by no law or regulation. You must either take the responsibility of making specific requisitions yourself, for the propriety of which you will hold yourself responsible, or you should qualify your order to Lieutenant Edson to the effect that when he receives a requisition from State authority he shall first communicate it to the Department for approval before filling.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *August* 29, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

I will countermand the order to Lieutenant Edson, which was in accordance with usage in many States and what I understood to be General Halleck's views. I say, however, that unless carried out we risk the loss of many recruits from Kentucky regiments. They are being formed in districts liable to raids, and they can't defend themselves without arms, even if fully organized. I am sensible of evils to which you refer, but in the condition in which the State of Kentucky now is I am sure they are the lesser. The rebels sent off bodies of recruits within 30 miles of Louisville while I was there.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

CINCINNATI, OHIO., *August* 29, 1862—5.25 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

General Nelson, at Lexington, asserts that Kirby Smith will assail General Buell in left and rear; that the condition of the latter is critical, and he is clamorous to be permitted to move at once upon Nashville to his relief. His opinion in regard to General Buell's condition is entitled to much weight, as he is recently from Tennessee. Kirby Smith's movements and strength are uncertain, none of the reports and rumors being reliable. The troops we have at Lebanon and Louisville which might be available for this are entirely raw, and I am unwilling to make any forward movement as yet unless it is vitally necessary. Have you any information upon this subject? Colonel Garrard, just in from Cumberland Gap, reports Morgan's supplies sufficient for fifty days, so that opening communication with General Buell is the most important. The largest part of our force so far assembled is at Lexington and in advance. The rest mainly at Lebanon, Louisville, and on the line of and guarding Louisville and Nashville Railroad at Munfordville and Bowling Green. Let me hear from you as to the movement referred to.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, August 29, 1862.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief, Washington, D. C.:

MY DEAR GENERAL: Yours of the 25th reached me to-day via Louisville, and I hasten to reply.

It will be one week to-night since I struck the boundaries of the department on the Ohio River, and since then I have accomplished a large amount of business, if not satisfactorily, the best I knew how or was able. Everything was disjointed and consequently working badly, and it don't go on quite smoothly yet. I have had to contend with my own utter ignorance of affairs here, of quite as much ignorance on the part of others, joined with a listless indifference, and with false information from the designing and frightened, which it was sometimes impossible to detect before acting.

Kentucky is in a much worse condition than I had been led to believe. Guerrilla bands and recruiting parties parade the State under the very noses of the civil and military authorities, and thus far it has been next to impossible to put them down for want of a mounted force. The Governor and his officers I found cordially disposed, but they can do little. The full exercise of power has passed out of their hands in many parts of the State, and the civil authority is too slow in its operations for the present crisis.

Troops come in slowly or I am impatient. I have used the telegraph freely in urging the Governors to hurry up their quotas, but they lack arms, equipments, clothing, and in some cases ammunition. They are doing the best they can, according to their own accounts. Tents we are absolutely devoid of, and we can't expect any for ten days at least. Troops are going forward without them, but reluctantly.

I have put the troops so far at Lexington and in advance at Lebanon. Shall send Illinois and Indiana troops coming to Louisville hereafter to points on the Louisville and Nashville road. Besides this, troops to the extent of two regiments at each place are at Munfordville and Bowling

Green to guard roads, and one is at Cynthiana, on Covington and Lexington road, for same purpose.

The troops are being disposed there upon the line leading to Cumberland Gap and the one to Nashville with a view to operations along both. Till to-day I conceived the first the most important; but an officer (Colonel Garrard) just in from the Gap says Morgan has supplies for sixty days from the 20th. Buell's case therefore seems to demand the first attention, and I shall increase the force on the Nashville line as fast as may be possible. Nelson thinks Buell's case critical, and has urged to-day an immediate opening of the road. Perhaps we could do it, but I don't think so, judging from Johnson's failure at Gallatin. Our troops are utterly raw, remember; don't know how to march or fire, and can't be expected to do much in the way of fighting. Bear in mind that I have not been a week in the department as yet, and that an army can't be made in that time out of the raw material. If you say go, they go; but I shall not expect success except by chance, and I don't see yet that we won't gain by a little delay for necessary preparations. This of course supposes Buell not to be in extremities.

Nelson don't like serving in the department; it would be well to relieve him as soon as he can be replaced. In many respects he is a good officer, too changeable however, being influenced too much by every report that reaches him. This could be all overlooked if it were not for the rank and his consequent dissatisfaction.

I shall do all I can, and any suggestions or orders you may have to give will be most gladly received.

Very truly, yours,

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General.

FRANKFORT, KY., *August* 29, 1862.

Major-General WRIGHT:

I learn from information not entirely reliable that General Buell is in imminent danger from Bragg's superior force. Is it so? Have you been informed? If true, cannot aid be given from Illinois, Indiana, or Ohio? Buell's army is the outer defense of Kentucky, Ohio, and Indiana.

JAS. F. ROBINSON.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, August 29, 1862.

Gov. J. F. ROBINSON, *Frankfort, Ky.:*

I do not believe that there is any immediate danger to Buell from Bragg's force. I have considerable information which leads me to that conclusion. I shall not, however, omit any exertion toward getting troops in Kentucky to make a diversion in his favor or to afford him if necessary material support. Regiments do not come in as fast as I could wish, owing to lack of arms and equipments.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO.
Cincinnati, Ohio, August 29, 1862.

J. W. FINNELL,
Adjutant-General of Kentucky, Frankfort, Ky.:

General Nelson asks that the Home Guards along the Covington Railroad shall immediately stockade their posts. Will you please give the necessary orders at once?

By order of Maj. Gen. H. G. Wright:

N. H. McLEAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, August 29, 1862.

Maj. Gen. WILLIAM NELSON, *Lexington, Ky.:*

Adjutant-General of Kentucky has been notified to order Home Guards along Covington Railroad to stockade their posts.

N. H. McLEAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, August 29, 1862.

Maj. Gen. WILLIAM NELSON, *Lexington, Ky.:*

Am hurrying up regiments as fast as possible. The trouble is want of tents and equipments, of which there are none on hand. Have sent for Terrill, and you shall have him if his health permits.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

LEXINGTON, *August* 29, 1862.

General WRIGHT:

It will require every soldier we have. People do not seem disposed to fight. Kirby Smith's game is now clear. He will assail Buell in left and rear. I ordered Dumont by telegraph last night to move to Nashville, it being my intention to mass the troops in front. That order I will countermand immediately. Dumont can move with all those down the road at once. Those at Louisville can be forwarded also. Mr. Guthrie should send an ample supply of mechanics. Transportation on the largest scale should be arranged at the depots on the railroad immediately. With energy the thing can yet be done in time. You will have to give orders in the premises. Let me urge upon you the vital importance of rapidity. I will go myself if it meets your approbation. Urge on the Governors of the States in your department the necessity of immediate aid, for I pledge you my word that if Buell is defeated the enemy will be in possession of Cincinnati in thirty days.

W. NELSON,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, August 29, 1862.

Maj. Gen. WILLIAM NELSON, *Lexington, Ky.:*
(Care of Col. Daniel McCook.)

I have telegraphed to Halleck your views regarding an advance at once to Nashville and requested immediate reply. I don't think we are yet in condition, hence the reference. Am doing all I can to hasten troops forward, but troops I can't make. Prepare your troops for the proposed movement and hold them ready. Where do you prefer having those sent which arrive at Louisville? There is but one regiment there armed. Guthrie will be instructed to have transportation and mechanics ready. Have you any definite information in regard to Kirby Smith and his movements? Garrard says he is in rear of Morgan. It won't do to defeat force sent to Nashville, as that opens Kentucky to him and not help Buell.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *August* 29, 1862.

Major-General WRIGHT, *Commanding Department:*

General Dumont has at Lebanon three regiments of infantry, 400 Indiana cavalry, Konkle's battery, and four guns of Nicklin's battery; part of Twelfth Kentucky Cavalry, without arms and equipments, also at Lebanon. At Louisville there is Seventy-fourth Regiment of Illinois, unarmed and without other equipments, and two companies of Sixty-seventh Indiana waiting transportation to Bowling Green; five companies of Seventy-ninth Indiana and Nineteenth [?] Illinois Battery; the provost guard of Louisville, seven companies—three others partially organized and without arms. One Indiana regiment at Bardstown.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *August* 29, 1862.

Major-General WRIGHT:

General Ward telegraphs that Morgan is at Glasgow with 2,000 troops. Colonel Bruce despatches from Bowling Green that Morgan passed through or is at Glasgow with 2,000 men. General Ward asks for two pieces of artillery; he has one piece. Ward has about 1,400 men, I think. He has made no report since in command. Stockade is complete; field work not completed.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Decherd, August 30, 1862.

Colonel LYTLE, *Huntsville:*

You must march as ordered to-morrow morning and must reach Shelbyville in three days. When you get there, if you learn the army has passed there you must march direct on Nashville and reach there on the evening of the 6th instant. If the army has not passed when you reach Shelbyville you will continue your march to Murfreesborough.

JAMES B. FRY.

HEADQUARTERS,
Decherd, August 30, 1862.

General ROUSSEAU, *Nashville:*

I learn that a considerable part of Athens was burned by some of the troops coming through. Ascertain the ringleaders, officers or soldiers; arrest them and report particulars.

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS,
Decherd, August 30, 1862.

General ROUSSEAU,
For Governor Johnson, Nashville:

I think it but proper and due that I should advise you of our situation in reference to the enemy in Tennessee and of the course I find it necessary to adopt. You are aware that when this army was separated again from the force which operated against Corinth it was expected that it would attack Chattanooga and perhaps advance into East Tennessee. You cannot very well know all the circumstances which rendered that impossible and which now force us upon a defensive campaign. At first it was necessary to rebuild the bridges over a long line of railroad, and in some cases it has had to be repeated several times. So constant has been the interruption of our communications that it has been with the greatest difficulty the troops could be sustained at all, and even then some 15,000 men were required to occupy positions and guard our communications, which, starting necessarily from Louisville, extended in all over some 400 miles of railroad.

From this cause the force which I can bring to bear so far in advance of the source of supplies is reduced to 25,000 or 30,000 men. This force is not only very much less than that which is now crossing the mountains under Bragg, but labors under all the difficulty and peril of operating virtually in an enemy's country surrounded with an immense force of irregular cavalry. Bragg's force I apprehend does not amount to less than 50,000. All the information I get represents it much greater. It probably is between 50,000 and 60,000, not including the force operating against Kentucky. If it be 40,000, it is still too large under the circumstances to be engaged by 25,000 or 30,000. By falling back to Nashville my force will increase to 40,000 of the Army of the Ohio proper, and including troops that are coming from Corinth it will be about 50,000.

These facts make it plain that I should fall back on Nashville, and I am preparing to do so. I have resisted the reasons which lead to this necessity until it would be criminal to delay any longer. That we shall triumph in the effort to preserve Tennessee I do not for a moment doubt. It is necessary that this communication shall be strictly confidential, and I request that you will destroy it, to guard against the possibility of discovery.

D. C. BUELL,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Decherd, August 30, 1862.

Colonel SHOEMAKER, *Stevenson:*

You will put your caissons on the cars and start them in the morn-

ing, but retain the guns to march with you. The gun-chests should be filled with shells, not solid shot.

In case the trains should not get in from Huntsville to-morrow you will hold your position until night and then march with your whole force, unless you know that by delay you can cover the movement and, if opposed, force your way through. Colonel Chapin will be instructed to wait until 12 o'clock to-morrow for the train and then force his way to you with what detachments he can pick up on the road. You may not have any trouble, but prudence and resolution will carry you through in any event. Put your baggage on the cars, so as to let your wagons move light. Keep the horses and harness of the caissons to help your guns over the mountains.

I will send two battalions of cavalry down to-morrow to meet you.

Colonel Chapin's regiment will march with you, and the train must take up all the brigade guards this side of Stevenson.

D. C. BUELL.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, ARMY OF THE OHIO,
McMinnville, August 30, 1862.

Major-General BUELL, *Decherd:*

A citizen of Livingston came in this morning. He reports that he saw a large force of cavalry coming from Knoxville 6 miles the other side of Sparta. They told him they were on their road to Dixon's Springs, near Hartsville, on the road from that place to Smithville. A citizen of Sparta told him that provisions were being hauled from Sparta and neighborhood to Marmaduke's brigade, in the mountains southwest of Spencer. He also saw six or eight pieces of cannon with the cavalry. They told him they were going to Smithville to get on my flank and rear, ready to attack me from that direction as soon as Bragg and Marmaduke attacked me in front. He saw them on last Thursday. He was a Mexican war pensioner before this rebellion broke out; belonged to Iowa; Thomas' regiment Tennessee cavalry; his name is J. W. Hall. His story seems truthful.

Will send dispatch again to-day.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, ARMY OF THE OHIO,
McMinnville, August 30, 1862.

General BUELL, *Decherd:*

Sent report of citizen from Livingston at 12 m. to-day. Received dispatch from Captain Miller about 11 o'clock last night from the railroad bridge 8 miles from McMinnville. He was attacked by Forrest's cavalry, 1,500 strong, men dismounted. They were handsomely repulsed and fled, leaving 15 dead on the ground. Sent General Wood with a brigade and some cavalry on the Chattanooga road. He sent cavalry under Major Foster to within 5 miles of Dunlap. Reports that he encountered the enemy's pickets 8 miles this side of Dunlap, which he drove in for 3 miles, coming in succession upon different outposts. Learned that General Bragg was there with three brigades encamped

up and down the Sequatchie. There is also another force some 7 miles higher up the valley. People with whom Major Foster conversed thought the enemy was making up the valley. These reports of citizens not known are good for naught.

Major Foster also reports no water from the foot of the mountain this side to the foot on the other side, a distance of 15 miles. A small party sent to Beersheba Springs were told by citizens that a rebel force 1,500 strong (cavalry) was encamped yesterday on Big Creek, 6 or 7 miles from Altamont toward Dunlap. Heard from General Mc-Cook at Altamont last night. Has captured two of Bragg's body guard, who report that he has a large force, but not yet in the Sequatchie Valley. His cavalry thinks he has a division there.

News from all sources seems to confirm the report of the citizens from Livingston, Tenn., that the enemy will move his main force by Sparta. If he is moving on Murfreesborough by Sparta I think the sooner we concentrate to meet him and drive him back the better, and Murfreesborough seems to be the point from which we should operate.

It would be very advantageous if one brigade was stationed at Smithville to watch any movement of the enemy on our left flank, as there seems to be some probability of a movement on my left and rear if the enemy can assemble force enough for that purpose.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, ARMY OF THE OHIO,
McMinnville, Tenn., August 30, 1862.

Col. W. GROSE,
Commanding Tenth Brigade, Murfreesborough:

March at once with your entire brigade to this point, keeping a good lookout for the enemy in the vicinity of Woodbury. It is not necessary to bring up the supply train. Commissary stores were sent by railroad.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, ARMY OF THE OHIO,
McMinnville, August 30, 1862.

General MCCOOK, *Altamont:*

Your note was received last night at 11 o'clock. I have no orders to supply you with rations, and I have barely enough for three days. Send to Decherd. If you remain at Altamont I will make arrangements to supply you. Crittenden is to be at Hillsborough to-day, and I have orders to be ready to move at any moment and keep no supplies on hand.

The enemy's cavalry attacked a stockade on this railroad yesterday; got whipped, losing 15 killed and 7 wounded.

Wood went out yesterday with all of his brigade toward Dunlap; captured a rebel officer, negro, and hotel-keeper, and late Chattanooga papers. Bragg is not in the Sequatchie yet. Forrest is said to be in Hubbard's Cove. Will get after him to-night. Look out; he will probably try to escape by Altamont.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, ARMY OF THE OHIO,
McMinnville, Tenn., August 30, 1862.

Capt. HENRY R. MILLER,
Commanding Eighteenth Ohio Volunteers:

Major-General Thomas, commanding the United States forces at this place, takes pleasure in commending your gallantry and the heroism of the men under your command in so nobly repulsing the superior force of the enemy brought against you yesterday.

Examples like Captain Attkisson's at the Edgefield Junction and the brilliant achievement from your stockade on the 29th day of August, 1862, gives inspiration to our troops and fresh confidence in their leaders. The example so nobly set is commended for imitation.

Very respectfully,

[GEO. E. FLYNT,]
Assistant Adjutant-General, Chief of Staff.

ON THE MARCH RETURNING,
August 30, 1862.

Maj. G. E. FLYNT:

MAJOR: My cavalry has returned, having gone within 5 miles of Dunlap.

Major Foster, in command of the cavalry, reports that he encountered the enemy's pickets 8 miles this side of Dunlap, whom he drove in for 3 miles, coming in succession on different outposts. He learned that General Bragg was at Dunlap with three brigades encamped up and down the Sequatchie in the neighborhood. There is also another force some 7 miles higher up the valley.

The people with whom Major Foster conversed thought the enemy was working up the valley, but of course they know nothing certainly on this point nor can they be relied on as to numbers. There may be more than three brigades encamped at Dunlap.

Major Foster also reports no water from the foot of the mountain on this side to the foot on the other side, a distance of 15 miles.

I sent a small party yesterday afternoon to Beersheba Springs, who report that they were told by a citizen that a rebel force of 15,000 cavalry was encamped yesterday on Big Creek, 6 or 7 miles from Altamont toward Dunlap.

Respectfully,

TH. J. WOOD,
Brigadier-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. —. DECHERD, *August* 30, 1862.

The following movements of troops are ordered, viz:

1st. The wagon trains and artillery, under escort of the First Brigade, Colonel Walker commanding, to move as follows, to wit: To Tullahoma on the 31st instant; to Keats' on the 1st of September; thence to within 5 miles of Nashville on the 2d; on the 3d on the Nashville pike; then to halt and encamp, and the commanding officer to report to General Rousseau in person in Nashville for further orders.

2d. The Fifth Division (Crittenden's) will march to Manchester, and there draw 18,000 rations, on the 31st; to Hoover's Gap on the 1st of

of September; to a point within 5 miles of Murfreesborough on the 2d, and to Murfreesborough on the 3d. A brigade will be pushed forward by forced marches to-night so as to reach Hoover's Gap early to-morrow. It must be held until occupied in succession by brigades of the rear divisions, each of which will push forward a brigade for that purpose on arriving at Manchester.

3d. The First Division (Schoepf's) to march to Hillsborough on the 31st; to within 8 miles of Beech Grove on the 1st, drawing 15,000 rations in passing Manchester; to a point within 14 miles of Murfreesborough on the 2d, and to Murfreesborough on the 3d.

4th. The Second Division (McCook's) to march from its present position to Pelham on the 1st, unless he has marched to Hickory Creek, in which case he will continue on that road to Manchester on the 2d, whether he goes by Pelham or Hickory Creek; to Hoover's Gap on the 3d; to a point within 10 miles of Murfreesborough on the 4th, and to Murfreesborough on the 5th. This division will take up what rations (about 27,000) remain at Manchester.

5th. The Fourth and Sixth Divisions, under General Thomas, to march to Clermont on the 3d, to Readyville on the 4th, and to Murfreesborough on the 5th.

6th. The Thirteenth Michigan, Simonson's battery, and three companies of Engineers and Mechanics at Stevenson to march to Tantalon on the 31st; to Elk River on the 1st; to Duck River on the 2d; to Wartrace on the 3d; to Christiana on the 4th; to Murfreesborough on the 5th. The Thirty-seventh Indiana, now on the road between Stevenson and Decherd and that part of the Twenty-fourth Illinois and Ninth Michigan on the line between Decherd and Murfreesborough, will be relieved by Brigadier-General Smith, who is assigned to the command of the troops named in this paragraph and to the duty of relieving all the bridge guards on the arrival at Decherd of the troops from Stevenson. General Smith will concentrate them with the troops at Decherd, and march the whole command as above directed, reaching Murfreesborough on the 5th. A train of 50 wagons will accompany this column to carry the sick.

7th. The Eighteenth Ohio and other troops between Manchester and McMinnville will be concentrated at Manchester on the 1st by Colonel Stanley, and will march from that point with the Second Division (McCook's).

These orders must be strictly and rigidly complied with and the marches made in good order and without straggling or confusion. Commanders will be held responsible for this. In case, however, the enemy should not press upon Altamont and McMinnville the troops at those points will delay as long as they can do so and still have a day's march between them and the enemy's advanced guard, if indeed the enemy should follow at all.

The different columns on the same route will communicate with each other daily and oftener if any movements of the enemy or other controlling obstacle should unavoidably interfere with the order of march, but it is expected that everything that energy and fortitude can accomplish will be done to overcome any such difficulties. Strong pioneer parties will be sent with the advanced guards and invariably clear the road of obstacles, and the cavalry will be thrown as far in advance as safety will permit to prevent the road from being obstructed by the enemy.

D. C. BUELL.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 30, 1862—12.30 p. m.

Major-General WRIGHT, *Cincinnati, Ohio:*

The relief of General Morgan and the holding of Cumberland Gap are deemed of the first importance.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, August 30, 1862.

Maj. Gen. WILLIAM NELSON, *Lexington, Ky.:*

Adjutant-General Finnell, at Frankfort, telegraphs that Morgan is at Glasgow, and expresses apprehension that Frankfort may be attacked. I have authorized him to call upon you for a regiment, or more if required, in case Morgan advances that way. Please send the necessary force on call.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *August* 30, 1862.

Major-General WRIGHT:

Morgan is at Glasgow, with from 1,200 to 1,500 men and no artillery. What is to keep him from possession of Lebanon if all the forces are moved away? Colonel Bruce says one full regiment can protect the men at work on the tunnel.

One of my scouts reports rebel force at Sparta, Tenn., of considerable strength. They may come in force by that route and secure position in good foraging country.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

LOUISVILLE, *August* 30, 1862.

Major-General WRIGHT:

Orders are sent for 5,000 boxes assorted ammunition to be sent to Nashville, and they wish two or more regiments to guard it overland from Bowling Green. What shall be done? You have statement of forces as far as ascertained. Morgan is still at Glasgow. News from above not good. Governor Morton promises more regiments to-morrow. Governor Yates sends none.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, August 30, 1862.

Maj. Gen. WILLIAM NELSON, *Lexington, Ky.:*

General Boyle reports Morgan at Glasgow with 1,200 to 1,500 men, without cannon. One of his scouts reports a considerable force at Sparta, Tenn. Morgan may have designs on Munfordville or Leb-

anon. Don't withdraw troops from latter place, and keep me advised of any change in locality of your forces.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, August 30, 1862.

Maj. Gen. WILLIAM NELSON, *Louisville, Ky.:*

General Halleck says in reply to my telegram:

The relief of General Morgan and the holding of Cumberland Gap are deemed of the first importance.

We must therefore give our first attention to him; so make the necessary arrangement as far as you can, and I will hurry forward again the Ohio troops. How large a force will be needed? Give me your views.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, August 30, 1862.

Maj. Gen. WILLIAM NELSON,
Commanding Army of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky.:

GENERAL: I infer from a conversation had with Captain Gilbert last night that you have misunderstood my views in regard to what is to be done and how to do it.

In the first place the instructions of General Halleck (such as they were) contemplated the relief of Morgan as of the first importance, and then to open the line to Buell, and with a view to this to mass the troops at some point in Kentucky. When I arrived I continued sending regiments to Lexington and Lebanon, with the exception of such as were supposed to be needed in guarding important points.

The rapidity with which they are moving at each place now depends upon the localities from which they come. I have directed those from Indiana and Illinois by Louisville, and I have advised the Governors accordingly, and done my utmost toward urging them to hurry on their troops.

The last advices from Morgan regarding his situation and supplies are so favorable that we can delay any forward movement till we are fully prepared to effectively relieve him and turn our attention to General Buell's communications. How fast troops will come in on that line I cannot say, as the Governors of Indiana and Illinois are much behind the estimates they furnished. I have telegraphed them again, repeating my former urgent appeals for their quotas.

I wish you would give your attention to the organization of this force and indicate the places along the road where the troops should be sent. Your knowledge of localities will probably enable you to do so better than any one else.

Since writing the above I have received a telegraphic message from General Halleck, as follows, in answer to mine of yesterday, expressing the opinion that General Buell's case should receive the first attention: "The relief of General Morgan and the holding of Cumberland Gap are deemed of the first importance." You will therefore make the neces-

sary arrangements for a forward movement in that direction, organizing your forces directly, the making out of the necessary requisitions for supplies, getting information regarding force and position of the enemy, in short anything that can be done when you aim toward getting ready promptly. Let us hear from you in regard to the requisite force for the enterprise, bearing in mind that your troops will all be utterly raw.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

LEBANON, KY., *August* 30, 1862.

Major-General WRIGHT:

The following is a dispatch I have just sent to General Boyle. I send you a copy for information. I received your dispatch this evening and shall act accordingly:

I start in the morning for Danville, Ky., and take all the troops with me from this place except the Seventy-fifth Indiana Regiment, foot, a section of Thirteenth Indiana Battery, and Halisy's [?] Kentucky men, not mustered in. The troops, except the battery, have seen no service and cannot be regarded as efficient troops—officers or men. Such indeed is the case with the troops I take away, with the exception of Colonel Owen's regiment, 400 men. It was a simple choice of evils, and I have made the best distribution I knew under my orders. I notify you of the condition of things, hoping that you may send forward some officers and men that have seen service without delay. Would it not be well to forward the regiment at Bardstown also? This is an important point and I fear the enemy may make a dive for it; but my orders are imperative to march to Danville.

E. DUMONT,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO.
Cincinnati, Ohio, August 30, 1862.

Brig. Gen. E. DUMONT, *Lebanon, Ky.:*

I don't know enough of General Nelson's necessities to be willing to countermand his orders. Send mounted messengers to him at Lancaster for further instructions. He left Lexington last night. General Cruft reports severe battle this morning at Rogersville, in advance of Richmond, and asked for re-enforcements. Be on your guard in consequence.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

FRANKFORT, *August* 30, 1862.

Maj. Gen. HORATIO G. WRIGHT:

The news from Richmond is very unfavorable. Nelson is falling back before a largely superior force. It is feared his forces, untrained, are becoming demoralized. The road in rear is represented as filled with panic-stricken soldiers. Cannot re-enforcements be sent from your city and Louisville?

JAS. F. ROBINSON,
Governor.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, August 30, 1862.

Governor TOD, *Columbus, Ohio:*

Have just received dispatch from Richmond that there has been a severe battle between our forces and the enemy's in advance of Richmond and General Cruft's call for immediate re-enforcements. Have ordered forward troops at Lexington. Enemy's strength not known, but said by General Cruft to be in large force. Please hurry on your troops armed and with supply of ammunition. We may want them.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, August 30, 1862.

Gov. J. F. ROBINSON, *Frankfort, Ky.:*

The intelligence I have is not on the whole unfavorable, and hope therefore the news you have received is exaggerated. I have done everything possible to hasten forward troops. Two regiments have gone on to-night.

If Nelson is in the condition you think him he would certainly have notified me. Have had several telegrams from Lexington to-night, none of which refer at all to any such state of things. Large re-enforcements have been sent from Lexington.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, August 30, 1862.

Gov. OLIVER P. MORTON, *Indianapolis, Ind.:*

When and how fast can regiments and batteries be forwarded from your State? Let them all go to Louisville as fast as transportation to that point is available. Buell seems to be in a tight place, and a force for his relief must be collected the soonest possible. The troops must do the best they can without tents till supply can be obtained.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

(Same to Gov. Richard Yates, Illinois.)

JACKSON, MICH., *August* 30, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

I have received the following dispatch from Cincinnati August 30:

General Halleck telegraphs me that some regiments from your State were ordered East. Please send rest of quota here as fast as possible. We want troops in Kentucky at once. Let me know how many regiments I may expect from your State and when; also whether any artillery.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

The War Department having ordered all the troops from this State to Washington, shall I obey the above?

AUSTIN BLAIR,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 30, 1862.

Major-General WRIGHT, *Cincinnati, Ohio:*

Some regiments were ordered here from Michigan and three from Illinois to Saint Louis before you took command. Those orders should be carried out. No others will be given without notifying you. All Illinois troops, except the three regiments ordered to Saint Louis, will move as you may direct.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

LEXINGTON, *August* 30, 1862.

Maj. Gen. HORATIO G. WRIGHT:

I send you the following dispatch, received a few minutes ago:

ON THE FIELD, ROGERSVILLE, KY.,
Five miles south of Richmond—11 a. m. to-day.

General NELSON:

We have had severe battle this morning from 8 to 11; had to fall back, but are in good shape now; will fall back farther, near to town (Richmond). Enemy in large force and perhaps flanking us; some regiments behaved well, some badly. You should come at once with all re-enforcements you can.

CHARLES CRUFT,
Brigadier-General.

General Nelson started this morning to Lancaster, ordering Anderson's, Hall's, Seventy-third Indiana, and Webster's regiments to follow him via Nicholasville. I have telegraphed above dispatch to him and asked for instructions, but the message must go to Stanford and [be] carried 10 miles to him. I do not know what to do. The regiments have been held by me until I hear from you or him.

DANIEL McCOOK,
Colonel Fifty-second Ohio Volunteers, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, August 30, 1862.

Col. DANIEL McCOOK,
Commanding Post, Lexington, Ky.:

Send all remaining force except one regiment to Richmond in answer to General Cruft's call. Go yourself, unless you have a good colonel for the command. Send messenger ahead to General Cruft for information, as it may not be necessary to cross the Kentucky River. Say to General Cruft that he must make the Kentucky River his line of defense and hold it if he is not strong enough for a position in advance. Communicate with General Nelson by several messengers, so that there be no failure, in order that he may act in concert with force at Richmond. Give me all the information you get regarding every force. Send copy of this to General Nelson if possible.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *August* 30, 1862—5 p. m.

Colonel STAGER:

Line of rail and telegraph from Nashville to Decatur been abandoned by Federals. Huntsville evacuated to-day. Stevenson will be evacuated to-morrow. Battle Creek has been taken by rebels. Indications are General Buell will fall back on Nashville. Fight to-day near Richmond, Ky. Federals fell back.

SAM. BRUCH.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 32. } HDQRS. 1ST DIV., ARMY OF THE MISS., *Tuscumbia, Ala., August* 30, 1862.

I. Brig. Gen. James D. Morgan is hereby placed in command of this division. He will proceed with that part of the division now in and north of Tuscumbia, Ala., to Athens, Ala., where he will join Colonel Roberts, commanding the First Brigade of said division; from which point General Morgan will report to General Buell for orders, and if no communication can be had with General Buell then General Morgan will follow the line of march of General Mitchell, in command of the Fourth Division, who recently passed through Florence, Ala., and endeavor to form a junction with him. General Morgan will seize all cattle fit for beef and drive them until he gets orders from General Buell; also take 50 head of fat cattle sent from Eastport. The march will be made with all possible dispatch consistent with the health of the troops. Green corn, vegetables, and fruits will be furnished by the commissary, and issued to the command whenever such articles can be found.

* * * * * * *

By order of Brig. Gen. E. A. Paine:

W. H. CONNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NASHVILLE, *August* 31, 1862.

Major-General BUELL:

I have forwarded your dispatch to Hon. W. H. Polk and others. The forces which have been estimated as coming through from Chattanooga and other points in the direction of Nashville will not exceed 25,000. My own opinion is that it is not half that number. I do not believe that Bragg's force at this time designs attacking Nashville unless induced to do so by a retreat of our forces; in expressing this opinion of course I do so in absence of what information you may have. Fifty thousand troops can't be supplied or subsisted between McMinnville and Chattanooga or any other place from which they have marched.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

HEADQUARTERS,
Decherd, August 31, 1862.

General McCOOK:

Lest you should not receive your orders or should find them confused I state briefly that they provide for a concentration at Murfreesborough on the 5th.

Your movement will be so as to reach Manchester on the 2d, Hoover's Gap on the 3d, a point 10 miles from Murfreesborough on the 4th, and Murfreesborough on the 5th.

You will take all the supplies left at Manchester, about 27,000 rations, and take along with you the troops on that road. It is of course desirable that you should avoid a battle, but you must also cover the movement of troops in front of you.

I cannot enter more into detail, but trust all to your discretion and courage.

D. C. BUELL.

NASHVILLE, *August* 31, 1862.

General BUELL:

I have just received following from General Boyle:

LOUISVILLE, *August* 31, 1862.

General ROUSSEAU, *Nashville:*

Captain Brown, quartermaster at Lexington, telegraphs me now (3.15 a.m.) that we were defeated at Richmond, Ky. Nelson taken prisoner. It has been a terrible battle. We have lost many valuable officers and men, besides our teams. Our great success reported in Virginia hardly compensated. The enemy is in the heart of the State in force. Advise General Buell.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

L. H. ROUSSEAU.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, ARMY OF THE OHIO,
McMinnville, August 31, 1862.

General BUELL, *Decherd:*

Thursday Forrest was whipped by Colonel Grose's men near Woodbury. Friday he attacked the stockade on the McMinnville Railroad 8 miles from here and was whipped again, and returned up Hickory Creek. Started yesterday for Bragg's camp by Altamont; was met by McCook's advance and again whipped. He then returned toward Woodbury again, but was pursued by one of Wood's regiments, overtaken, and attacked at the crossing of the road from Manchester to Smithville and the road from here to Murfreesborough, and again badly whipped and dispersed.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, ARMY OF THE OHIO,
McMinnville, August 31, 1862.

General BUELL, *Decherd:*

Three Germans have just arrived from Cleveland. They crossed the Tennessee at Blythe's Ferry, came to near Pikeville, from Pikeville to Dunlap, from Dunlap here. Hardee and staff rode into Dunlap just before they left day before yesterday; but few troops at Dunlap; seem to be camp guards of the cavalry which is said to be scouting in the mountains. They saw two small cannon near Pikeville, no infantry, and a small cavalry camp guard. I questioned them apart, and their stories agreed. A prisoner from the Georgia cavalry, Colonel Lawton's, has just been brought in; he confirms the stories of the Germans as to force at Pikeville. Between Colonel Grose, Captain Miller, McCook,

and Colonel Fyffe, Forrest was handled pretty roughly yesterday, the day before, and Thursday. He returned to Sparta. He lost over 100 men in killed, wounded, and taken prisoners.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, ARMY OF THE OHIO,
McMinnville, August 31, 1862.

General BUELL, *Tullahoma:*

Dispatch received. All that I know of the enemy's forces number about 500 on the Chattanooga road, about the same number near Sparta, a small force near Pikeville, and Forrest's cavalry, said to number about 1,500 strong. The general impression is that the enemy is advancing, but I have yet to see the person who has seen any of the Chattanooga forces proper.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, ARMY OF THE OHIO,
McMinnville, Tenn., August 31, 1862.

General BUELL, *Decherd:*

Were these the orders for me, viz:

5th. The Fourth and Sixth Divisions, under General Thomas, will march to Clermont on the 3d; to Readyville on the 4th, and Murfreesborough on the 5th.

McCook has not sent copy yet, nor has Crittenden.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS,
Decherd, August 31, 1862.

General THOMAS, *McMinnville:*

The general purpose of the order is to concentrate at Murfreesborough; the rearmost detachment cannot get there until the 5th. Your movement would be to Clermont on the 3d, to Readyville on the 4th, and Murfreesborough on the 5th.

It is of course highly important that you should conform to the movements of the other columns, but it is also important that you should not risk a battle.

You should, if possible, keep a day's march between you and the enemy.

It will not do to trust details to a courier. All must be left to your judgment.

D. C. BUELL.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, ARMY OF THE OHIO,
McMinnville, Tenn., August 31, 1862.

General SMITH, *Decherd:*

Order for concentrating was received early this morning, but I could not decipher it before this afternoon. Have it now.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, ARMY OF THE OHIO,
McMinnville, Tenn., August 31, 1862.

General BUELL, *Tullahoma:*

Succeeded in deciphering the order for concentrating. It was a hard problem. Whoever put it up must have been asleep, as no particular route was followed and a great many words omitted.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, August 31, 1862.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *Washington, D. C.:*

Nelson has been badly beaten, I fear, in an encounter with the enemy near Richmond, Ky.; his force being, as he says, hopelessly broken and scattered. He is in Lexington, Ky., wounded, and I leave for that place in a couple of hours to see what can be done. He gives me no particulars. My orders were to make the Kentucky River the line of defense, and his orders in pursuance seem to have been disregarded. At any rate his force has been routed.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *August* 31, 1862.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK:

I presume that you received General Wright's telegrams, sent this morning before he left for Lexington. I understand there are about 1,000 convalescents at Bowling Green and half as many at Louisville. Can Lieutenant Edson, ordnance officer at Louisville, issue them arms? They can be used as guards; wanted on the Nashville road.

N. H. McLEAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *August* 31, 1862.

General BOYLE, *Louisville, Ky.:*

What force and what the numbers of it which General Nelson had in the engagement near Richmond yesterday?

A. LINCOLN.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *August* 31, 1862.

President LINCOLN:

I am not accurately informed of the force General Nelson had in the engagement, but believe that he had 7,000 or 8,000 men, all of them new levies except Eighteenth Kentucky. His force may have been greater. Enemy's force estimated at 15,000 to 20,000. Morgan has moved from Glasgow in direction of Lebanon. Colonel Bruce, at Bowling Green, says Buckner, with force of Forrest, Starnes and Co., is moving from Tompkinsville toward Columbia and Lebanon. We need drilled troops and drilled artillery.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *August* 31, 1862.

President LINCOLN:

News grows worse from vicinity of Lexington. Many of our troops captured. Rebels on the Lexington side of Kentucky River. Lexington will be in their possession to-morrow. We must have help of drilled troops unless you intend to turn us over to the devil and his imps.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *August* 31, 1862.

President LINCOLN:

Colonel Bruce telegraphs from Bowling Green that a large force, reported to be under Buckner, is at Tompkinsville; that his advance guard were at Glasgow to-day. This place he held with the small force. Over 3,000 men enlisted waiting to be mustered in are without arms, and they are forbid being furnished arms. The rebels will soon have the men and the arms. Matters very bad at Lexington.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Louisville, Ky., August 31, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK,
General-in-Chief U. S. Army:

There are 1,200 to 1,400 convalescents here and at Bowling Green unarmed. Edson will not furnish arms. The enemy are likely to take the State. I have determined to take the arms for convalescents and for the troops raised in Kentucky ready for mustering and unarmed. They will be slaughtered like sheep if not armed.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Louisville, Ky., August 31, 1862.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

I cannot reach General Wright. I believe he has gone to Lexington.

We were badly defeated at Richmond. Generals Nelson and Cruft wounded; heavy loss. Buckner is advancing in direction of this city from Tompkinsville. The new troops will not stand before drilled rebels. Can we not have troops from General Grant's army? The whole State will be in possession of rebels if some efficient aid is not rendered immediately.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

LOUISVILLE, *August* 31, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Colonel Bruce, commanding at Bowling Green, advises me that there are near 1,000 soldiers returning to join General Buell's army at Bowling Green. There are several hundred here. If they can be furnished arms they can go through to Nashville safely. Shall they go forward? Will you instruct ordnance officer here to furnish the arms? Arms can be turned over to authorities at Nashville. This dispatch is by direction of General Wright.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 31, 1862.

General BOYLE, *Louisville, Ky.:*

The ordnance officer will give you arms for the convalescents. General Grant was long ago directed to give General Buell all the troops he could spare. I will ascertain if it be possible for him to give you any more.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August* 31, 1862.

Gov. AUSTIN BLAIR, *Detroit, Mich.:*

All Michigan troops not already started for Washington will be subject to General Wright's orders.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

LOUISVILLE, *August* 31, 1862.

Major-General WRIGHT:

Shall I order forces to Lebanon or concentrate them here? The very worst news comes from Richmond.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, August 31, 1862.

Maj. Gen. HORATIO G. WRIGHT, *Lexington, Ky.:*

Governor of Ohio has ordered four regiments as fast as possible; has

sent the friction primers for Terrill. I have ordered General Burbridge at Louisville to report by telegraph to you. Hon. J. Guthrie informs me there are 1,000 convalescents at Bowling Green and half as many more at Louisville, and I have advised General Boyle to see if Lieutenant Edson can arm and he (Boyle) officer them for protection on Nashville road. General Ward reports that yesterday evening 6 o'clock Morgan left Glasgow, taking the road leading to Greensburg and Columbus Station, at the latter place expected to form junction with forces under Forrest and Buckner, both marching in that direction. Morgan had about 1,200 cavalry. Please let me know caliber, description, and quantity of ammunition you most need.

N. H. McLEAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

LEXINGTON, *August* 31, 1862.

Major-General WRIGHT:

I have just returned from the river 10 miles this side of Richmond. I received information, which I think reliable, that our forces are completely routed; we lost our cannon. The indications are that General Nelson is captured. Met Colonel McCook going to hold the crossing of the river. There is another crossing 12 miles below, which is more desirable than the one Colonel McCook has, for artillery and men, &c., can cross without a boat. There is also another crossing 5 miles above the one Colonel McCook has; goes to the road crossing the different places. All concentrate at this place, and there is but little difference from Richmond to this by either road.

T. T. GARRARD,
Colonel Third Kentucky Volunteers.

LEXINGTON, *August* 31, 1862.

Maj. Gen. HORATIO G. WRIGHT:

General Manson yesterday morning marched his forces to Rogersville and attacked the enemy contrary to my instructions, which were that he should retreat by way of Lancaster. I received dispatches from him at 2 o'clock the previous night, and immediately dispatched him the above instructions and proceeded in a buggy to Lancaster; from there I went on to Richmond, and arrived upon the field about 2 o'clock and found the forces entirely disorganized. After much labor I succeeded in rallying them and forming a new line of battle, but the enemy again attacking vigorously, the line was hopelessly broken and scattered and I was left on the field and am now here having a ball cut out of my leg. I should like to have you come here immediately and give an eye to proceedings, as I am wholly unable to take my saddle.

W. NELSON,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, August 31, 1862.

General E. DUMONT, *Lebanon, Ky.:*

Don't move from Lebanon to Danville without further orders. Nel-

son has been beaten at Richmond, and it would not be safe for you to march in that direction. I leave for Lexington in an hour or two.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

LEBANON, KY., *August* 31, 1862—12 m.

Major-General WRIGHT:

I have received a dispatch from you, dated Cincinnati, August 31, 5.30 a. m., directing me not to move from Labanon to Danville without further orders, saying that you would start to Lexington in an hour or two. I have also received a dispatch from Charles C. Gilbert, colonel and inspector, purporting to be issued by your order from Lexington, dated August 31, 7.30 a. m., directing me to move forward to Hickman's Bridge via Danville. It is manifest that you could not have reached Lexington at the time the second dispatch was sent, and in point of fact it was sent without your order. Which order am I to obey, and if I march do I take all the troops at Lebanon?

E. DUMONT,
Brigadier-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 33. } HDQRS. 1ST DIV., ARMY OF THE MISS., *Tuscumbia, Ala., August* 31, 1862.

I. Brig. Gen. John M. Palmer, having returned and reported for duty, is hereby placed in command of the First Division, Army of the Mississippi.

II. Brig. Gen. James D. Morgan will resume command of the Second Brigade of this division.

* * * * * * *

By order of Brig. Gen. E. A. Paine:

W. H. CONNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FRANKLIN, *September* 1, 1862.

Colonel FRY:

Stock and stores all safe. Thus far have secured at this place 18,000 bushels corn, a quantity of flour, and bacon. I shall need twenty cars to transport these articles to Nashville. I have sent forward a number of cattle and mules. Permit me to respectfully suggest that a small force be left at this point to collect forage, &c. If you require any quantity there is still a large supply in this country. The place is easily defended against cavalry. I shall march all the troops to-morrow unless otherwise ordered.

JAS. S. NEGLEY,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, ARMY OF THE OHIO,
McMinnville, September 1, 1862.

General BUELL, *Murfreesborough:*

Smith has returned from Dunlap. He saw four regiments of infantry and four pieces of artillery—12-pounders—march up the Sequatchie

Valley toward Pikeville Saturday afternoon. Three regiments of cavalry and two small pieces of artillery had previously marched for Pikeville. He was told that this was the advance of a force of 45,000, which was to march on this place by the Dunlap and Therman roads; also by Spencer and Sparta. He was also told that they were on their way to Kentucky. From what he could see these troops were not well provided with provisions. Their arms seemed to be good, but many had shot-guns. They appeared to be in low spirits. Cheatham was in command. Hardee was there; his troops were expected the next day. Smith heard drums beating below Dunlap Sunday morning before he left home, but did not see any troops. He met with the same cavalry force on the mountain which has so often been reported to you. He was informed that Bragg had two steamers and one horse-boat at Chattanooga constantly engaged in crossing troops, and that they would bring with them fifty pieces of artillery.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *September* 1, 1862.

His Excellency President LINCOLN:

The reports by members of Legislature that General Wright had fallen back from Lexington not true. General Wright is still at Lexington.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

LOUISVILLE, *September* 1, 1862.

General ROUSSEAU, *Nashville:*

The battle near Richmond was more disastrous than first reported here. Enemy at least 20,000, probably 30,000. They will have Lexington and Frankfort and the central towns and this and other cities on the river if aid is not sent. Tennessee and Kentucky can't be held with the forces we have. Morgan and Forrest will take Bowling Green, with all the public stores sent there by General Buell's order, unless you can aid Colonel Bruce. Can you not send aid promptly? Artillery required.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *September* 1, 1862.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

From information received General Nelson in the fight at Richmond lost all his artillery. It is of the utmost importance that at least six well-trained batteries be sent immediately to Kentucky from Saint Louis or elsewhere. We ask you to order them without an hour's delay. We are back at Louisville in consultation.

JAS. F. ROBINSON,
Governor of Kentucky.
O. P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington, September* 1, 1862.

Governor ROBINSON and Governor MORTON, *Louisville, Ky.:*

I have telegraphed to General Schofield to ascertain if he can spare any batteries. I will await his reply.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Lexington, Ky., September 1, 1862.

Maj. Gen. LEW. WALLACE, *Cincinnati, Ohio:*

If you have not left Cincinnati please remain there and take command of the troops there and arriving there.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Lexington, Ky., September 1, 1862.

Colonel LANGWORTHY,
Ninety-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteers, Paris, Ky.:

Impress the horses. Use loyal citizens for information. Be vigilant. Throw up what defenses you can and hold your post at all hazards.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 6. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, September 1, 1862.

I. Maj. Charles L. Kilburn, commissary of subsistence, U. S. Army, is hereby appointed a member of the department staff, and announced as chief of subsistence department.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Wright:

N. H. McLEAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *September* 2, 1862—1.55 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

My whole force will be at Murfreesborough on the 5th, as I advised you. This move becomes necessary, both to accumulate from our extended lines a force sufficient to meet the force of the enemy threatening to advance on this city and to open our communications, now effectually closed. The condition of affairs in Kentucky seems to render something more absolutely necessary. I believe Nashville can be held and Kentucky rescued. What I have will be sufficient here with the defenses that are being prepared, and I propose to move with the remainder of my army rapidly against the enemy in Kentucky. The movements of the enemy from Chattanooga are still somewhat obscure, screened as they are by the mountains between us. That Bragg crossed the river with a force of 45,000 or 50,000 men is beyond question. He

has been making demonstrations to cross the mountains for several days. Some circumstances however justify the suspicion that he is moving up the valley, with the object of going into Kentucky. The wires are cut almost as soon as they can be repaired, and may any moment be interrupted entirely. One of Grant's divisions has arrived, but not the other. I expect it in a few days, though I have no certain knowledge when it crossed the river. I hear that it only commenced about the 26th, and it would take several days.

D. C. BUELL,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, September 2,* 1862.

Major-General BUELL, *Nashville, Tenn.:*

March where you please, provided you will find the enemy and fight him.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, ARMY OF THE OHIO,
McMinnville, September 2, 1862.

General BUELL, *Murfreesborough:*

I will start to-morrow. I have heard again that the enemy intends advancing on this place by the Therman, Dunlap, and Sparta roads. By concentrating at Murfreesborough we shall be within striking distance of this place. By convenient roads our main force can be thrown upon the enemy between this and Decherd or Hillsborough, overcome him, and drive him toward Sparta, his longest line of retreat. A large force of cavalry and light infantry can be pushed across the mountains to Dunlap by the Dunlap and Therman road, attack him in rear, and completely rout his whole force. I have studied the roads, and am now convinced that this is our best plan of attack.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *September* 2, 1862—8.30 a. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK:

I suggest that you send from the army of Grant or Curtis 30,000 disciplined troops into Kentucky. Generals Wallace and Nelson approve it. A committee will go from here to Washington to urge it.

GARRETT DAVIS.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *September* 2, 1862—12.40 p. m.

Major-General HALLECK, *General-in Chief:*

The reverse met with at Richmond shows that the newly raised troops are not reliable, even with largely superior numbers, and I desire to

* Copy appended to record of Buell Commission, dated September 4.

suggest that a force of disciplined troops, who have seen service, be sent to this department. I know too little of the operations elsewhere to speak with confidence as to the source from which such troops should be drawn, but I would suggest the army of General Curtis, at Helena, and perhaps some regiments from General Grant's. We have an active, enterprising enemy now within the State of Kentucky, and from reports, more or less reliable, they are still coming. New regiments may be sent, even in increased numbers, to supply the places of those thus withdrawn.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, September 2, 1862.

Major-General WRIGHT, *Cincinnati, Ohio:*

General Granger's division has been ordered from Corinth to Louisville, Ky. General Grant reports that this is the only division which can be spared from West Tennessee.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *September* 2, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

Pursuant to General Wright's instructions I telegraphed the commanding officer at Alton as soon as companies of the Thirteenth Infantry were relieved to send them here instead of Memphis and to notify the quartermaster at Saint Louis of change of orders. Colonel Kelton's letter of the 28th directs all papers not relating to the Department of the Ohio be sent to the Army Headquarters. I so notified the postmaster at Saint Louis, and requested General Schofield to notify General Grant and the Army of the Southwest. Your dispatch, to dispose of such papers as I could, received last night. I will now notify parties to continue sending the mail for the Department of the Mississippi. Please telegraph if I am not right. I will date indorsements here, and by order of the general-in-chief. My hands are full, but health improves, and I cheerfully labor for you all I can.

N. H. McLEAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, September 2, 1862.

Maj. Gen. HORATIO G. WRIGHT, *Louisville, Ky.:*

Collecting troops fast as possible. A telegram from Colonel Runkle, Forty-fifth Ohio, Cynthiana, Ky., says enemy is advancing from Lexington via Paris. Runkle has 1,700 men, three days' rations, no artillery; asks if the enemy is in overwhelming numbers what he shall do.

N. H. McLEAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, September 2, 1862.

Maj. Gen. HORATIO G. WRIGHT, *Louisville, Ky.:*

At Covington, Ninety-sixth Ohio, full regiment, armed and equipped, and about 800 men, armed, belonging to independent companies; also two companies Eighteenth United States Infantry; the One hundred and fourth Regiment expected to-night and the Eighty-ninth in the morning.

In Newport there are 400 armed men, independent companies. I have sent for report of strength at Newport Barracks.

There are about three independent armed companies in Cincinnati. The Quartermaster-General of Ohio telegraphs that all troops at Camp Dennison will be armed and supplied with ammunition to-day, and General Judah reports that at Camp Dennison the Eighty-third has seven companies; Seventy-ninth, seven companies; One hundred and sixth, five companies; One hundred and eighth, seven companies; all available when armed.

N. H. McLEAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, September 2, 1862.

Maj. Gen. HORATIO G. WRIGHT, *Louisville, Ky.:*

Colonel Langworthy, Ninety-ninth Ohio, and Colonel Runkle, Forty-fifth Ohio, await orders at Falmouth, Ky. I have instructed them, if threatened by overwhelming force, to retreat toward Covington.

N. H. McLEAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, September 2, 1862.

Maj. Gen. HORATIO G. WRIGHT, *Louisville, Ky.:*

The Fiftieth, Seventy-ninth, Eighty-ninth, One hundred and sixth, One hundred and eighth, Camp Dennison; equipments and ammunition; will average 750 strong; can be in Cincinnati in twenty-four hours. The One hundred and first, One hundred and second, One hundred and third all full to-morrow or early next day.

N. H. McLEAN,
Assistant-Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, September 2, 1862.

Maj. Gen. HORATIO G. WRIGHT, *Louisville, Ky.:*

The river is very low and crossing consequently slow. Had I not better throw the troops across from Camp Dennison as fast as possible? I have ordered General Judah to send one or two companies to guard bridges between Camp Dennison and Cincinnati.

N. H. McLEAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Louisville, Ky., September 2, 1862.

Maj. Gen. LEW. WALLACE, *Cincinnati, Ohio:*

When I left Lexington about 5 p. m. yesterday the force there was organized, with General Gilbert in command, with orders to fall back in an orderly manner, covering his trains, toward Covington if practicable; if not, by way of Frankfort in case the enemy appear in large force. Which route he took I am not certain, and indeed whether he has left Lexington at all, as communication with that place is cut off. If retreat is by road to Covington it may be necessary to re-enforce him, and you will hold your troops in readiness for such a movement.

We must not give up all the ground between Covington and Lexington. A stand may be made at Falmouth or Georgetown, I am not yet sure which.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Louisville, Ky., September 2, 1862.

Maj. Gen. LEW. WALLACE, *Cincinnati, Ohio:*

Direct Colonel Langworthy to remain at Falmouth till Colonel Runkle comes up, and the two to hold the place unless compelled by superior forces to abandon it, and then to fall back on Covington. We must not give up the road between Falmouth and Covington unless absolutely forced to do so. Vigilance will secure them against surprises. They should keep mounted men patroling all the surrounding country.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Louisville, Ky., September 2, 1862.

Maj. Gen. LEW. WALLACE, *Cincinnati, Ohio:*

Send troops to Covington as soon as they arrive. The force at Newport Barracks may be used for service in the artillery.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Louisville, Ky., September 2, 1862.

Maj. Gen. LEW. WALLACE, *Cincinnati, Ohio:*

Have urged Governor Tod more than once to-day. Try him yourself. The regiment from Paris and the one from Cynthiana ought to join you soon. Use troops at Newport Barracks as artillerists. They have received some instructions. General Judah should send you all the force at Camp Dennison.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Louisville, Ky., September 2, 1862.

Gov. RICHARD YATES, *Springfield, Ill.:*

It is of the last importance that fifteen regiments be sent from Illinois at once. Seize all transportation and send them forward as fast as possible. Days lost now will take weeks and months to restore.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Louisville, Ky., September 2, 1862.

Brigadier-General WARD,
Commanding United States Forces, Munfordville, Ky.:

The Sixteenth Kentucky Regiment and one Illinois regiment are ordered to join you and will probably reach you to-day. Construct defenses, seizing tools if necessary for this purpose, and make every preparation for a good defense.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Louisville, Ky., September 2, 1862.

Gov. RICHARD YATES, *Spingfield, Ill.:*

It is of the utmost importance that all forces in your control be sent to this city immediately. Unitedly we urge every effort in your power.

H. G. WRIGHT,
General, Commanding Department of Ohio.
ROBINSON,
Governor of Kentucky.
MORTON,
Governor of Indiana.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Louisville, Ky., September 2, 1862.

Maj. N. H. MCLEAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Cincinnati, Ohio:

General Wallace has been instructed to order the two Ohio regiments to stop at Falmouth unless threatened by superior forces, and then to fall back on Covington. Your dispatch regarding Ohio troops received. They must come in as fast as possible.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *September 2, 1862—9.45 p. m.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

The operator at Lexington has just bid good-by. He says the enemy were within 3 miles at 7 this evening. The loss of Lexington is the loss

of the heart of Kentucky and leaves the road open to the Ohio River. I want artillery and equipments for six additional batteries.

O. P. MORTON.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *September* 2, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

I have had a short interview with General Wallace, but matters are so confused that I cannot give you any definite information. I doubt not a large force is making toward this place. It will be successfully met. Major-General Wright is at Louisville. Fearing invasion at all points on the Ohio I have called on the loyal men in the surrounding counties to organize themselves into companies and regiments for their defense.

DAVID TOD,
Governor.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *September* 2, 1862—11.30 p. m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Copy of dispatch just received from Colonel Runkle in answer to one of inquiry from me:

BOYD'S, KY., *September* 2, [1862].

DAVID TOD, *Governor:*

If I believe half I hear the enemy is near Cynthiana. Officers of the Ninety-ninth and Ninety-fifth brought me intelligence which induced me to fall back this far. I could not keep the Ninety-ninth with me, and I could not fight one-fourth they said were coming. I believe I am deceived, and am going back as soon as I can get something for my men to eat. Such discipline is terrible.

BEN. P. RUNKLE,
Colonel, Commanding Forty-fifth Ohio.

From the above you will be glad to learn that the officers in command here have been unnecessarily alarmed. Boyd's is about 50 miles from here.

DAVID TOD,
Governor.

SEPTEMBER 3, 1862.

General MCCOOK, *at or near Manchester:*

Move forward promptly, so as to close the distance between you and Schoepf to 4 or 5 miles. Keep your command in good order. You may have to make long and rapid marches. We must get the enemy out of Kentucky. Observe strict secrecy. Do you require any clothing—particularly shoes?

D. C. BUELL.

SEPTEMBER 3, 1862.

General WRIGHT, *Cincinnati or elsewhere:*

I have heard of reverses to our troops in Kentucky. I need not tell you that the security of Louisville above all other points is of the most

vital importance to our position in Tennessee. It is the point the enemy will aim for, and should be protected by every possible means. Please answer quickly.

D. C. BUELL.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *September* 3, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY, *Chief of Staff:*

Huntsville was evacuated in strict compliance of orders. The movement was kept a profound secret from troops and citizens. Nothing was destroyed but a small portion of stores and machinery. I struck tents on the morning of the 31st and marched here last night with a long train and driving 400 head of horses and cattle.

The command is in fine spirits and condition.

Are there further orders to-day?

WM. H. LYTLE,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Louisville, Ky., September 3, 1862.

Maj. Gen. C. C. GILBERT,
Commanding Army of Kentucky, Louisville, Ky.:

GENERAL: On your arrival at this place with the forces under your command you will combine them with the troops now here, placing them in such convenient positions in advance of the city as may be best suited for its protection.

The troops as they arrive will be sent to you by Brigadier-General Boyle, commanding in Louisville, to be by you organized into brigades and divisions, the temporary commanders for which you will also designate.

Your command will embrace the troops at Lebanon, the commander of which has been instructed to hold himself in readiness to fall back on this place in the event of his being threatened by superior force.

It is my intention to mass the troops of the department as far as practicable in advance of this place and of Covington, with a view to covering those two points and to make the requisite preparations for a forward movement.

Large re-enforcements are promised by the Governors of the States of Indiana and Illinois in the next few days, and General Granger, with his division from General Grant's army, has been ordered by the general-in-chief to this point. Communicate with me freely by telegraph.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Louisville, Ky., September 3, 1862.

Maj. Gen. LEW. WALLACE, *Cincinnati, Ohio:*

Am not prepared to send forward the force Governor Tod suggests,

but get it in readiness for moving. Have said this to him to-day. Shall leave for Cincinnati at 3 p. m.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Louisville, September 3, 1862.

General E. DUMONT, *Lebanon, Ky.:*

Have received your dispatch. Axes, spades, and handles were sent you last night. Have referred furnishing shovels and scrapers to General Boyle. I leave for Cincinnati at 3 p. m. to-day. Keep a good lookout, and, if you need more mounted scouts, impress horses and mount your infantry. I have no cavalry to send you at this moment.

Morgan is at Danville, I think. Have no engineer officer in the department nor a cavalry or artillery officer unassigned.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *September* 3, 1862—10.30 a. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

How important is it to preserve the positions of Bowling Green and Munfordville? I have hitherto considered them of the utmost consequence and hence kept up their garrisons. At the former, where there is a large amount of stores, sent by order of General Buell, there is a force of about 2,200; at the latter nearly 4,000. It is difficult to get intelligence of the enemy's movements, but all accounts agree that he is this side of General Buell, with the design of attacking him or invading Kentucky. If the latter, the posts at Bowling Green and Munfordville would be in danger if the enemy's movements are rapid. When can I look for Granger's division? Time is everything with us now. Please answer promptly.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, September 3, 1862.

Major-General WRIGHT, *Louisville, Ky.:*

General Granger's division was at Tuscumbia. It will take some time to move it to Louisville. Telegraph to General Grant at Corinth to hurry it forward and to keep you informed of its movements.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *September* 3, 1862.

The PRESIDENT:

The panic still prevails. Lexington and Frankfort in hands of the

rebels. Unless the State is re-enforced with veteran troops Kentucky will be overrun.

THOS. H. CLAY.
CUTHBURT BULLETT.
HENRY HARTILE.
DAVID LOONAY.
S. W. WILLIAMS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Louisville, Ky., September 3, 1862.

Governor TOD, *Cincinnati, Ohio:*

I am doubtful as to sending to Cynthiana the force you suggest. If sent, it must come from Covington. Will instruct General Wallace to have forces in readiness. Shall leave here at 3 p. m. for Cincinnati. Think I inadvertently included Paris in my dispatch of yesterday as occupied by rebel forces. Hope to see you at Cincinnati on my arrival. One regiment at Cynthiana will answer for observation as well as a large force. From present information we had best not hold strongly any points in advance of Falmouth. We shall save the Lexington force beyond doubt. I think by energy we can hold our present actual occupation of Kentucky and in a few days regain what we have lost.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *September* 3, 1862.

Governor TOD, *Cincinnati, Ohio:*

I am much obliged by your copy of Runkle's telegram, and am much gratified at the course you have taken in calling upon the people to defend themselves. If we in the Northern States cannot guard our borders against marauding bands, but must get into a spasmodic panic on every occasion that threatens, the contest is hopeless. Pray go on and awaken the people to their capacity for self-defense. The panic in Kentucky is no doubt exaggerated. In regard to the request of Senator Davis it will be attended to, but I have reason to believe that movements to that end are now in progress.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *September* 3, 1862.

Col. A. STAGER:

Prospects look better this morning. General Gilbert's missing command turned up safe last night at Frankfort. He has about 10,000 men. This, with new troops now arriving fast, will save us. Operator at Boyd's made his appearance this morning after some unaccountable disappearance for several hours, but gives no new information. Nothing has been heard from rebels since their arrival at Cynthiana. They have probably left line of railroad and taken Georgetown pike. A rebel operator amused himself all day yesterday at Lexington. He is closely watched.

STEVENS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, September 4, 1862.

Brig. Gen. J. T. BOYLE, *Louisville, Ky.:*

Open communication with General Gilbert, and ask him if he can hold his position until he can be re-enforced by Dumont's command and in the mean time if he can cover Frankfort with his cavalry force. It is of the highest importance to hold Frankfort if it can be done without too great risk of another defeat from the rawness of our troops. I have telegraphed to Commander Hull for guns for your boats to be sent from Saint Louis. Those here belong to this place and are already on boats. Have sent to Pittsburgh for ammunition to be consigned to you for those guns.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, September 4, 1862.

Brig. Gen. J. T. BOYLE, *Louisville, Ky.:*

I don't credit the report of attack on Gilbert. Your supporting him is all right, however. Ascertain truth, and if report is correct withdraw Dumont to Louisville; or, if not practicable, send them to Munfordville. I have had nearly a hundred stampeding reports to-day from reliable men and officers, none of which were true. Two thousand rebel cavalry turned out to be 20 Home Guards.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, September 4, 1862.

Brig. Gen. E. DUMONT, *Lebanon, Ky.:*

Don't move without your whole force, and hold on till you hear from me again. When can you be ready to move? The report in regard to Gilbert is incorrect.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, September 4, 1862.

General J. W. FINNELL,
Adjutant-General, Lexington, Ky.:

The officer in command at Louisville must so dispose his available force as to sustain the forces of Gilbert and Boyle, and the citizens should be called out by him or the Governor to aid in the defense of the place. Defenses in the way of rifle pits and log breastworks can be thrown up on the avenues of approach by a force to be drawn from citizens, black and white, and I will instruct him to this effect. I know of nothing more that can be done. I do not believe the enemy's force near Gilbert to be a large one. Troops are being hurried in as fast as possible. Should be glad to receive any suggestion you may have

to make. Confer with the officer in command and give him all the aid you can.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, September 4, 1862.

Colonel LANGWORTHY,
Commanding Ninety-ninth Ohio Volunteers, Butler, Ky.:

Orders have been sent to Colonel Runkle and yourself to go to Falmouth, and await orders, with your regiment. Send out parties and gain through them and in other reliable ways all the information you can regarding the enemy. If threatened by superior forces you will fall back toward Covington. Don't be stampeded.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, September 4, 1862.

OFFICER COMMANDING FORCES LOUISVILLE, KY.:

Adjutant-General Finnell has information that the enemy is following up Gilbert in considerable force, and that a larger one is following. Commence at once to do all you can toward the defenses of the place, by throwing up breastworks, digging rifle pits, &c., calling out citizens, black and white, for the purpose. Make also the proper dispositions of the forces remaining at Louisville for the defense of the place and for supporting our forces when they fall back. Confer with Governor Robinson and Adjutant-General Finnell. I doubt the information received by General Finnell.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *September* 4, 1862.

Maj. Gen. HORATIO G. WRIGHT:

May I be permitted to suggest that you cause your forces to be thrown forward on the Covington and Lexington Railroad as far as possible? The necessity and importance of this disposition of your troops are so obvious as to require nothing more than its suggestion. The same order ought to be made in regard to the forces under your command on the railroad from Louisville to Lexington. I deeply regret that this has not been done at an earlier period, so as to have protected the capital of the State, which could have been done, from all the information I have, with entire success. The necessity of this order for the safety of Kentucky is in my judgment imperative, and is submitted to you under all the responsibilities of my official position. Answer quick.

JAS. F. ROBINSON.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, September 4, 1862.

Gov. J. F. ROBINSON, *Louisville, Ky.:*

Your dispatch received. The principle of concentration the true one

at this moment. Let us first get ready a force adequate to meet the enemy and then attack and drive him from the country. Yield to impatience and move with inferior forces against our disciplined foe and we are again defeated. See what force we have about Louisville or Cincinnati and say if we should instantly move forward. We had better give the rebels temporary possession than to risk all while the chances are against us. Your suggestions would be undoubtedly sound if our forces were larger.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *September* 4, 1862.

General C. P. BUCKINGHAM:

Upon consultation with General Wallace when at Cincinnati night before last I called upon the armed men of the State to rally to the defense of our southern border. Please procure an order on Quartermaster Burr to pay transportation for the same upon my certificates.

DAVID TOD.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *September* 4, 1862—3 p. m.

Col. A. STAGER:

Rebels are holding possession of our lines between here and Nashville. Drove back an escort of 200 soldiers yesterday who went with repairers. Morgan was at Danville yesterday on way to Lexington. Line working again to Stanford and Somerset. Rumor of fight at Cumberland Gap. Our forces gained brilliant victory. Unreliable.

SAM. BRUCH.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *September* 4, 1862—11 a. m.

Col. A. STAGER:

Paris operators just left. Rebel infantry and cavalry entering town. Cynthiana again threatened this morning. We are ready for them here.

STEVENS,
Chief Operator.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *September* 4, 1862.

Col. A. STAGER:

General Wright has information that the enemy is within 16 miles of the city. Citizens rapidly arming. There has been no circuit south of Covington since 12 noon.

STEVENS,
Chief Operator.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Corinth, September 4, 1862.

Maj. Gen. HORATIO G. WRIGHT, *Cincinnati, Ohio:*

I am hurrying [Gordon] Granger forward as fast as possible. Artil-

lery and cavalry will march to Paducah. Infantry will go by rail to Columbus, Ky. My old regiments are very much reduced from the number of engagements they have been in. I will spare them, however, if required. I will send troops as fast as the capacity of our railroads will permit. Send light-draught boats to Columbus, Ky.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 8. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *Cincinnati, Ohio, September 4, 1862.*

I. Col. Thomas Swords, assistant quartermaster-general, U. S. Army, is hereby appointed a member of the department staff, and announced as chief of quartermaster's department.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Wright:

N. H. McLEAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *September 4*, 1862—9 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

Can you tell me in regard to the importance of holding the railroad from Bowling Green to Louisville? If garrisons are to be withdrawn, the sooner the better.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, September 5, 1862.

Major-General WRIGHT, *Cincinnati, Ohio:*

As I know neither where Buell is nor the position of the enemy I cannot advise in regard to the importance of holding Bowling Green. If the garrison is likely to be cut off, withdraw it of course. The great object should now be to concentrate your forces upon the best point to strike the enemy. Give me an outline of your own position and forces and also those of the enemy, at least approximately.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

NASHVILLE, *September 5*, 1862.

Colonel HAZEN, *Murfreesborough:*

Is everything cleared out? Be sure about it. There must not be a cartridge or an ounce of provisions abandoned.

D. C. BUELL.

TELEGRAPH OFFICE, *September 5*, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

A party of three men I sent out Wednesday morning on the Clarksville Railroad to repair the wire report that there are 300 barrels flour

stored in the depot at Ford's Station, about 2 miles west of Red River Bridge. No one in charge. They report the wire badly cut at Red River. They fortunately found enough wire at the bridge to make connection, and pushed forward within 7 miles of State Line Junction. They having used all their wire, then returned. They made the trip on foot. The wire is not yet working, though they were told that a party had passed down from Russellville to Red River Bridge repairing the line. They saw no enemy, and believe there is no open enemy in the country. The secesh attend their farms in the day time and go bushwhacking at night.

Very respectfully,

C. DWYER,
Manager Telegraph Office.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY FORCES, *Murfreesborough, Tenn., September 5, 1862.*

In conformity to orders received from Major General Buell, commanding the Army of the Ohio, I hereby assume the command of cavalry forces, consisting of—

First Brigade. Colonel McCook, Second Indiana Cavalry, commanding; Second Indiana Volunteer Cavalry; First Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, Col. Frank Wolford; Fourth Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, Colonel Bayles; First Battalion [Seventh] Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, Maj. John E. Wynkoop; Third Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry.

Second Brigade.—Col. Lewis Zahm, Third Ohio Cavalry, commanding; Fourth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, Maj. H. C. Rogers; Third Ohio Volunteer Cavalry; Fifth Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry.

Consolidated morning reports will be sent to these headquarters by 10.30 a. m. each morning.

By order of John Kennett, colonel, commanding:

M. B. CHAMBERLIN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *September 5*, 1862—10 p. m.

Major-General HALLECK:

Our forces are concentrating at Louisville and Cincinnati and are being massed just in advance of these places. Some scattered commands through the State. Force at Louisville 17,000 infantry, 2,000 cavalry, and seven pieces of artillery, which will shortly be re-enforced by about 6,000 men and nine guns, drawn from Lebanon, Munfordville, and Bowling Green, if these places are evacuated. At this place I have not yet been able to get returns. They will be sent as soon as received. Enemy is in neighborhood of Paris and Georgetown, and reported to have from 20,000 to 30,000 men, with a large force of artillery. Am using every possible exertion to increase the force by fresh troops and provide defense on other side of river. Whole region in a high state of excitement, and volunteers are pouring in for defense of this city.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Cincinnati, Ohio, September 5, 1862—10 p. m.

Major-General HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

Have just received the following dispatch from Major-General Gilbert, at Louisville, Ky.:

I have reached this place with my command, and it is now posted for the defense of the city. I had the most cordial and efficient support of Brigadier-Generals Jackson, Cruft, and Terrill. The reputation of the latter as an artillerist gave confidence and steadiness to the rear of the column. Captain Gay, late of the cavalry service, commanded the guard, and contributed very materially to the restoration of confidence in the column.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, September 5, 1862.

Maj. Gen. C. C. GILBERT, *Louisville, Ky.:*

I congratulate you on your successful march and safe arrival. Last night, on intelligence from Louisville, I ordered Dumont in with his whole force. The information was incorrect, but the order was in my opinion right. The position there has given me much uneasiness. General Boyle thinks a regiment and a battery should be left; if we do, we shall lose them if the enemy attacks. The force there is a part of your command; you can do as you think best. See General Boyle on subject and get the reasons for his opinion.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

LOUISVILLE, *September* 5, 1862.

Major-General WRIGHT:

General Gilbert arrived this morning. I took Kirk's brigade and battery out to fall in rear and relieve the weary forces. No enemy pursuing except some 400 rebel cavalry. Reported here that the rebel infantry came to Versailles, crossed at Shryock's Ferry, and moving in large force their whole strength for this point. I have sent for Dumont's whole force; will be here to-night. Brought regiment from Bowling Green and two from Munfordville. Urge Governor Morton to send one or two more regiments. Enemy never been to Paris and only a squad of cavalry been to Georgetown. I believe the enemy is moving in this direction.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, September 5, 1862.

Brig. Gen. J. T. BOYLE, *Louisville, Ky.:*

I have no doubt of the propriety of abandoning Bowling Green. Supplies should be brought off at any rate. See Gilbert on the subject. Place liable to be cut off by an enterprising enemy. Munfordville I

have more doubt of, but if held it seems to me it should be strongly. Enemy is probably approaching this way if moving at all. Estimates of his strength from 20,000 to 30,000 men, with over forty guns. Have telegraphed Gilbert in regard to leaving part of Dumont's force at Lebanon.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, September 5, 1862.

Brig. Gen. J. T. BOYLE, *Louisville, Ky.:*

Should like to keep a force at Lebanon, but if attacked it could not be supported and would most likely be cut off. It should come in. I have reports that Kirby Smith, with 30,000 rebels, was in Paris this morning. This don't look like an advance on Louisville, as he can't have force to divide up.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, September 5, 1862.

Brig. Gen. E. DUMONT, *Lebanon, Ky.:*

Move with your command at once upon Louisville and report there to General Gilbert. Move at once, cautiously and rapidly, on Louisville. I do not believe you will be interrupted, but you may be. I wish to concentrate on Louisville.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, September 5, 1862.

Capt. H. C. MCDOWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Louisville, Ky.:

What information regarding Gilbert and Boyle? Can the stores at Bowling Green be safely withdrawn to Louisville and the garrison be added to that at Munfordville? We can't hold either against serious attack unless they are re-enforced. Answer promptly.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *September* 5, 1862.

Major-General WRIGHT:

Combined force here is 17,000 infantry, 2,000 cavalry, two batteries, and seven guns with General Gilbert. No troops yet arrived from Lebanon. Do not think enemy is advancing in any force. There is no enemy about Bowling Green or Munfordville; think by concentrating

transportation can bring all supplies from Bowling Green in less than three days. General Boyle thinks garrison now at Bowling Green and Munfordville should remain. General Gilbert and General Boyle both here, all working, and endeavoring to find a map of Covington and environs.

H. C. McDOWELL,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, September 5, 1862.

Governor MORTON:

Have ordered evacuation of Bowling Green and Munfordville if necessary to defense of Louisville or if threatened with attack. General Boyle just telegraphed arrival of Gilbert, and thinks enemy is marching toward Louisville; asks that you send promptly one or two more regiments. Can you do it? His information of enemy's movements not certain.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, September 5, 1862.

Col. BENJAMIN P. RUNKLE, *Butler, Ky.:*

I wish your regiment and the Ninety-ninth to hold Falmouth if you can. Return to that point. First order to fall back on Covington was given in consequence of false information. See telegraph to Colonel Langworthy and be governed by it.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, September 5, 1862.

Governor TOD:

No more arrived volunteers for the protection of Cincinnati should be accepted. If men should be required I shall notify you. It would be very desirable to keep up the organizations of volunteers, to be called out in case of necessity. No enemy this side of Cynthiana at 7 a. m.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, September 5, 1862.

Maj. Gen. LEW. WALLACE, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: The commanding general desires that you will authorize the resumption of all lawful business in this city, except the sale of liquor, until the hour of 4 o'clock p. m. daily; and all druggists, mill-

ers, provision dealers, railroad companies, express companies, transfer companies, and all persons doing business connected with the Government will be allowed to pursue their vocations without interruption.

At the hour of 4 o'clock p. m. daily, Sunday excepted, all military organizations remaining in the city will assemble for drill.

The members of such organizations will hold themselves in readiness to rally at their places of rendezvous at a moment's warning, and you will make the necessary arrangements for signals to give such warning.

The organization of all able-bodied citizens into working corps will be perfected with the aid of the city authorities and details made from day to day, as may be necessary, so as to equalize the burden and require from each man a proper amount of labor.

Milkmen and wagons attending market are not to be unnecessarily interfered with in coming to and returning from the city; and the teams of milk and market men and hucksters are not to be impressed except in cases of extreme necessity.

Permanent passes may be issued to persons of undoubted loyalty, who have daily or frequent occasion to leave the city and return.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. H. McLEAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

COVINGTON, KY., *September* 5, 1862.

Major-General WRIGHT:

Colonel Berry says there are no rebel forces in arms at Paris, and he thinks there is at present no inducement for them to come there, although they may be within striking distance. From other sources I learn that Brent, of Paris, has recruited a regiment in that neighborhood. I cannot hear that they are armed and equipped. Stragglers report at Boyd's that thirty-five regiments of infantry had passed Richmond up to Tuesday night and 4,000 cavalry; also forty-four pieces of artillery, besides twelve pieces captured from our forces, six of which were in working order and none spiked. I also learn that at 2 p. m. on yesterday Kirby Smith's forces occupied Georgetown and that Morgan's command came into Lexington on yesterday morning. Our reconnoitering engine has passed Boyd's; will reach Cynthiana soon, when I will report to you immediately.

Since writing the above I have received the following from Boyd's:

I am informed by Dr. Hopson, of Paris, who I refer you to, General Nelson, or C. S. Brent, that 30,000 rebels were in Paris this morning, moving toward Maysville or Cynthiana. It is also reported by him that another brigade is moving toward Georgetown.

G. W. BERRY.

G. W. FULTON,
Superintendent K. C. Railroad.

MAYSVILLE, KY., *September* 5, 1862.

Maj. Gen. HORATIO G. WRIGHT:

GENERAL: The Tenth Kentucky Cavalry left before the arrival of your order by Captain Brown, steamer Lavinia Logan. I detained Captain Brown a few hours in hopes to send you accurate news of the enemy, but my scouts have not yet come in.

The enemy did not occupy Paris earlier than yesterday, if then. I am told, however, by Mr. Cunningham, of Bourbon (whom I know well), that he left Bourbon County yesterday evening at 5 o'clock, and on his way overtook a man he believed honest, who said he had seen at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon 60,000 infantry and cavalry of the enemy file across the bridge at Paris and take the Maysville road. I doubt it, but have sent up to see. It may be a move on Cynthiana or a canard.

I also hear rebel bands under John S. Williams have occupied Mount Sterling. Had their pickets out yesterday evening this side of that place. But I hear so many such tales that I doubt that.

I have no force here at all. I have 250 recruits never mustered in, who fled here from Mount Sterling, and some 200 Home Guards. I shall not put them out against a real attack from a good detachment, but cross them into Ohio, if I can.

I would like to receive your orders. We have no guns or supplies to form a camp, but plenty of good men.

I have the honor to be, very truly, your obedient,

W. H. WADSWORTH,
Commanding State Forces at Maysville.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *September* 6, 1862.

[General HALLECK:]

I have directed Mr. Thatcher to proceed to Washington, to give you information in regard to the movements of the enemy and the condition of things in Tennessee. He has rendered valuable service, and has great facilities for obtaining information.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. C. BUELL,
Major-General.

McCOOK'S HEADQUARTERS,
Two miles North of Murfreesborough, September 6, 1862.

General D. C. BUELL:

My cavalry just in from Lebanon. They patroled the roads 6 miles toward Sparta. Saw nothing of the enemy, but were reliably informed that a strong force of the enemy were between Sparta and Lebanon. I start my train as ordered. If the enemy comes I am ready. If my cavalry do not fight you will never hear from them. I have given my infantry orders to shoot every one of them that runs to the rear.

McCOOK,
General.

McCOOK'S HEADQUARTERS,
Two miles North of Murfreesborough, September 6, 1862.

General BUELL:

My cavalry in from Woodbury and men from McMinnville and Sparta. On Wednesday 1,500 infantry and artillery arrived at Sparta. Infantry by Altamont arrived at McMinnville yesterday. One thousand six hundred cavalry encamped 1 mile beyond Woodbury and expect infantry there to-day. The infantry from Sparta marched by the Lib-

erty pike. A negro from the Confederate States army has also arrived; left McMinnville night before last. He was with Wheeler's cavalry, and said the major would reach McMinnville yesterday.

McCOOK,
General.

SEPTEMBER 6, 1862.

General McCOOK, *Murfreesborough:*

March to La Vergne to-morrow and halt there until some corn is collected and loaded on the cars next day. Wagons will go out to-morrow to haul it in. The cars will take up the bridge guards beyond La Vergne. Stop them at that point until the train goes out next day for corn. Let a couple of regiments of cavalry cross over from La Vergne to Lebanon and Nashville roads and sweep the country of guerrillas in that direction. Keep cavalry well off to your rear.

D. C. BUELL.

SEPTEMBER 6, 1862.

Colonel BRUCE, *Bowling Green, Ky.:*

What force have you and what amount of subsistence in depot? What information from the enemy in Kentucky? Answer immediately in cipher.

D. C. BUELL.

SEPTEMBER 6, 1862.

Colonel BRUCE, *Bowling Green:*

Put your command in the strongest possible condition to resist attack and protect supplies. Keep out scouts and spies constantly in the direction of Scottsville and the Cumberland River, so as to be sure that you have timely warning of the approach of an enemy, especially in large force. Everything depends on this. You must establish some sure means of communicating with me in the shortest possible time, in cipher always.

D. C. BUELL.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *September* 6, 1862.

Colonel STAGER:

A special agent of Adams Express Company, who left Nashville on the 4th with the valuables of the company, arrived safely at Louisville yesterday, and reports that the authorities there were discussing the question of evacuating the city, and the impression was that the forces would soon be withdrawn. Governor Johnson insisted on destroying the city, while General Buell claimed to be in command, and declared that it should be left as he found it. The railroad bridge had been planked over for the purpose of crossing teams and troops.

GAITHER.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *September* 6, 1862.

Major-General WRIGHT:

General Buell telegraphs from Nashville for supplies to be sent to Bowling Green. He is undoubtedly falling back by way of the road. Force will be left at Bowling Green and Munfordville and supplies sent forward. Part of Buell's force reported on this side of the Cumberland River. Never has been any rebel infantry at Lexington. It is all in Richmond and Madison County. Nothing but cavalry ever crossed the Kentucky River; many regiments arriving, some unarmed. It is best to retain them on the other side of the Ohio River. Will you extend my command so as to embrace New Albany and Jeffersonville and 10 miles back, so that we may retain the troops there until ready to move in the field, so as to be convenient to river for water?

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, September 6, 1862.

Brig. Gen. J. T. BOYLE, *Louisville:*

General Gilbert has been instructed to make such disposition of his forces as he may judge best, and to use the Indiana side of the river if necessary.

By order of Major-General Wright:

AND. C. KEMPER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, September 6, 1862.

Maj. Gen. LEW. WALLACE, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: I am instructed by the commanding general to say that the necessity for a competent officer of high rank to take the immediate command of the large forces assembled on the opposite side of the Ohio River induces him to issue the order, a copy of which I have the honor to inclose herewith, assigning you to that command and to the organizing and distributing of those forces. In order to enable you to give your personal attention to this the commanding general deems it imperatively necessary that you should be relieved from the duties of a civil character in Cincinnati, which are in themselves as much as one officer can perform. This is done in the order, as proposed in the conversations held by the commanding general with yourself on this subject. The restrictions imposed by you on the proclamation of martial law have been somewhat relaxed, in the belief that, however necessary at the time, the objects sought to be obtained through them can now be gained without them. The interest of the city and of individual citizens required this as soon as it could be safely done.

The general commanding also instructs me to say that the zeal and energy you displayed at a time when the city was almost without defense has gone far toward providing for its security, and that you will, by taking the immediate command of the forces at Covington and its vicinity and promptly organizing them for action, accomplish what yet remains to be done to that end.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. H. McLEAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

[Inclosure.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 11. HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *Cincinnati, Ohio, September 6, 1862.*

I. Maj. Gen. Lew. Wallace is relieved from duty at Cincinnati and will repair to Covington, Ky., where he will make his headquarters for the present, and proceed to organize into brigades the troops mustered into the service and concentrating at and in the vicinity of Newport and Covington. As fast as the brigades are organized Major-General Wallace will report their composition and strength and the positions to which they are assigned.

II. Maj. James H. Simpson, United States Topographical Engineers, having reported to the major-general commanding, is hereby appointed a member of the department staff and announced as chief of topographical engineers. He will be recognized and obeyed as such. Major Simpson is charged with the construction of such field works as may be deemed necessary for defensive purposes in the vicinity of Newport and Covington, Ky. He will proceed at once to examine and repair the intrenchments already thrown up, and will extend them if it should be deemed advisable. Major Simpson will submit to the commanding general as early as possible drawings of the works, accompanied with a report thereon.

III. Lieut. Col. S. Burbank, Thirteenth Regiment United States Infantry, will continue to discharge the duties of military commander of the city of Cincinnati; and from him all ward organizations for military purposes and independent military companies in the city will receive instruction.

IV. The resumption of all lawful business in the city of Cincinnati, except the sale of liquor, is hereby authorized until the hour of 4 o'clock p. m. daily. All druggists, manufacturers of breadstuffs, provision dealers, railroad, express, and transfer companies, persons connected with the public press, and all persons doing business for the Government will be allowed to pursue their vocations without interruption.

V. At the hour of 4 o'clock p. m. daily, Sundays excepted, all military organizations in the city of Cincinnati will assemble for drill. The members of such organizations will hold themselves in readiness to rally at their places of rendezvous at a moment's warning, the signal for which will be the tolling of the city bells.

VI. The organization of all able-bodied citizens into working corps will be perfected with the aid of the city authorities, and details made from day to day, as may be necessary, so as to equalize the burden and require from each man a proper amount of labor.

VII. Ward organizations and independent military companies intended purely for purposes of home defense will be expected to provide their own arms, clothing, and subsistence, with such aid as the city authorities may see proper to afford.

By command of Major-General Wright:

N. H. McLEAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *September 6, 1862.*

Governor MORTON, *Indianapolis, Ind.:*

Let the two regiments come here. Cincinnati is less strongly re-enforced than Louisville and is more seriously threatened.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, *September* 7, 1862.

Colonel PENNEBAKER,
Guarding the road north of Nashville:

Turn out of your camp all persons, white or black, who are not there in compliance with orders, or whose presence in any way interferes with the discipline, efficiency, and safety of your command. Command and control your camp and everything pertaining to it thoroughly.

D. C. BUELL.

ON THE MARCH, GALLATIN ROAD,
Seventeen miles from Nashville, September 7, 1862.

General BUELL, *Nashville:*

I halt here for the night. Water not very good nor abundant, but the men must be allowed to close up. A negro of the neighborhood whom I have as a guide says there is a considerable cavalry force in the hills south of Tyree Springs, lying there to attack trains and retreating Yankees. Every piece of information I get indicates Bowling Green as the destination of Bragg's command.

TH. J. WOOD,
Brigadier-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 154. HDQRS. DISTRICT OF THE OHIO, *Nashville, Tenn., September* 7, 1862.

* * * * * * *

VII. Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas is assigned to the command of all the troops in and about Nashville. Commanders of divisions, detached brigades, regiments, and battalions, and chiefs of staff departments in the city will at once report accordingly.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Buell:

J. M. WRIGHT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *September* 7, 1862—3.45 p. m.

Major-General HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

I could not communicate with the Department before making the appointments of Gilbert and Terrill, or I should of course have done so. Nothing but the necessity for immediate action, to save a disorganized force and a large train, justified my action, and that did justify it. Please see my letter on the subject written from Louisville. I want good general officers sadly. Major-General Wallace has volunteered his services, and is now in the immediate command of the forces on the Covington side. Of the other two generals, Judah and G. Clay Smith, the latter is sick and the former I have directed to be relieved, under charges of drunkenness. Colonel Burbank, Thirteenth Infantry, is here. I think he would make a good brigadier and would recommend him for the appointment. Send me any good generals you have to spare.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

CINCINNATI, OHIO,
September 7, 1862—11.15 p. m.

Major-General HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

I understand that Generals Ketchum and A. J. Smith are in the department on special service. Cannot they be sent here for duty with the troops? If other generals are not available, I would suggest for appointment J. J. Reynolds, John Love, and Thomas A. Morris, all understood to be at Indianapolis. You know them, I believe. I have not a single brigadier with the force assembling here.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 227. } HDQRS. OF THE ARMY, ADJT. GEN.'S OFFICE, *Washington, September 7*, 1862.

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II. Brig. Gen. George Crook and A. J. Smith, United States Volunteers, will immediately report in person to Major-General Wright at Cincinnati, Ohio.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Halleck:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, September 7, 1862.

Brig. Gen. J. T. BOYLE, *Louisville, Ky.:*

I have information that Buell has or is about to evacuate Nashville and to move into Southern Kentucky; if this be true, neither Bowling Green nor Munfordville should be abandoned. Countermand the order for the evacuation of those places if you have reason to believe my information is true.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, September 7, 1862.

Lieut. Col. S. BURBANK,
Thirteenth Regiment U. S. Infantry, Commanding, &c.:

SIR: I am instructed by the major-general commanding to say that he deems it proper to restore to the city authorities the government of this city, which was temporarily suspended by an order of the 5th instant, under the proclamation of martial law. He directs that you will notify his honor the mayor that the civil government of the city is restored, except so far as restricted by other orders than that referred to above, which have been heretofore issued by competent military authority. He directs further that you will instruct the provost guard to co-operate with the city police in preserving the peace and quiet of the city and in the enforcement of the city ordinances not restricted as be-

fore stated. This re-establishment of the city government must not be regarded as relieving the city from martial law, but only as authorizing it to discharge such of its functions as have not been or may not hereafter be restricted by competent military authority.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. H. McLEAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, September 7, 1862.

Governor TOD, *Columbus, Ohio;* Governor MORTON, *Indianapolis, Ind.;* Governor YATES, *Springfield, Ill.;* Governor SALOMON, *Madison, Wis.;* Governor BLAIR, *Detroit, Mich.:*

Don't remit your exertions in hastening forward your troops. Cincinnati is threatened, whether seriously or not I cannot confidently say, but we must be prepared; moreover, we must take the offensive at an early day or we allow enemy to recruit extensively in Kentucky. We must also relieve Morgan from his blockade at Cumberland Gap very soon or he may be starved out. Enemy reported in strong force at Falmouth on road to this city.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, September 7, 1862.

Gov. OLIVER P. MORTON, *Indianapolis, Ind.:*

The force at Louisville is strong enough for the present. This place is threatened. Please send any force you have ready to this point till further notice.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., September 7, 1862.

General BOYLE, *Louisville, Ky.:*

Where is General Bragg? What do you know on the subject?

A. LINCOLN.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *September 7, 1862.*

President LINCOLN:

I do not know where General Bragg is, but believe he is in Tennessee threatening General Buell. I have taken letters from post-offices from some of his officers known to me saying he had an army of 35,000; that he would move on General Buell and drive him back. I have no doubt that he presses Buell's army. General Morgan reports that Kirby Smith is receiving re-enforcements through the mountains. Morgan had a successful skirmish with them the other day.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *September* 7, 1862—8 p. m.

President LINCOLN:

I think there is no doubt that General Bragg is moving along General Buell's right. On the latter's backward movement Bragg will cross the Cumberland River above Nashville as Buell crosses at that place; he will move into Kentucky at Burkesville or Tompkinsville. Kirby Smith will rest or fall back on Bragg if pressed in front. They may form a junction and cut Buell off. I think the danger imminent. The enemy have a larger force of drilled troops in the field everywhere than we have. If Bragg and Smith execute the movement I apprehend they will of course move upon this city and scatter our raw recruits as chaff.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., September 7, 1862.

General WRIGHT, *Cincinnati, Ohio:*

Do you know to any certainty where General Bragg is? May he not be in Virginia?

A. LINCOLN.

CINCINNATI, OHIO,
September 7, 1862—5.30 p. m.

His Excellency President LINCOLN:

Nothing reliable about Bragg. All rumors agree that he has crossed the river above Chattanooga, and a gentleman late from Nashville reported his advance at Sparta, Tenn. All intelligence coming to me from the southward is very unreliable.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Cincinnati, Ohio, September 7, 1862—1.45 p. m.

Brig. Gen. G. W. CULLUM, *Chief of Staff*:

The following telegram, just received, is respectfully forwarded:

CUMBERLAND GAP, TENN.,
August 26, 1862—5.30 p. m.

Brig. Gen. G. W. CULLUM, *Chief of Staff:*

Have spent the entire day in trying to engage the enemy outside of the Gap. I sent Baird's brigade, supported by brigade of De Courcy, masked by a forest, 4 miles up the Virginia road for forage. Foster's battery was also placed in ambush, but it was impossible to engage the enemy within hearing of his position. Our music struck up the air of Dixie, but all to no purpose. I ordered a diversion to be made by one regiment against Rains' brigade. A spirited skirmish took place, in which we had 1 man killed and several wounded. The enemy is believed to have sustained a greater loss, as he was under the fire of a 30-pounder. On yesterday the enemy cleared out the blockade at Chadswell Gap, 12 miles east of this post. The object is to send through a force of cavalry and infantry, which will cause us to be completely

encircled and render communication with Lexington almost impossible. On the night before last the brigade of Reynolds, with Latrobe's battery, passed through Rogers' Gap, and Churchill's division marched from Cumberland Ford to Barboursville, where the two commands will probably unite and then form a junction with Kirby Smith. Should you not hear from us again be assured that this command will perform its duty.

GEORGE W. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

By order:

N. H. McLEAN,
Assistant-Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Louisville, Ky., September 8, 1862—11 a. m.

His Excellency President LINCOLN:

Intelligent persons who left Nashville on 6th instant say that nothing is known of Bragg's army in Tennessee. There is some conjecture that Bragg may have joined the forces near Washington. My view of their plans is likely all wrong.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, September 8, 1862—7.20 p. m.

General BUELL:

What degree of certainty have you that Bragg with his command is not now in the valley of the Shenandoah, Virginia?

A. LINCOLN.

(See Buell to Lincoln, September 10, 1862, 12 m., p. 500.)

SEPTEMBER 8, 1862.

Colonel MIHALOTZY:

The cavalry and artillery will join you this morning. Move your train off so as to clear the road at once. Keep yourself in communication with the telegraph until your convoy is well under way, as I may want to communicate with you. Use all possible energy and judgment to push the trains forward and avoid confusion.

D. C. BUELL.

SEPTEMBER 8, 1862.

General ROUSSEAU or
General CRITTENDEN, *Junction:*

The divisions that have not already turned off on the Gallatin road will keep on the Bowling Green road via Tyree Springs. All wagons, except those that have been authorized to accompany the troops, are to go under convoy via Springfield and Russellville, for which orders have been given. Report your position.

D. C. BUELL.

NASHVILLE, *September* 8, 1862.

General WOOD, *near Gallatin:*

Move to-morrow on Bowling Green via Gallatin and Mitchellsville; by good marches you can reach Fountain Head to-morrow probably. Communicate in cipher with Bowling Green and with this place by telegraph every night. See that the telegraph is repaired by the telegraph party as you go along. If in the mean time you hear that a force is marching on Bowling Green report promptly. Take Colonel Pennebaker's command and the engineers along with you.

D. C. BUELL.

NASHVILLE, *September* 8, 1862.

General WOOD, *near Gallatin:*

Send forward your cavalry beyond Gallatin in the direction of Hartsville, to ascertain whether any large force is probably moving north. We must have information. It is now reported that an infantry force arrived in Lebanon last night, and with some probability of truth. I have also ascertained that Cheatham did not arrive in Sparta until Wednesday. He could not therefore be as far advanced toward Bowling Green as we supposed, even if he is going that way at all.

D. C. BUELL.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, September 8, 1862.

Maj. Gen. H. G. WRIGHT, *Cincinnati, Ohio:*

General Ketchum is under special orders of the War Department. Brig. Gen. A. J. Smith is subject to your orders. Give him a copy of this as your authority. Brig. Gen. George Crook is also ordered to report to you. I do not know where he now is, but I believe somewhere in Kentucky.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, September 8, 1862.

Brig. Gen. J. T. BOYLE:

If your gunboat is ready send her up the river as high as Vevay and return. Governor Morton is apprehensive of a dash of the enemy in that direction across the river.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, September 9, 1862.

Brig. Gen. J. T. BOYLE,
Commanding at Louisville, Ky.:

Send the broken fragments of Indiana regiments at or in vicinity of

Louisville to Indianapolis, to report to Adjutant-General of State, to be restored to their regiments, now being organized at that point. The quartermaster and subsistence departments will furnish the necessary transportation and subsistence.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, September 8, 1862.

General C. C. GILBERT,
Commanding, &c., Louisville, Ky.:

GENERAL: Make use of your cavalry as far as possible in scouring country in advance of Louisville; keep me advised of Granger's movements if you can learn of them and of any information regarding General Buell. If Terrill can possibly be spared temporarily send him here; I need him much.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, September 8, 1862.

Maj. Gen. LEW. WALLACE:

Governor Morton is very anxious that a gunboat should run down the river as far as Carrollton and back. Can't you spare one for that purpose, to start as soon as possible? Answer quickly.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, September 8, 1862.

Maj. Gen. LEW. WALLACE,
Commanding, &c., Covington, Ky.:

GENERAL: The force of regularly organized troops is accumulating so rapidly that I trust you will shortly be able to return to their homes the unorganized forces now under your command. Those belonging to the city will no doubt be quite as useful kept here, ready to turn out at a moment's warning, as they would be if kept in the field. By to-morrow I hope you may be able to dispense with their immediate presence. Several regiments are reported to arrive to-night.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, September 8, 1862.

RUFUS KING, Esq.,
President School Board, Cincinnati, Ohio:

SIR: In reply to your note of this date I am instructed to say that

the public schools in this city will not be required to close at 4 o'clock p. m. daily.

The company of teachers can assemble for drill after the dismissal of school.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. H. McLEAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, September 9, 1862.

Lieut. Col. S. BURBANK,
Military Commander, Cincinnati, Ohio:

COLONEL: According to the statement furnished by Major McDowell to these headquarters there are three regiments remaining in the city which are arrived.

The commanding general directs that you will send them across the river to report to General Wallace at 8 o'clock in the morning. He also directs that you will send 3,000 citizens at the same hour to report to General Wallace. They will remain on fatigue duty until further orders. You will, if necessary, impress citizens to the number stated.

Very respectfully, &c.,

N. H. McLEAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, September 9, 1862.

Captain DUBLE,
Commanding Flotilla Steamer Emma Duncan:

CAPTAIN: Please dispatch another of your boats down the river to meet the one first sent, and then let the two patrol the river between Rising Sun and Carrollton till further orders.

The cruising ground of the third boat may then extend no farther down than Rising Sun.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *September* 10, 1862—12 m.

His Excellency ABRAHAM LINCOLN:

Bragg is certainly this side of the Cumberland Mountains with his whole force, except what is in Kentucky under Smith. His movements will probably depend on mine. I expect that for the want of supplies I can neither follow him nor remain here. Think I must withdraw from Tennessee. I shall not abandon Tennessee while it is possible to hold on. Cut off effectually from supplies, it is impossible for me to operate in force where I am; but I shall endeavor to hold Nashville, and at the same time drive Smith out of Kentucky and hold my communications.

D. C. BUELL,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *September* 10, 1862.

General AMMEN:

It is not likely he will attack you to-night, but if he does give him a suitable reception. He has about 2,500 cavalry and two pieces of artillery.

How many days does the boy say the infantry is behind and who commands them?

D. C. BUELL.

NASHVILLE, *September* 10, 1862.

General AMMEN:

Send the following immediately to-night by a squadron of cavalry to the general commanding division at or nearest to Mitchellsville, viz:

General commanding at or near Mitchellsville will immediately send orders by telegraph or otherwise to the commander at Bowling Green to send to Mitchellsville to-morrow 500,000 rations of coffee, the same of sugar, and the same of beans. The general at Mitchellsville will see that 100 wagons of those nearest Mitchellsville are unloaded and these rations put in them with the least possible delay, and started to this place under an escort of not less than four companies of cavalry. The contents of the wagons unloaded to receive the rations will be sent to Bowling Green by cars. The cars which bring the rations to Mitchellsville must be guarded. The general commanding division at or near Mitchellsville must remain there until the rations are started to Nashville in the wagons, and to give the matter his personal attention. All troops and trains on the road are ordered to give way to the train of provisions and to facilitate its march.*

General Ammen will inform General McCook of this order. This order to be executed in the promptest manner possible by all concerned.

JAMES B. FRY,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

NASHVILLE, *September* 10, 1862.

General AMMEN, *Commanding:*

You will march to Tyree Springs to-morrow and to Mitchellsville next day unless you hear of enemy at Gallatin or other point near you. General McCook will move one day behind you. Acknowledge receipt of this and my dispatch for general commanding at Mitchellsville. Send by a squadron of cavalry the orders for Generals Crittenden, Rousseau, and Wood to halt their troops where they are for to-morrow and to continue the march next day, but to let the wagon trains go on to Bowling Green, except the hundred wagons to be loaded with rations at Mitchellsville and sent here.

Answer how you understand these orders.

JAMES B. FRY,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH DIVISION,
Camp Twelve miles from Bowling Green, September 10, 1862.

Maj. Gen. D. C. BUELL:

While in the neighborhood of Gallatin Monday last, day before yesterday, I employed a reliable Union man to give me information. He started Monday at sunset and has just returned. He went to the vicinity of Gainesborough. He reports that the enemy, under Bragg, Hardee,

* This order complied with by General Crittenden September 10; repeated September 11.

and C. [Cheatham?], 35,000 strong, crossed the Cumberland Sunday and Sunday night, and is moving by forced marches toward Glasgow, Munfordville, and on to Louisville. I regard the information as entirely reliable. I cannot mention all the corroborative circumstances in this brief note. I have written Rousseau urging him to move forward and get out of my way. I send this note back to McCook and have him forward.

I will go to Bowling Green to-night, though I have marched 22 miles to-day.

Very truly, yours,

TH. J. WOOD,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Louisville, September 10, 1862.

Colonel BRUCE, *Bowling Green:*

The enemy have advanced on Cincinnati and threaten an attack. Major-General Wright has ordered forces from this place.

The enemy are around here. Buell must hasten his movements if he would save the State. Rousseau was at Franklin last night. Can he not hasten forward his command? See him. Desperate efforts will be made to cut the wire, destroy the bridges and trestle work at Muldraugh's Hill. What more do you know of Bragg or other rebel generals with force entering the State? Give me the news. Hurry this to Buell.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, September 10, 1862.

Maj. Gen. HORATIO G. WRIGHT, *Covington, Ky.:*

The following just received:

LOUISVILLE, *September* 10, 1862.

I have ordered Twenty-fourth Wisconsin to move by train at 2 o'clock to Cincinnati. Will send others as soon as transportation can be had. The forces of the enemy cannot exceed 8,000 or 10,000. If your force is not panic-stricken you can whip them without doubt. Their whole force does not exceed 15,000 in the State, and they are scattered from your front to near Lebanon.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

N. H. McLEAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *September* 10, 1862.

SECRETARY OF WAR:

There are three Illinois regiments at this city unarmed, waiting for their arms. By telegraph from General Wright of this a. m. there is urgent necessity for troops at Cincinnati, and the general has called on me for some of my regiments. I respectfully request that Lieutenant Edson, ordnance officer, be directed to arm these regiments. The emergency demands it.

C. C. GILBERT,
Major-General Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, September 10, 1862.

Maj. Gen. HORATIO G. WRIGHT, *Covington, Ky.:*

My scouts bring me information that there are from 2,000 to 6,000 of Morgan's men at Florence, Ky., 16 miles from this place.

J. F. HARRISON,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

NORTH BEND.

The above dispatch to Major R. M. Corwine just received at these headquarters.

AND. C. KEMPER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, September 10, 1862.

Maj. Gen. HORATIO G. WRIGHT, *Covington, Ky.:*

The following just sent to me. Governor Morton considers Williams perfectly reliable:

Reliable scouts to-day report the advance of the main body of the rebels. About 10,000 were at Zion, 3 miles north of Florence, Boone County, last night. Their left wing some 3 miles this side; a portion of the force occupying Union. Their right wing on Bank Lick turnpike, 3 or 4 miles east of Lexington pike. The rear force occupied Crittenden last night. There is a very considerable force at New Liberty, Owen County, mostly new recruits.

H. T. WILLIAMS,
Colonel, Commanding.

N. H. McLEAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, September 10, 1862—7.30 p. m.

Maj. Gen. LEW. WALLACE, *Covington, Ky.:*

The following is just received:

Governor MORTON:

I sent three citizens, scouts, into Kentucky day before yesterday morning, and the last one has just come in. He is perfectly reliable, and reports as follows:

"We went within 3 miles of Florence about noon to-day. At that time a large body of the enemy had passed through in direction of Covington, on Covington and Lexington pike; the whole force moving in that direction on that road was said to be 12,000—infantry, artillery, and cavalry. He heard their drums and artillery wagons distinctly. A great many of their men are reported to be barefooted. The information he received as to their numbers, conditions, and mode of attack on Covington and Cincinnati came from reliable acquaintances. They are approaching from three different points, viz, by the Lexington and Covington pike, Independence pike, and down Licking River. On both sides they have pickets out 7 miles from the river. Opposite North Bend hundreds of rebel citizens of Boone and adjoining counties are joining the Confederate forces as they passed along. Secessionists at Florence said the intention was to cross the Ohio at or below North Bend and attack Cincinnati in the rear. Whole force estimated at 30,000."

BEN. SPOONER.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Louisville, Ky., September 10, 1862.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

We protest against the withdrawal of any of the forces from this place for Cincinnati. There is reliable information that this city is the object of the enemy. There are defenses at Cincinnati, natural and artificial, also an ample force; and there are none here and none ordered. If Louisville is taken the State is gone. Our officers here deplore any order to take away our troops. We insist that it shall not be done. We make this communication because we learn that preparations for the transportation of troops from here to Cincinnati are being made. The force here at this time is scarcely sufficient for its defense, but, if not removed, can and will defend the city with it. Please communicate with the commanding general of this department in regard to this matter.

JAS. F. ROBINSON,
Governor.
J. J. CRITTENDEN.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *September* 10, 1862.

Maj. Gen. HORATIO G. WRIGHT:

As requested in your dispatch of this morning, I have called upon all the armed Minute-men of the State, requesting each to take two days' cooked rations and a blanket. They will pour in upon you by thousands. In addition to this I have ordered ten incomplete regiments to report to you. They will number about 8,000 men, and will be armed, but of course green, both officers and men.

DAVID TOD,
Governor.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *September* 10, 1862—11 a. m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

At 2.30 this a. m. I received orders from Major-General Wright to send forward to Cincinnati all the armed men of the State. I shall send him to-day and to-morrow at least 50,000. It is proper to add that General Wright commands my fullest confidence. I have reason to fear, however, that he has some difficulty with our Indiana friends. Did my health permit I would go to Cincinnati, but I am not able to do so.

DAVID TOD,
Governor.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, September 10, 1862.

His Honor Mayor HATCH, *Cincinnati, Ohio:*

SIR: I am instructed by the major-general commanding the department to say that you will instruct the city police to arrest negroes only for crimes or disorderly conduct, or when directed to be arrested by orders from these headquarters, or the orders of the military com-

mander of the city, Colonel Burbank, by the order of Col. W. W. Dickson, commanding the negro brigade.

The negroes of the city so far have turned out and labored very cheerfully when called on to do so.

Very respectfully,

N. H. McLEAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

WASHINGTON, *September* 11, 1862.

Major-General BUELL, *Nashville:*

Mr. Thatcher, who brought me your note of the 6th instant, is not considered loyal. I had good proof of his disloyalty last winter in Saint Louis, and he was for months under the surveillance of the police. He is not worthy of any confidence.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
September 11, 1862.

Major-General BUELL, *Bowling Green, Ky.:*

Kirby Smith is in front of Cincinnati with a force variously estimated from 15,000 to 30,000. Would it be possible for you to throw a force in his rear, say, on Somerset via Glasgow and Columbus, to move in connection with force now at Louisville?

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, September 11, 1862.

General C. C. GILBERT, *Louisville, Ky.:*

Hold troops in readiness to move on call. We think we have enough at present, with what you have started.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, September 11, 1862.

General C. C. GILBERT, *Louisville, Ky.:*

The infantry, one regiment of cavalry, and artillery of General Granger's division will be sent forward as soon as possible.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *September* 11, 1862.

His Excellency ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President United States:

General Wright's withdrawing the troops from this place and send-

ing them to Cincinnati is creating a panic and will ruin the State. The enemy cannot be so foolish as to move on Cincinnati, the farthest point from the base of his operations, with Buell's army in rear advancing northward. It is a trap in which General Wright will suffer us to be caught or suffer Buell's army to be cut off. They have near 40,000 men at Cincinnati already; sufficient to resist the whole rebel army now in the State. I pray that you submit this matter to General Halleck. I pray God that Buell may soon be here to save our State.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *September* 11, 1862.

Major-General WRIGHT:

The withdrawing the troops from here is creating a panic and inviting the enemy to attack here and it will be done. If Louisville is taken the State is gone. There is too much nervousness about Cincinnati. The enemy are in no force in its front. The enemy are marching from Richmond and Lexington to Danville and in this direction. I beg that you will countermand the order for troops from this place; the troops being drawn from here is compromising Buell's army and may enable the enemy to cut him off. Buell's army is advancing northward. I believe the withdrawal of troops from here will be serious to the cause and to Kentucky.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *September* 11, 1862.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief*:

I am convinced there is no real danger of an attack on Cincinnati. The real danger is cutting off the line of communication with General Buell's army from this place and after that the conquest of Louisville. It is impossible to give all the facts leading to this conviction, but the map of the country forces the importance of breaking the communication between this place and Buell's army; and the fact that the possession of Louisville will give the State to the Confederates and lead to the capture of Buell's army sustains the movements of their forces to this end, and the information that we have as to their designs in possession of Cincinnati could lead to no such consequences.

JAMES GUTHRIE.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *September* 11, 1862.

Maj. Gen. HORATIO G. WRIGHT:

I have this morning reliable information that General Smith is now concentrating his troops at Frankfort for speedy attack on this place. All his forces that marched to Georgetown were taken from there to Frankfort. There are not 5,000 troops in all in the direction of Cincinnati. The entire demonstration there is a delusion, rely upon it, and that city is in no danger. You have now 40,000 troops there and some 25,000 here, but troops are being ordered from here as fast as transportation can be obtained. This will be known to the enemy and will hasten his attack here and insure his success. I most earnestly urge a

reversal of this policy. If not done, in my opinion this city is lost and with it Kentucky. With all respect I am confident that you are misinformed and misled by those interested in and alarmed for Cincinnati. As the Governor of Kentucky I feel constrained to protest against a course which will result in an unnecessary sacrifice of this city and of my State. My deep interest is my apology for this, my dispatch of yesterday being unanswered.

JAS. F. ROBINSON.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, September 11, 1862—10.5 p. m.

Gov. J. F. ROBINSON, *Louisville, Ky.:*

Your dispatch received. I stopped the further sending of troops from Louisville this morning in consequence of your dispatches of yesterday, and not from a conviction that the information you forwarded was correct. We certainly have a large body of the enemy a short distance in our front, if the reports of our scouts and of twenty others, said to be reliable, are true. I had communication with General Heth yesterday within 7 miles of our lines. It is scarcely possible that the enemy is in force enough to attack both places at once or to attack Louisville, making so strong a demonstration here. I can send you twice as many troops from here in case of an attack on Louisville as I have withdrawn between the time his advance is detected by Gilbert's cavalry and the enemy's appearance before the place.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *September* 11, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

There are now at Cincinnati not less than 45,000 troops. There are at this place 25,000. I have information which is reliable that the demonstrations made and making at Cincinnati are a delusion, while the attack is preparing to be made as quick as possible on this city. General Smith is concentrating his forces at Frankfort for the purpose of marching here. I have a special messenger this morning from there. General Wright is ordering from this city to Cincinnati the troops as fast as they can be transported. This will be known to the enemy and will hasten his attack on this place. This army will be lost and with it the State if General Wright's order is not countermanded forthwith. I feel constrained to appeal to you as my last effort to save Kentucky.

JAS. F. ROBINSON,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, September 11, 1862.

Governor ROBINSON, *Louisville, Ky.:*

I have telegraphed to General Wright, as you requested, and am waiting his answer.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, September 11, 1862.

Major-General WRIGHT, *Cincinnati, Ohio:*

Governor Robinson reports that you are intending to remove the troops at Louisville to Cincinnati, and he and others protest against it. If possible do not abandon Louisville, for with it we lose Kentucky. I have no desire to interfere with your details, but we ought not to lose Louisville. Please answer where your troops are and what you intend to do.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *September* 11, 1862—11 p. m.

General H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

I had no intention of abandoning Louisville or leaving it without strong protection. Cincinnati is seriously threatened, while the former is not. Two regiments only have been withdrawn from Louisville, leaving there twenty-three regiments of infantry, two of cavalry, and three complete and two incomplete batteries, to which should be added four or five more regiments and ten guns ordered in from Lebanon. It may be necessary to draw still further upon this force, but Louisville will be made safe.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. OF THE ARMY, ADJT. GEN.'S OFFICE,
No. 235. } *Washington, September* 11, 1862.

I. Brig. Gen. W. E. Woodruff, United States Volunteers, will report in person without delay to Major-General Wright, at Cincinnati, Ohio.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Halleck:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, ARMY OF THE OHIO,
September 12, 1862.

General BUELL:

Paine's division has arrived, General Palmer in command. Scouts report that a portion of Forrest's cavalry is now at the mouth of Stone River, at Neal's Bend, with the two pieces of artillery of which we have heard so much. I think he can be captured, and think of sending out an expedition for that purpose to-morrow night.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *September* 12, 1862.

Colonel STAGER:

Large portion of Buell's army is now at Bowling Green; more following. Buell himself still at Nashville. Bragg's advance said to be at

Glasgow. Rebels cut telegraph faster than I can put it up to Nashville. Kirby Smith said to be at Frankfort.

SAM. BRUCH.

WASHINGTON, *September* 12, 1862.

Major-General BOYLE, *Louisville, Ky.:*

Your dispatch of last evening received. Where is the enemy which you dread in Louisville? How near to you? What is General Gilbert's opinion? With all possible respect for you I must think General Wright's military opinion is the better. He is as much responsible for Louisville as for Cincinnati. General Halleck telegraphed him on this very subject yesterday and I telegraph him now; but for us here to control him there on the ground would be a babel of confusion which would be utterly ruinous. Where do you understand Buell to be and what is he doing?

A. LINCOLN.

U. S. MILITARY TELEGRAPH,
Washington, September 12, 1862.

Major-General WRIGHT, *Cincinnati, Ohio:*

I am being appealed from Louisville against your withdrawing troops from that place. While I cannot pretend to judge of the propriety of what you are doing, you would much oblige me by furnishing me a rational answer to make to the Governor and others at Louisville.

A. LINCOLN.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *September* 12, 1862.

The PRESIDENT:

I expect no enemy here soon. If Bragg is in the State when Smith and he unite they may move on Louisville. General Gilbert's opinion may be inferred from dispatch he sent you. I believe he concurs with me. I have no idea there is any considerable force of the enemy near Cincinnati. Bragg is reported already in the State with large force on the line I indicated some days ago. I do not believe it. There is some force, but it is not large. Bragg may enter soon. Buell is at Nashville. Part of his army is at Bowling Green. McCook's division, which was on this side the Cumberland River, now is reported to have recrossed to the Nashville side. I have heard nothing from Buell. My information is from Colonel Bruce at Bowling Green. I concur with you that General Wright's military opinion is better than I ever thought mine to be, but I can know facts as well as the ablest military man. There are many reports. Deserters from Buckner report him with 10,000 men near Tompkinsville. Bragg reported at Burkesville and Columbia advancing into the center of the State. I do not believe any of the reports of an early attack at any point. They can, and I hope will, be driven out before they attack.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *September* 12, 1862.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:

The enemy must destroy Buell's army or cast it off to the west a long distance before attempting the capture of Cincinnati. If we secure Buell's line of communication with this place an attack on Cincinnati in force is an impossibility unless by the way of the Kanawha and Western Virginia. Granger's division is of the utmost importance as a head to the force now here, and a head it must have before it can move to co-operate with Buell, whose forces now show themselves at Bowling Green.

C. C. GILBERT,
Major-General.

(The same to Major-General Wright.)

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *September* 12, 1862.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

We have no good generals here and are badly in want of them. Sheridan is worth his weight in gold. Will you not try and have him made a brigadier at once? It will put us in good shape.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.
G. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, September 12, 1862.

Colonel CRANOR, *Louisa via Portsmouth:*

Unless there is good reason for staying at Louisa fall back to mouth of Big Sandy River and report.

Report at once when you can reach the Big Sandy.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
September 12, 1862.

Maj. Gen. C. C. GILBERT:

In case Buell's force moves on Kirby Smith's rear how soon can you prepare your force to move in connection with him? Kirby Smith is in our front and threatening our lines. Have regiments ready to come here instantly on call.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES,
Covington, Ky., September 12, 1862.

Major-General WRIGHT,
Commanding Department of the Ohio:

GENERAL: Captain Worthington, commanding a company of scouts,

has just returned from beyond Florence. He reports the rear guard of the rebels at 2 o'clock to-day to be 4 miles beyond Florence. The roads are strewn with guns, knapsacks, camp equipage, &c., and everything indicated a hurried retreat. He captured 6 stragglers, whom I have sent over to the city provost-marshal. The people living on the road say they passed their houses double-quick.

Should you wish to question prisoners they can be found with Colonel Jones.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

I. C. ELSTON, JR.,
Aide-de-Camp and Chief of Staff.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *September* 12, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

It may not be idle that I inform you that I have entire confidence in Major-General Wright's ability for the duty of the position he fills. His forces, both officers and men, are extremely raw, but if not interfered with I doubt not he will efficiently perform his whole duty.

DAVID TOD.

COVINGTON, KY., *September* 12, 1862.

General WRIGHT:

The skedaddle is complete; every sign of a rout. If you say so I will organize a column of 20,000 men to pursue to-night. Granger's batteries will likely be here to-morrow; if not, they can follow and overtake me. Say the word.

LEW. WALLACE,
Major-General.

SEPTEMBER 13, 1862—8 p. m.

General THOMAS:

March with your own and Paine's division for Bowling Green on receipt of this order. You must reach Bowling Green in three days and a half at most, and will march directly on from there. You must march by 3 o'clock on the morning of the 15th, day after to-morrow, and earlier if possible. Leave the siege artillery and most of the cavalry with Negley.

It seems quite certain that the whole of Bragg's army is in or marching to Kentucky, and that it will be concentrated at Glasgow to-morrow, if not sooner. If, however, you have positive information that as much as two divisions of Bragg's army are near Nashville, or not moving to cross the Cumberland, you may, if you deem it advisable, leave Paine's division and bring only your own. Post Negley at the defensible works and positions and at the capitol and bridge, and direct him to have twenty days' rations at each point for its garrison. He must defend his position to the last extremity. Bring only wagons enough to carry your ammunition and four days' full rations and the cooking utensils, not exceeding five loaded wagons to each regiment, exclusive of ammunition. You may, however, at your discretion and unknown to the troops, bring 50 empty wagons to each division to carry men who give out on the march. You must, however, start with none but able-bodied men.

You will find the best watering places at Tyree Springs and at a creek 5 miles north of Mitchellsville and at Cave Spring, 3 miles south of Bowling Green, and it is expected you will be able to make these marches. Explain the urgency of the matter to Governor Johnson. If Bragg's army is defeated Nashville is safe; if not, it is lost. At any rate bring forage for your animals on the march for three days.

JAMES B. FRY,
Chief of Staff.

BOWLING GREEN, KY., *September* 13, 1862.

Major-General BUELL:

I think there is very little room to doubt that the enemy in force are advancing in Kentucky on the Tompkinsville road. I have sent you by various messengers and by different routes the facts on which this opinion is based. It is certain that troops are at Scottsville, Tompkinsville, and Glasgow claiming to be the advance of the enemy. It is said at least 20,000 are at Tompkinsville and that between that place and the mountains the roads are filled with soldiers. The force of the enemy of course will be exaggerated, but they must have a pretty good one there. About 500 are reported to have passed through Scottsville on yesterday at 12 o'clock and went on to Glasgow. It must be that this is the advance of a large force. This was a part of Helm's cavalry, known to be such by Union men in the vicinity of Scottsville. It is said that Bragg crossed the Cumberland at Burkesville and staid in Tompkinsville, Monroe County, Ky., on Thursday night last, and this is believed reliable. I sent you this information on last night by a Mr. Ray, and also that General Wright had telegraphed you that Kirby Smith was in front of Cincinnati with a force variously estimated at 15,000 to 30,000, and asking you if you could not go via Somerset and attack him in the rear.

I hope you received this information, but send it again for fear you did not get it. I am repairing the fortifications on College Hill and will soon have them fit for use. They are dilapidated and of little use in present condition.

Very truly,

LOVELL H. ROUSSEAU,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

BOWLING GREEN, KY., *September* 13, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY,
Chief of Staff, near Franklin, Ky.:

It is certain that Generals Polk, Cheatham, and Donelson are at Glasgow with a force not accurately known to me and that a cavalry force is with them. This I hear from a deserter not to be doubted and from others. Bragg entered Kentucky in three divisions, or army corps, one by way of Tompkinsville, Monroe County, Ky., another between that and Cumberland Gap, and a third between that and Nashville. The central force is doubtless now at Glasgow, and its cavalry has menaced the train at Bell's Tavern to-day and forced it to return. Our supplies are small here, and we must fight in a few days. May I suggest that the forces at Louisville should be moved rapidly down on the rail-

road to Elizabethtown or by mouth of Salt River, and aid in saving Munfordville and help us in the fight that must take place in a few days?

I can send a messenger to Louisville through Litchfield, Grayson County, perhaps in time, if you will say to General Gilbert that he ought to come. We shall have work enough for our whole army. I think if General Thomas too was with us we could entirely destroy the secesh army in Kentucky and retake without trouble all we abandoned for the sake of a victory over all their armies in the West.

The wires are cut between this and Louisville. If Gilbert would move and bivouac, getting meat, bread, and coffee by railroad, we could so manage as to fall upon Polk and company nearly at the same time. We have not the number of rations, 1,200,000, as supposed and reported, but are nearly out. I am foraging for grain, &c., for the stock, and have ordered beef instead of bacon while in camp here, and will send train at daylight in the morning to Franklin for $17,000 worth of flour with guard of 300 men. Have ordered the seizure of 100 barrels of salt now here.

I have taken the necessary steps to carry out the orders of to-day relating to ammunition, rations, &c.

Please let me know at once whether I shall send a messenger to Louisville carrying your dispatches to General Gilbert.

I am just told by Colonel Bruce that the 1,200,000 rations are here, except bread. We are out of bread, but can get flour, and are preparing to bake for the whole army.

I send an engine to convey this. You ought to be here. Pardon me, but you have to be here. My pickets report hearing them chopping trees toward Glasgow.

Very respectfully,

LOVELL H. ROUSSEAU,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *September* 13, 1862.

The PRESIDENT:

Your dispatch of yesterday by some mistake was not laid before me. I see it now for the first time. I have no intention of abandoning Louisville or of leaving it without adequate protection. Two regiments only were withdrawn, and that at a time when Cincinnati was seriously threatened, leaving at Louisville about thirty regiments and more than thirty guns. I could send more than three times as many troops, in case of attack upon Louisville, as were withdrawn between the time the enemy's advance was detected and his appearance before the place. Louisville has not been threatened at all, while Kirby Smith's forces did approach to within 8 miles of Cincinnati. He is now retreating from before the force hastily collected.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, *September* 13, 1862.

Major-General WRIGHT:

Brigadier-General Sheridan has been reappointed, with his original date. Is General Crook with you?

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *September* 13, 1862—7 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

Have not been able to find General Crook. It is said he is with General Cox. I am much in want of good brigadiers. Organization is slow without them, as officers and men are raw. General Love is now here rendering efficient service. He is a good man and I can confidently recommend him. R. S. Granger, now at Louisville, and just exchanged, has the reputation of being a good soldier. His name should be considered for promotion. General Gordon Granger has arrived with four regiments of infantry and one battery.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *September* 13, 1862—10.45 a. m.
(Received 12.30 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

The Minute-men, or Squirrel Hunters, responded gloriously to the call for defense of Cincinnati. Thousands reached the city and thousands more were *en route* for it. The enemy having retreated all have been ordered back. This uprising of the people is the cause of the retreat. You should acknowledge publicly their gallant conduct.

Please order Quartermaster Burr to pay all transportation bills upon my approval.

DAVID TOD,
Governor of Ohio.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, September 13, 1862.

CIRCULAR.]

It having come to the knowledge of the major-general commanding the department that articles of a seditious and treasonable character, also statement of facts conveying information of military movements, position, &c., to the enemy, have been published in some of the papers of the city, notice is hereby given that no such articles will be permitted hereafter, but that the repetition of such offense will necessarily be immediately followed by the suppression of the paper in which such article shall be published and the arrest and confinement of the proprietors and writers concerned in the same.

The press is also requested to exercise great caution in the publication of any articles calculated unnecessarily to disturb the public mind.

By command of Major-General Wright:

N. H. MCLEAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

(Sent to editors of Gazette, Commercial, Enquirer, Times, Volksfreund, and Volksblatt.)

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, September 13, 1862—11.15 p. m.

Governor TOD, *Columbus, Ohio:*

If you can't furnish force for Gallipolis I must send them on your re-

quest, yet I would not like to weaken force here if I can help it. Is the necessity pressing in your judgment? Have no arms to issue to militia there and have referred them to you. I await your answer.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, September 14, 1862.

Col. JONATHAN CRANOR,
Catlettsburg, Ky., via Portsmouth, Ohio:

Go to Gallipolis soon as possible with your command and take post there or at Point Pleasant, assuming command, unless outranked by other officer.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

BOWLING GREEN, KY., *September* 14, 1862.
Via Evansville, Ind., September 19.

Major-General HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

It has been apparent to me for some time that, on purely military grounds, the force in Middle Tennessee should fall back on its base. The political effect, however, of such a move occurred to me so serious that I have hesitated to execute it, still hoping that the force in Kentucky would be able to open my communications. As that was not done it became absolutely necessary to fall back, with a portion of the force at least, to act against the enemy in Kentucky. I commenced that move Sunday last with five divisions, but its execution was delayed a couple of days by the reported movements of the enemy. I had expected that Bragg would detach a portion of his force to re-enforce Kirby Smith, while he, with the balance, would await the period of our starving out in Tennessee. It now appears that he is moving his whole force into Kentucky, and it is now concentrated, or nearly so, at Glasgow. I have therefore ordered up all but one division from Nashville. They will arrive here on the 17th. I arrived here to-day with two divisions of the first force and shall commence to move against Bragg's force on the 16th. You will not fail to observe that he is virtually between me and Louisville, and all communications by telegraph and railroad are cut off. I am not insensible to the difficulty and embarrassment of the position, but it must be so for him also, and I hope it may result in his discomfiture and not ours. The danger is that he may form a junction with Smith. I apprehend that the latter may be moving for that object now. I am retaining only a nominal hold on Nashville and at the risk of losing the force (about 5,000 men) that I have there; but I trust to the belief that there is not for the present any organized force to come against it unless Price pauses longer, and I deem it better to do so than to undergo the political effect of entirely abandoning the place. I would like your instructions or views about it. It may still be possible to withdraw the remainder of the force. I did not place implicit confidence on T———, [Thatcher], but he has given me correct information.

D. C. BUELL,
Major-General.

* BOWLING GREEN, *September* 14, 1862.

General HORATIO G. WRIGHT, *Cincinnati, Ohio:*

There is very little doubt that Bragg has thrown his whole force into Kentucky, and the main body is now concentrated at Glasgow, or nearly so. The danger is that he will form a junction with Kirby Smith between me and Louisville. I apprehend that Smith is now moving for that object. It is of the highest importance that it should be prevented. If you have it in your power you should take steps to do it at once; not an hour should be lost. The destruction of the bridges over the Kentucky River would do it. I do not believe that Cincinnati is in danger, but Louisville certainly is, and I should think you ought to prepare to re-enforce that place with your whole force.

I shall have the principal part of my force up to this point on the 17th, and shall commence to move against Bragg's force on the 16th. I learn that the command at Munfordville was attacked this morning, and I fear it has been overpowered.

D. C. BUELL.

STATE OF TENNESSEE, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Nashville, September 14, 1862.

Major-General BUELL,
Commanding District of the Ohio:

GENERAL: It is all-important that Major-General Thomas and his forces, as now assigned, should remain at Nashville. There is the utmost confidence in his bravery and capacity to defend Nashville against any odds. I am advised that, including your division of the army, there are not less than 75,000 men in Kentucky and the number increasing, so that you will be enabled to meet Smith and Bragg successfully. I was reliably informed on yesterday that a portion of Bragg's forces were lingering about Carthage and the Cumberland River. Bragg, no doubt with them, daily informed as to the number of our forces passing into Kentucky and the force left here. If our strength is much reduced at this point he will be induced to attack Nashville as a matter of course. In conclusion I express the strong and earnest hope that the present assignment of forces under General Thomas for the defense of Nashville may not be disturbed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ANDREW JOHNSON,
Military Governor.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, ARMY OF THE OHIO,
September 14, 1862—7 a. m.

General BUELL:

Received your order of Tuesday 8 p. m.

It is certain a large force of the enemy is near Nashville awaiting an opportunity to attack it. I shall therefore leave Paine's division here. Will march with my division at the time ordered and reach Bowling Green as soon as possible.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

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* See Gilbert to Wright, p. 523.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., September 14, 1862.

General WRIGHT, *Cincinnati, Ohio:*

Thanks for your dispatch. Can you not pursue the retreating enemy and relieve Cumberland Gap?

A. LINCOLN.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, September 14, 1862.

LARZ ANDERSON, Esq., *Chairman, &c.:*

I am anxious to allow the city to resume business, but there is, in my opinion, a pressing necessity for further labor on the fortifications.

I am not willing to make a requisition on the city for the money to be expended for this labor, but I consider it a necessary expenditure, and will recommend that the General Government refund it. If you can in any way furnish this labor promptly there need be no further interruption of the business of the city, and in my opinion your expenditure will be refunded by the General Government.

The expenditure may reach $30,000.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, September 14, 1862.

Maj. Gen. LEW. WALLACE,
Commanding U. S. Forces, Covington, Ky.:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding the department desires that you will furnish such daily details from the forces under your command to work on the intrenchments near Covington as may be required by the engineers in charge of the works in addition to the aid that may be furnished by the citizens of Cincinnati, Covington, and Newport.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. H. McLEAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, September 14, 1862.

Maj. Gen. LEW. WALLACE,
Commanding, &c., Covington, Ky.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date, submitting proposition of Colonel Berry to proceed to Falmouth, and perhaps Cynthiana, with 600 horse. I have no objection to this force being sent to reconnoiter and scour the country in advance; indeed it is what we have been endeavoring to accomplish for several days. If therefore there be no present objections to it I would advise your sending out, say, 600 of the Tenth Kentucky Cavalry, under the lead of Colonel Berry, to go as far as can be done with safety from being cut off.

The sending of a body of men by rail as proposed by Mr. Heitman is a hazardous step, as shown in the Vienna affair, and should not be adopted without a certain knowledge of the position and strength of the enemy along the road or within striking distance of it.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *September* 14, 1862—1.15 p. m.

Major-General WRIGHT, *Cincinnati:*

Bragg is at Glasgow and Cave City in force; others are marching to join him. Sent in flag of truce demanding surrender of Colonel Wilder at Munfordville, who replied they must fight and take them. Buell's army are not up. You will have to send forces here. It is all a feint before Cincinnati to draw off forces from here.

J. T. BOYLE.

HEADQUARTERS,
Louisville, Ky., September 14, 1862.

Major-General WRIGHT, *Cincinnati:*

Colonel Scott, First Louisiana Cavalry, has summoned Colonel Wilder to surrender, and this morning Colonel Dunham reports from Bacon Creek, 8 miles north, that a fight is going on at Munfordville. Colonel McCook, who knows Colonel Wilder, says Scott cannot take him unless it is an attack in very strong force; if so, the enemy will probably close on Buell, who must be at Bowling Green, or Buell will attack. I look for a battle not far from Bowling Green or Glasgow.

[Copy of the telegram from Colonel Wilder.]

Colonel Scott, First Louisiana Cavalry, has just summoned me to surrender unconditionally. I peremptorily refused. He claims to have me cut off and surrounded. I shall fight anything that comes. Scott claims to be the advance of Kirby Smith's division. Rebel forces have been coming from the direction of Lebanon to-day.

C. C. GILBERT.
Major-General.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, UNITED STATES FORCES,
Fort Mitchel, Ky., September 14, 1862—2 a. m.

General LEW. WALACE,
Commanding U. S. Forces, Covington, Ky.:

GENERAL: Captain Worthington, commander of the Wallace Guards, has just returned from the front, and reports the enemy in force at a small lake about 7 miles south of Florence, on the Lexington pike, and re-enforcements arriving from toward Lexington.

Colonel Tevis has not gone beyond Florence this day, but camped near that place with his whole force, leaving the Indiana pike and the country entirely unguarded between the Ohio and Licking Rivers.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. J. SMITH,
Brigadier-General, Commanding First Division.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *September* 15, 1862—10 a. m.

The PRESIDENT:

I find great dissatisfaction and I fear injury to the Union cause in Kentucky from an irregular and changing system of military arrests, which, as now organized and administered, does more harm than good. I am of opinion it should all be subordinate to the Executive of the State.

JAS. F. ROBINSON,
Governor of Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *September* 15, 1862—10 a. m.

The PRESIDENT:

Annoying arrests continue, very much to our detriment. The good of the cause requires that you should direct Boyle to leave this whole matter to our loyal Governor. Order Boyle to the field. He is a good man there. In his present position he is doing more harm than good. Our cause is weakening under his management.

J. F. SPEED.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., September 15, 1862.

Brigadier-General BOYLE, *Louisville, Ky.:*

Complaints are made of injudicious military arrests made by your order. There now being a loyal Governor, the necessity for the exercise of military power for such purposes no longer exists. You will therefore abstain from making any more arrests except upon the order of the Governor of Kentucky.

Please acknowledge the receipt of this order.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *September* 15, 1862—5.15 p. m.

E. M. STANTON:

I have not ordered the arrest of 20 persons in the State, excepting those arrested here recently during the first excitement of defeat of our forces at Richmond, Ky. The representations made to you are false, and made by weak-backed Union men, who hope to so act as to secure rebel protection. I would be glad to know who makes them. There is a bounty of absolute security and protection to be a rebel in Kentucky. If the Government does not intend to put down the rebels in our midst and enforce the President's proclamation by depriving them of their property, the war will have to be fought over in Kentucky every year. Rebel flags are thrown from the windows of houses in this city with impunity, and I countermanded the order for arrests.[?]

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, September 15, 1862.

Maj. Gen. C. C. GILBERT, *Louisville, Ky.:*

Enemy has certainly three brigades in front of our lines, with eighteen

pieces of artillery. Several prisoners give 20,000 as their strength in my front. It is possible he may have divided his force, sending part of it to Frankfort. You must watch him closely. Do you hear anything from Buell? Am anxious to communicate with him. What of Munfordville? If questions of rank embarrass you hint that officers can be detached. I have no general officers to send you.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *September* 15, 1862—5.30 p. m.

Major-General WRIGHT, *Cincinnati:*

Following received from Elizabethtown 12 m.:

Messenger just arrived from Colonel Dunham at Green River Bridge. Dunham says they must have re-enforcements and ammunition immediately. Messenger left Green River at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Messenger was stopped at Bacon Creek. Says Bacon Creek and all cars were burned. Messenger says rebels have four pieces artillery and from 500 to 900 cavalry, and are pushing for us here. My lieutenant in command at Bacon Creek, just arrived, says rebels chased him to Red Mills, about 8 miles from here. My squad at Bacon Creek were all taken and paroled; all now on way here; part have arrived. My company at Nolin have arrived. Have sent out scouts, and if they are advancing with artillery shall fall back on Muldraugh's Hill, as ordered by General Dumont. Messenger says we lost 7 killed and 27 wounded. Rebel loss from 500 to 700 killed; wounded in proportion; were all carried off the field.

L. G. KNOX,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Fifty-fourth Indiana.

C. C. GILBERT,
Major-General.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *September* 15, 1862.

Capt. N. H. MCLEAN:

There are at present in and around the city the following effective men: Eighteen thousand two hundred and fifty infantry, 1,930 cavalry, 550 artillery.

J. EDWARD STACY,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 242. } HDQRS. OF THE ARMY, ADJT. GEN.'S OFFICE, *Washington, September* 15, 1862.

* * * * * * *

II. Brig. Gen. Q. A. Gillmore, U. S. Volunteers, will report in person, without delay, to Major-General Wright, at Cincinnati, Ohio.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Halleck:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BOWLING GREEN, KY., *September* 16, 1862.

Colonel BRUCE, *Commanding Forces:*

SIR: Major-General Buell directs that you post the main body of your troops at Bowling Green, with a view to holding College Hill, and that

you keep in readiness to march with the entire command and all the trains at a moment's notice. You must, however, be prepared to make a vigorous defense in case you are attacked. Keep your cavalry out on the principal roads and keep yourself fully informed of all the movements of the enemy by this means and by scouts. Have all the subsistence stores loaded into the wagons, and these, with the ammunition train and all the trains of the troops, parked near the Hill, within direct control of your command. Be especially careful of the ammunition and provision trains and be prepared to send them forward at any moment. Have foraging parties sent out under proper officers to secure forage for all the animals, and see that this is done in a proper manner, receipts being given for payment made to loyal citizens in all cases, and that no depredations are committed. Send parties at once to repair the telegraph wire from this point toward Louisville, and keep in communication by telegraph with General Buell's headquarters, on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad south of this place. Grant no leaves of absence, and preserve watchfulness and discipline throughout your command.

Report anything of interest that comes to your knowledge and inform yourself fully of all the roads leading to and from Bowling Green.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. WRIGHT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE OHIO,
Bowling Green, September 16, 1862.

Col. JOHN KENNETT,
Commanding Cavalry Division:

The general commanding directs that you have your command ready to march at 2 p. m. to-day. You will please publish no orders for the move, but instruct your brigade commanders to inform the regimental commanders. The object is to go as quietly as possible.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. WRIGHT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, September 16, 1862.

Major-General GILBERT, *Louisville, Ky.:*

I do not believe Smith with his forces, or any considerable part of it, is at Munfordville, yet I may be wrong in all except the portion in advance of this place. You must keep yourself informed regarding the enemy in the best way you can by spies, cavalry, &c. Have ordered all troops to be sent to you from the different States till further notice. Where is Dumont?

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, September 16, 1862—9.30 p. m.

Governor MORTON, *Indianapolis, Ind.;* Governor YATES, *Springfield, Ill.;* Governor SALOMON, *Madison, Wis.;* Governor BLAIR, *Detroit, Mich.:*

Please send your troops till further notice to Louisville, Ky., and

hurry them on as fast as they can be mustered and armed. The rebels are passing rapidly northward and must be met with larger forces than we yet have. Every day is of importance.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, September 16, 1862.

Maj. R. M. CORWINE, *Aide-de-Camp, &c.:*

The general commanding the department desires me to express his appreciation of your labor in organizing the forces for the river defense.

The objects having been accomplished for which those forces were collected it is proper that they and you should be relieved from your present duties.

Accept the thanks of the general for your efficient management and return the same to the forces under your command.

The general particularly desires that the military organization and drill of these forces be kept up, that they may at all times be ready and prepared for any emergency.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

AND. C. KEMPER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BOWLING GREEN, *September* 17, 1862.

[General THOMAS:]

GENERAL: General Buell desires you to await orders at Bowling Green, but keep your command in readiness to march at a moment's notice. When you advance from Bowling Green bring no baggage, and only the wagons absolutely necessary to carry your ammunition and rations, to include the 24th instant. Get the rations on the wagons at once, and put the cooking utensils with them, and have all your other wagons parked as Colonel Bruce, commanding post, may designate, and send the quartermaster left in charge of them to report to Captain Gaubert, post quartermaster in Bowling Green.

Respectfully, &c.,

JAMES B. FRY,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

I inclose a map which we are using. Report to headquarters from here by telegraph. We go to Dripping Springs to-day.

J. B. F.

SEPTEMBER 17, 1862.

General THOMAS, *Commanding:*

GENERAL: After getting rations, to include the 24th, the General desires you to move your command as far as practicable on the pike in this direction to-morrow afternoon. He directs me to say that you must give your personal attention to seeing that no baggage wagons are brought by the regiments, and that they bring no vehicles whatever,

except ambulances, ammunition wagons, and wagons with rations; these last carrying also the cooking utensils. Bring with you those wagons of the general ammunition train which contain artillery ammunition. The train is parked at College Hill, and Lieutenant Wills, the officer with it, knows which wagons contain artillery ammunition. Leave the rest of the train there. Unless you get further orders march at daylight next morning, keeping the Louisville pike.

Report frequently your position and anything of interest. Headquarters to-morrow night will be at Bell's, on the pike.

Respectfully, &c.,

JAMES B. FRY,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September* 17, 1862.

Major-General WRIGHT, *Cincinnati, Ohio:*

Major-General Gordon Granger and Major-General S. A. Hurlbut will be assigned to your command. Joseph J. Reynolds is brigadier-general, and also assigned to you. Several others will probably be assigned to you to-morrow.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, September 17, 1862—1.15 p. m.

General C. C. GILBERT, *Louisville, Ky.:*

Have sent you a dispatch just received. Buell may want your force to move to his support. Get it ready. Enemy reported in full retreat. Have sent to ascertain the facts and will communicate further. Advise me freely by telegraph. Make Gay your chief of cavalry, and thus put him in control of that arm.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, September 17, 1862—7 p. m.

General C. C. GILBERT, *Louisville, Ky.:*

An advance of all the troops now at Louisville with a strong force from this point will be made at once in the direction of Munfordville, to co-operate with General Buell. You will get your force ready to march with the least possible delay. Further instructions will be given. Forces from here leave immediately. Cincinnati is safe probably.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *September* 17, 1862.

Major-General WRIGHT, *Cincinnati:*

The following has just been received:

There is very little doubt that Bragg has thrown his whole force into Kentucky, and it is actually at Glasgow or nearly so. The great danger is that it will form a junction with Kirby Smith, and I apprehend that the latter may already be in mo-

tion for that object. You should retard him by all honorable means. The bridges over the Kentucky River ought to be destroyed if necessary for that object and it can be effected. The next thing of importance is that I should be able to form a junction with you. If necessary a pontoon or trestle bridge kept in readiness to be thrown across the mouth of Salt River might be very important for that purpose, and I wish you would have one prepared immediately. I learn that the force at Munfordville was attacked this morning and I fear it has been overpowered. You should fortify yourself.

The above dispatch is imperfect, having been sent to Evansville from Bowling Green by messenger and copied there; the messenger will probably be here to-night with perfect copy. It is evidently from Buell, and dated Sunday morning.

C. C. GILBERT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, September 17, 1862—2 p. m.

General C. C. GILBERT,
Commanding, &c., Louisville, Ky.:

Can you make arrangements for prompt destruction of bridges on Kentucky River? Spare no efforts or money to accomplish it. I have made partial arrangements for destroying one of them, which may or may not succeed.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, September 17, 1862.

Brig. Gen. A. J. SMITH,
Commanding U. S. Forces, Covington, Ky.:

GENERAL: I shall leave for Louisville to-night, as stated in a previous communication, and you will be in command of the forces in this vicinity.

The columns under Gillmore and Murray should not I think proceed beyond Crittenden; unless therefore there is some good excuse for farther advance order them back after the advance reaches that vicinity or if thought best keep them a short time. Louisville is in some danger from Bragg's advance, and if you are not seriously threatened here some of your force must be sent to that point.

Please therefore hold, say, ten regiments ready to be transported to that point by rail and river, with as much transportation in the shape of wagons, ambulances, &c., as can be had.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

FORT MITCHEL, *September* 17, 1862.

General WALLACE:

Reports from the front state that the enemy are in full retreat. I ordered all the cavalry I have in front to follow up and ascertain the road and direction they were taking. Cannot I get rid of the Squirrel Hunters? They are under no control.

A. J. SMITH,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES,
Covington, Ky., September 17, 1862.

Major-General WRIGHT:

SIR: Mr. B. E. Bradford, a citizen of Georgetown, indorsed by General G. Clay Smith as perfectly reliable, just arrived from Georgetown, reports having passed through the enemy's column on the full retreat. Their rear guard stopped him yesterday about 4 o'clock or he would have been in sooner. Their main body, he says, is now beyond Crittenden.

Respectfully,

LEW. WALLACE,
Major-General, &c.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *September* 17, 1862.

Hon. ABRAHAM LINCOLN, *President:*

After more than two days' fighting and great slaughter to the rebels I think our force at Munfordville has had to surrender. Bragg is in force at Glasgow and near Munfordville. Kirby Smith has formed a junction with him. There may be a small force in front of Cincinnati. General Buell is at Bowling Green; his force not sufficient to attack Bragg. We have heard from Buell, but he is cut off from re-enforcements from here if we had them. The rebel force in Kentucky much larger than at first supposed.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

LOUISVILLE, *September* 17, [1862]—9.45 p. m.
(Received September 18, 1862.)

Major-General WRIGHT, *Cincinnati:*

I have instructed Dumont already as you describe, excepting as to disputing ground. He has not force enough to dispute ground. The re-enforcements for Munfordville were largely drawn from him. I have not quite transportation for my present force, and certainly none for additional forces. My leading division can take the road by noon to-morrow, but it will be digging rifle pits to-morrow at daylight and will have to go back to camp to get ready. If you wish me to move by 8 a. m. to-morrow I will not have this division to work on the traverses.

C. C. GILBERT,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 12. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, September 17, 1862.

I. Brig. Gen. Henry Van Rensselaer, inspector-general, U. S. Army, having reported at these headquarters, is announced as inspector-general of this department.

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By command of Major-General Wright:

N. H. McLEAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *September* 18, 1862—3.20 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

Enemy has retreated from front of Cincinnati. Have received dispatch from Buell, at Bowling Green, that his forces would all be up on the 17th, and that on the 16th he would move on Bragg, who had entered Kentucky and was in force at Glasgow. He feared a junction between Kirby Smith and Bragg and called for co-operation. Have sent Granger's division from here to Louisville and have ordered the whole force at that place to move forward at once under Nelson. Instructed him to take up strong position before fighting, and think he may be able to occupy Muldraugh's Hill or form junction with Buell. The latter will have his hands full I fear, but his troops are all veterans. Morgan has supplies for from seventy to eighty days and feels secure. His last dispatch was dated the 11th instant.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. OF THE ARMY, ADJT. GEN.'S OFFICE,
No. 248. } *Washington, September* 18, 1862.

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III. Brigadier-General Daniel Tyler, U. S. Volunteers, will report in person without delay to Major-General Wright, at Cincinnati, Ohio.

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By command of Major-General Halleck:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, September 19, 1862.

General BUELL:

Yours of 15th, via Evansville, received. I have a force of about 30,000 men at Louisville, mainly raw troops, with which I will co-operate with you if I can learn of your movements. It is of the first importance to know what your plans are, that there be no mistake. Nelson is at Louisville in command. Notify him at once. He has orders, so far as I can give them under the uncertainty of your movements. They are to retard enemy as far as he can and to form junction with you, if desirable and practicable. With united forces we ought to whip Bragg, and acting separately, but in concert, we ought to be able to protect Louisville till movements can be arranged. Will re-enforce Louisville by 10,000 men, and expect addition of five regiments this week and ten more next. Don't fail to communicate; it is of utmost importance.

Yours, most truly,

WRIGHT.

HEADQUARTERS, *September* 19, 1862.

COMMANDING OFFICER, *Evansville, Ind.:*

Send accompanying dispatch to General Buell, by trusty courier, without delay. He was at Bowling Green at last advices.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *September* 19, 1862.

General WRIGHT:

General Bragg has crossed the Green River in force. General Buell was at Dripping Springs on the 17th. He should be at Munfordville to-day. He is following close on the heels of Bragg, with the intention of bringing him to action, but Bragg may be here before that is possible. I want troops. The messenger from Buell has just arrived.

W. NELSON,
Major-General.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *September* 19, 1862.

Major-General WRIGHT:

I beg leave to send the following message, just received from General Buell. Send me all the troops you can at once; it is of the most momentous consequence.

W. NELSON,
Major-General.

[Inclosure.]

DRIPPING SPRINGS.

General GILBERT:

I learn that the garrison at Munfordville surrendered this morning and that Bragg immediately threw his entire force across the river. The opinion prevails that he will post rapidly for Louisville, expecting to overpower your new troops without difficulty. If that is his purpose I shall be close upon him, and you should be prepared either for that contingency or to come out if he should take a position to oppose me. My expectation is that he will do the latter, either at Green River or at Muldraugh's Hill; probably the former. I expect to be at Green River early to-morrow. It is impossible to ascertain with any certainty what Bragg's force is; probably between 30,000 and 40,000 independently of Smith, with whom he will expect and no doubt will be able to form a junction. Troops should be concentrated without a moment's delay at Louisville. Cincinnati is not the point of attack.

D. C. BUELL,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, September 19, 1862—8 p. m.

General A. J. SMITH,
Commanding U. S. Forces, Covington, Ky.:

Get ready to send off speedily as possible eight or ten regiments of your command to Louisville, making use of all available transportation by river and railroad. Don't lose a moment in doing this. Bragg has crossed the Green River with Buell behind him, and we must meet and check him if we can get the force. Call upon the quartermaster's department and any of my staff for such aid as you may need. I return to-morrow morning.

H. G. WRIGHT.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO.
Cincinnati, Ohio, September 19, 1862.

Maj. Gen. WILLIAM NELSON,
Commanding, &c., Louisville, Ky.:

General Ketchum informs me that five Illinois regiments are under orders for Louisville and ten more will be sent next week. Granger's command is gone. Two hundred wagons are on the way to Louisville or being loaded on boats for that place. Make requisitions for transportation or anything else you want. Enemy has fallen back from here I think. Am waiting further advices from the front before sending you more troops from here. Have you any intelligence from Buell and is the surrender of Munfordville certain? Send back the boats for troops.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO.
Cincinnati, Ohio, September 19, 1862.

Brig. Gen. A. J. SMITH,
Commanding U. S. Forces, Covington, Ky.:

General Gilmore telegraphs that he holds Florence and will move forward as soon as he hears from scouts sent out by you on the right. He wants supplies at once and will wait for the company of Missouri Cavalry to report to him. Said company has been ordered to report to him. See that it moves immediately.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 19, 1862.*

Major-General WRIGHT, *Cincinnati, Ohio:*

Western Virginia is attached to the Department of the Ohio. Ohio troops in that vicinity should immediately re-enforce Colonel Lightburn at Point Pleasant.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, September 19, 1862.

Governor PEIRPOINT, *Wheeling, Va.:*

Western Virginia is attached to the Department of the Ohio, headquarters at Cincinnati. Consult with General Wright about officers and troops to be sent to Colonel Lightburn.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, September 19, 1862.

Lieut. F. H. EHRMAN,
Acting Assistant Quartermaster, Evansville, Ind.:

Say to Colonel Foster that he will render every possible aid to our forces at Owensborough. His force will permit of an adequate detach-

ment for the purpose. Where is Colonel Shackelford's cavalry? Can't it be used for the purpose?

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, September 19, 1862.

Brig. Gen. G. CLAY SMITH,
Hdqrs. Second Div., Two-Mile House, near Covington, Ky.:

General A. J. Smith has been appointed to succeed Major-General Wallace in command of the forces near Covington and Newport, Ky. Make your reports to and receive orders from him.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

(Copy sent by mail.)

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, September 19, 1862.

Gov. DAVID TOD, *Columbus, Ohio:*

Western Virginia is attached to Department of the Ohio. Please send immediately what Ohio troops are in the vicinity of Gallipolis and Point Pleasant to re-enforce Colonel Lightburn at Point Pleasant or Gallipolis, according to stations of troops and positions that may be taken up.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *September* 19, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Ex-Governor Dennison is in Cincinnati to keep me advised of movements at that place. I have this moment received from him the following dispatch:

Recommended here (General Wright concurring) that you request authority from Secretary of War to organize here immediately regiment ninety days' enlistment, unless sooner discharged, for provost duty and defense generally in Cincinnati.

W. DENNISON.

I have to advise that you authorize me at my discretion to do so.

DAVID TOD.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *September* 19, 1862.

General H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

The fate of Kentucky is hanging in the balance and the army of Buell is in imminent peril. Movements here are of the greatest importance. Nelson comprehends the whole theater. I counsel his presence and command here as indispensable. He can render greatly more service here than he can upon any other theater. Do not order him away.

JAS. F. ROBINSON.
J. J. CRITTENDEN.
GARRETT DAVIS.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 250. } HDQRS. OF THE ARMY, ADJT. GEN.'S OFFICE, *Washington, September* 19, 1862.

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III. Brig. Gen. C. C. Gilbert, U. S. Volunteers, will report in person without delay to Major-General Wright at Cincinnati, Ohio.

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By command of Major-General Halleck:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, September 20, 1862.

Major-General BUELL, *Kentucky:*

Your telegram of the 14th is just received. Unquestionably the condition of affairs has so changed since that time as to render any instructions based on your then representations entirely inapplicable. After Bragg had turned your left your movement into Kentucky was probably the best thing you could do; but I fear that here as elsewhere you move too slowly, and will permit the junction of Bragg and Smith before you open your line to Louisville. The immobility of your army is most surprising. Bragg in the last two months has marched four times the distance you have. I think Grant will be able to intercept the movement of Price into Tennessee.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
September 20, 1862.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS,
Commanding First Division:

SIR: I am directed by the general commanding to give you the following instructions, which he desires you not to publish in orders to your command, but to have executed as promptly as possible:

You will cook rations to-day so as to have enough in the haversacks to last three days, including to-morrow. Be ready to march at daylight in the morning, taking only the hospital wagons and one ammunition wagon to each regiment. The rest of the train will move forward at 6 o'clock precisely and stop and be properly parked at a point which will be designated. Order every soldier to his company. No wagon guards or assistant teamsters will be allowed.

Those who are unable to march will stay with the wagons and will be required to carry their arms and be ready to use them. An officer from each regiment will remain in charge of them. All assistant teamsters will be returned to their companies forthwith.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. WRIGHT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, September 20, 1862.

Major-General WRIGHT, *Cincinnati, Ohio:*

Thomas A. Morris is appointed brigadier-general. I suggest that he be placed in command of troops on the Kanawha. That force should

be increased as soon as possible. It seems to me of vast importance that the junction of Bragg and Kirby Smith should be prevented, or at least you and Buell should unite first.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., September 20, 1862.

Governor TOD, *Columbus:*

If General Wright, by direct communication with you, requests a three-months' regiment at Cincinnati for provost duty you are authorized to raise it, although my own opinion is against it. I have all confidence in your own discretion, but not so much in that of unofficial persons; and when General Wright wants anything he should say so officially, and not through a third person or a town meeting.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

IN THE FIELD, *September* 21, 1862.

General GILBERT, *Louisville:*

It is just reported that Bragg has left Munfordville. I am not advised of the road he is on, but it is understood that his destination is Louisville. At all events you cannot be too well prepared. I am following rapidly. I requested you to have a bridge ready to be thrown across the mouth of Salt River. I hope you have attended to it, though it will depend upon the movements of the enemy whether I go that way. We shall need supplies. Please have them ready.

The messenger (Eaton), whom I sent to you from Dripping Springs, was captured returning, and I have no answer to my dispatch.

Endeavor to communicate with me on the Louisville road.

D. C. BUELL.

SEPTEMBER 21, 1862.

General THOMAS:

GENERAL: The general expects that the provisions will all be up so that you can march early to-morrow. It is however of the first importance that they should get through safely, and if there should be any little delay which your remaining would remedy you must attend to it and get the supplies through. March to this place as soon as the supplies are up, and don't delay starting later than 12 m. to-morrow without reporting.

Respectfully, &c.,

JAMES B. FRY,
Colonel, &c.

SEPTEMBER 21, [1862]—6 p. m.

General THOMAS:

GENERAL: The provisions at Bowling Green are ordered forward by rail, to come as rapidly as possible. They should get through to-night or to-morrow morning. The general directs that you send one brigade

back to Bell's, on the railroad, to guard the road, and that you keep one brigade where you now are, with a regiment or so at Cave City until the provisions are sent up.

The Third Brigade send forward as early as possible in the morning with your trains, and see that all trains are brought forward, to whomsoever they may belong. Keep the telegraph open at Cave City. Hurry up the rations from Bowling Green, and have repairing party sent forward to put wire in order to Murfreesborough [Munfordville?].

Communicate frequently. There is rebel cavalry toward Green River, probably to destroy the road.

Respectfully, &c.,

JAMES B. FRY,
Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, September 21, 1862.

Maj. Gen. WILLIAM NELSON,
Commanding, &c., Louisville, Ky.:

Your dispatch giving report that Buell's and Bragg's forces at or near Horse Cave and that latter had recrossed Green River is received. It is too late to re-enforce Buell from Louisville for this battle now going on, and you can only hold your command ready to move in the direction in which you can best co-operate with him on getting further intelligence. Say what action you propose in the matter. Buell's movements ought to govern yours.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, September 21, 1862.

General WILLIAM NELSON, *Louisville, Ky.:*

I will send you six gunboats. You have now or on the way eleven steamers, which you should keep. Four more are there, if they have not started back. Do you want more? How many more troops do you require with which to make successful defense of Louisville? We must not give it up while a chance of holding it remains. Eight regiments from here have been sent you, which with those promised from Illinois will give you a large force. A few more might be sent from here if absolutely necessary. Only one ferry-boat can be sent. Others of too deep draught.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, September 21, 1862.

Capt. J. A. DUBLE,
Commander Gunboat Flotilla, Cincinnati, Ohio:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to request that you send the following gunboats to Louisville, Ky., to report to Maj. Gen. William Nelson, com-

manding at that place. The boats to be sent are the following: Emma Duncan, New York, W. A. Healey, Izetta, Lady Jackson, Cottage.

Very respectfully, &c.,

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

MUNFORDVILLE, *September* 22, 1862.

General THOMAS:

We must be at Nolin probably at 11 to-morrow. You must come through to-morrow night, notwithstanding the march will be long. The last train will soon pass you, and will be safe to return without your being on the road. You had best therefore march at dusk this evening, except perhaps two regiments at Cave City to put the sick on the return train for Bowling Green.

Your wagon train is, I presume, there by this time. It must be reported to-night, so as to start by daylight in the morning with the remainder of the supplies.

Let two regiments, a section of artillery, and a regiment of cavalry, which will wait here, bring up the rear of the wagon train.

D. C. BUELL,
Major-General, Commanding.

SEPTEMBER 22, [1862]—5 p. m.

General THOMAS:

GENERAL: Send your wagons forward at once to-night to report to Captain Darr on the railroad at or near Rowlett's Station, to be loaded with provisions. The order was to send your train forward this morning, and we have been looking for it. Send escort with it.

JAMES B. FRY,
Colonel, &c.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Woodland, Ky., September 22, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Ohio:

COLONEL: The provision train will not reach this point before 5 p. m. I will therefore make arrangements to start early to-morrow morning. I have reports of cavalry and infantry near Mammoth Cave, the same probably referred to in your note of this morning.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
September 22, 1862.

Major-General NELSON:

I dispatched to you last evening from Horse Cave, but the courier did not leave until after I arrived here last night. I learn since, with tolerable certainty, that the enemy marched in force toward Elizabeth-

town. He may go rapidly through to attack Louisville, or, if he thinks you too strong to be easily beaten, he may go to Bardstown to effect a junction with Smith, or he may halt at Elizabethtown to complete the junction and fight me there. The latter I think the most probable, considering that I am so close on him. If he marches on Louisville he will probably go by Shepherdsville, and it might be possible for him to reach there Thursday. In any event you should be re-enforced to the last man without a moment's delay. My own movements depend so much on those of the enemy that I can hardly tell you what to do. If you have only the force you speak of it would not, I should say, be advisable for you to attempt a defense of Louisville unless you are strongly intrenched; under no circumstances should you make a fight with his whole or main force. The alternative would be to cross the river or march on this side to the mouth of Salt River and bridge it, so as to form a junction with me. But, as I tell you, so much depends on circumstances that I must leave this question to your discretion. I only offer you my suggestions in regard to it. This much do at any rate: Send a million of rations down the river, say, opposite to Brandenburg, to make them safe, to be subject to my orders, and have a boat bridge made, to be thrown rapidly across the mouth of Salt River for my use if I require it. Lose no time. Steamers should be opposite Salt River subject to my orders. Bear in mind in these arrangements that the enemy will probably have a small cavalry force at the mouth of Salt River. All steamers used for the service referred to should be kept constantly under steam and ready to escape if threatened. Communicate with me daily. I shall probably continue on the Louisville pike at least as far as Elizabethtown. I shall be at Bacon Creek tonight or beyond there. If the enemy should determine to stand at Elizabethtown your advance on the Louisville pike, with the means of crossing Salt River, would undoubtedly have an important effect and perhaps give you the opportunity of acting an important part.

I received your dispatch in answer to mine from Dripping Springs.

D. C. BUELL,
Major-General, Commanding.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *September* 22, 1862.

Major-General WRIGHT, *Cincinnati:*

Previously to the surrender at Munfordville certain officers demanded to see whether the enemy really encompassed the works with the force they pretended to have. Granted; and 3 officers went through their lines and report as follows:

Total strength, 45,000 men; eight batteries of artillery on the south side; on the north side they professed to have thirteen regiments and three batteries—about 10,000 men. The batteries are good. Know nothing of Kirby Smith. Saw Buckner, but not Bragg. While there Buell's advance molested pickets; made great excitement. The infantry miserable looking objects. Artillery good. Saw no cavalry.

W. NELSON,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, September 22, 1862.

Brig. Gen. A. J. SMITH,
Commanding Military Forces, Covington, Ky.:

GENERAL: Please send me by bearer the best returns you can of the

troops under your command, and give me your opinion as to how many regiments you can spare to go to Louisville, which is evidently the point at which Bragg is aiming.

The force at that point should be strengthened to the fullest extent in our power; at the same time your lines should be maintained in sufficient force to repel any probable attack.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES,
Maysville, Ky., September 22, 1862.

N. H. MCLEAN,
Major and Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. of the Ohio:

SIR: I have the honor to report that Humphrey Marshall, with his command, was yesterday at Mount Sterling. His command consists of about 3,000 men and he has ten pieces of artillery.

The information is derived from Mrs. McGowan, a daughter of Hon. Garrett Davis, who resides in Mount Sterling, and dined with Humphrey Marshall there yesterday. She counted his pieces of artillery. There is no doubt of the truth of her statements except as to his force, which she estimates at 3,000.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. B. WILSON,
Lieut. Col. Forty-fourth Ohio Vol. Infantry, Comdg. Post.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *September 22, 1862.*

Major-General HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

I have just received the following:

EVANSVILLE, IND., *September 22, 1862.*

The United States officer in command at Owensborough, Ky., calls for re-enforcements. We can send State troops. The commissary will not issue rations without an order. The State has no rations. Will you order the issue of such supplies as are necessary? Answer at once.

JNO. LOVE,
Major-General, Indiana Legion.

During the present emergency am I not authorized to order the issue, not only of subsistence but other necessary supplies, to such State troops as may actually take the field?

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General.

HDQRS. SIXTH DIVISION, ARMY OF THE OHIO,
September 22, 1862.

General WHEELER,
Commanding Cavalry Brigade:

GENERAL: I am directed by General Buell to say, in answer to your request to admit the brother of Lieutenant-Colonel Brown, killed in the affair of yesterday, within our lines, he regrets he cannot, on account

of the present state of the service, accede to your wishes. General Buell has referred your note to me to give you the desired information in regard to the fate of Colonel Brown. He was killed outright in the handsome cavalry charge executed by your troops yesterday afternoon. His body was taken to a neighboring house and cared for. He will be interred to-day, and doubtless in the vicinity. His watch was taken charge of by an officer of rank in our service, and I will make it a point to have it forwarded to you. I am not now informed whether there was any other valuables on the person of Colonel Brown.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

TH. J. WOOD,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

SEPTEMBER 23, 1862.

General MCCOOK:

March to the mouth of Salt River and cross to-morrow.

D. C. BUELL.

[SEPTEMBER —, 1862.]

Colonel FRY:

I will be at the mouth of Salt River to-night, but must march so as not to leave my men upon the road.

A. MCD. MCCOOK,
Major-General.

BOWLING GREEN, [*September*] 23, 1862.

J. B. FRY, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

Dr. Walter, a reliable man from Scottsville, reports that Breckinridge and his force were expected in Tompkinsville last night. This information is derived by scouts from Tompkinsville direct and from a family escaped from that place, and that men purporting to be quartermasters wanted to press wagons to haul corn, as they alleged, for Breckinridge's and Van Dorn's army, which would be along in a day or two. Everything which can be discovered tends to confirm this news. The secessionists of this part of the State are expecting a force from some source. I am scouting the country well and hope to know their movements before they are upon me.

S. D. BRUCE,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Elizabethtown, September 23, 1862.

Major-General THOMAS,
Commanding First Division:

SIR: The general commanding directs that you leave your trains and push forward with your command as rapidly as possible—without regard to any trains you may meet on the road—to Louisville by way of the mouth of Salt River. You will only take with you your ambulances

and enough wagons to carry your ammunition and rations to last you to the mouth of Salt River.

You will have to make marches of 25 miles a day. A brigade of cavalry will be left at this point to cover the advance of the trains; you will also leave guards with your wagons.

You must push forward without regard to your baggage, and report your progress and whereabouts as you advance.

Very respecfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. WRIGHT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, September 23, 1862.

Maj. Gen. HORATIO G. WRIGHT, *Cincinnati, Ohio:*

The Secretary of War authorizes you to subsist Indiana State troops while in service. Great economy must be observed in the issue of supplies. What information have you from Kentucky?

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, September 23, 1862.

Maj. Gen. HORATIO G. WRIGHT, *Cincinnati, Ohio:*

Has General Morris been assigned to the command on the Kanawha? Have you sent any troops there? If not, I will send forces from here. Please answer immediately.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, September 23, 1862.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

General Morris has not arrived, though he has been ordered here for duty in Western Virginia. I intended to send General Crook there also, but he has not reported yet. One regiment and some cavalry under Colonel Cranor have been sent there. I can spare no more at this moment. If you can send any please do so. Have learned nothing of importance from Kentucky to-day. Am every moment expecting report, which will be transmitted to you.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, September 23, 1862.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

The following dispatch just received from General Nelson at Louisville:

Major-General WRIGHT:

The advance of the enemy was at Bardstown yesterday. I cannot learn of their

having moved this way. Three young men arrived to-day from Munfordville with a letter without signature, but known by me to be the handwriting of a friend at Munfordville, which is as follows:

"WOODSONVILLE, KY., *September* 11, 1862.

"Bragg, Buckner, Hardee, and, they say, Polk, are here with about 30,000, a few more or less. They say they are going to Louisville. They report that Buell has attacked their rear. They are in line of battle between here and Horse Cave. Skirmish out there this evening. Say they have other troops coming on. Colonel Wilder fought them Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday, and was compelled to surrender at daylight. Look out; a large force is coming on you certain."

The troops are in the best of spirits possible, and I shall make good the defense.

Very truly,

W. NELSON,
General.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, September 23, 1862.

Gov. RICHARD YATES, *Springfield, Ill.:*

Please hasten on your regiments as rapidly as possible to Louisville. The place is seriously threatened by Bragg.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, *September* 24, 1862.

Col. J. C. MCKIBBIN, *Aide-de-Camp:*

COLONEL: As the bearer of the accompanying dispatches you will proceed by the most practicable route to the army of General Buell in the field.

The Secretary of War directs that if General Buell should be found in the presence of the enemy preparing to fight a battle, or if he should have gained a victory, or if General Thomas should be separated from him so as not to be able to enter upon the command of the troops operating against the enemy, these dispatches will not be delivered,* and you will in either of the contingences above mentioned telegraph to these headquarters for further instructions. If while *en route* to General Buell you should ascertain that either of these contingencies have occurred you will telegraph the facts and await orders.

If neither of these events should occur you will present the dispatches to both General Buell and General Thomas and return to these headquarters.

This mission is strictly confidential, and the nature of your instructions or object of your visit will not be communicated to any one.

If by any accident you should fall into the hands of the enemy you will destroy your dispatches.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

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* See Halleck to McKibbin, September 27, 29, and to Buell and Thomas, September 29, and McKibbin to Halleck, September 29.

[Inclosures.]

WASHINGTON, *September* 24, 1862.

Maj. Gen. D. C. BUELL, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: You will receive herewith the orders of the President placing Maj. Gen. G. H. Thomas in command of the Department of the Tennessee. You will therefore turn over your command to him and repair to Indianapolis, Ind., and await orders. All officers of your staff except your personal aides will report for duty to Major-General Thomas.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

GENERAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJT. GEN.'S OFFICE,
No. 138. } *Washington, September* 23, 1862.

I. By direction of the President, the State of Tennessee east of the Tennessee River and such parts of Northern Alabama and Georgia as may be taken possession of by our troops will constitute the Department of the Tennessee.

II. Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas is assigned to the command of the Department of the Tennessee.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, *September* 23, 1862.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: You will receive herewith the order of the President placing you in command of the Department of the Tennessee.

I am directed to say to you that the Government expects energetic operations by the troops placed under your command. In your movements you will pay no regard to State or department lines, but operate against the enemy; find him and give him battle. If you form a junction with any troops belonging to the Department of the Ohio take command of them and use them.

Look well to the amount of your transportation and carry nothing with you which is not absolutely necessary. So far as you can subsist your army on the country passed over, paying or receipting for supplies as directed in general orders. The immobility of our armies results from the excess of transportation. This evil must be immediately remedied.

Send dispatches as often as possible giving information of your movements.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS CONFEDERATE STATES FORCES,
September 24, 1862.

Maj. Gen. D. C. BUELL,
Or Commanding Officer U. S. Forces Munfordville:

It is reported to me that a courier in my service, a regular soldier of this army, by the name of I. N. Cory, was captured when bearing dispatches from Munfordville to Glasgow, and that he is now held in irons

as a spy by Major-General McCook. This man may have been dressed in citizen's clothing, as many of our men are from necessity, but he is a regular soldier of the Confederate Army, and was engaged in a legitimate duty. With this explanation I trust to learn he has been returned to his status as a prisoner of war.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BRAXTON BRAGG,
General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, September 24, 1862—1 p. m.

Gov. F. H. PEIRPOINT, *Wheeling, Va.:*

I have not a man to spare from my command for Western Virginia. I have requested General Halleck to send troops there and he promises to do so.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, September 24, 1862—12 m.

Major-General NELSON,
Commanding, &c., Louisville, Ky.:

Send me Buell's last dispatch and keep me constantly informed as to his movements. Do you credit report that Morgan has left Cumberland Gap? Answer.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, September 24, 1862.

Maj. Gen. WILLIAM NELSON, *Louisville, Ky.:*

GENERAL: If I understand matters Bragg is on the Bardstown road and Buell is on the Elizabethtown road, whence he can move via Salt River or Shepherdsville if he desires, forming junction with you. If this be so, it seems to me your best course is to hold your position at Louisville, being ready for any contingency. Buell ought to move as rapidly as Bragg; if so, the latter will hardly trouble you. I have reduced the force here already further than is prudent, and shall send no more unless indispensable to your safety. Smith may turn on Cincinnati if not watched closely. Answer.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *September* 24, 1862.

Major-General WRIGHT, *Cincinnati:*

Maj. Gen. Thomas L. Crittenden has crossed Salt River with the advance of Buell's army, consisting of 12,000 men and six batteries of artillery. Louisville is now safe. We can destroy Bragg with whatever force he may bring against us. God and liberty.

W. NELSON,
Major-General.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *September* 24, 1862—6.45 p. m.

Major-General HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

Maj. Gen. Thomas L. Crittenden has crossed Salt River with the advance of Buell's army, consisting of 12,000 men and six batteries. Nothing new regarding Bragg's movements.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

LOUISVILLE, *September* 24, 1862.

General BUELL:

Your dispatch is received. The bridge over Salt River is ready for use. The rations are sent to Brandenburg. I have 35,000 men. I am intrenched, and believe that I can hold the city. The march by way of mouth of Salt River is dangerous with new troops until you come so close that two marches will enable me to unite with you.

When you have brought Bragg to bay then I will attack him. Only let me know the route and time. But I am ready to execute any order.

W. NELSON.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, September 24, 1862.

Brig. Gen. A. J. SMITH,
Commanding U. S. Forces, Covington, Ky.:

GENERAL: Col. G. W. Berry proposes an expedition against Falmouth and perhaps Cynthiana, which I think well of, but he requires in addition to the force now at Augusta an additional number of cavalry. Can you spare him, say, 300 of the Tenth Kentucky? If so, please send them to-night if they can be got ready, the command to report to Colonel Bradford. The quartermaster will be instructed to furnish the necessary water transportation to Augusta, Ky.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

P. S.—Please notify the quartermaster what force you may conclude to send.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, September 24, 1862.

Colonel BRADFORD, *Commanding at Augusta, Ky.:*

COLONEL: A force of the Tenth Kentucky Cavalry will be sent to co-operate with the force under your command in an expedition against Falmouth and perhaps Cynthiana, at both of which places it is understood there are rebel troops. This cavalry, which is accompanied by Col. G. W. Berry, provost-marshal of Harrison County, is directed to report to you.

If the rebels are in strong force at or in the vicinity of Falmouth it will be unsafe to leave them behind and proceed first to Cynthiana, as

you might easily be cut off. Your first movement should therefore be on the former place if the rebels are in considerable force there. Whether you should then proceed to Cynthiana will depend upon the information you may there receive.

Colonel Berry has been informed as to my views in regard to the conduct of the expedition. Please confer freely with him in the matter.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, September 24, 1862.

GOV. DAVID TOD, *Columbus, Ohio:*

The following just received:

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF KANAWHA,
September 23, 1862—8.20 p. m.

Our transportation is interrupted on the Ohio River at Guyandotte. I have no more force here than will hold this point. Could a force be sent there or would it be practicable?

J. A. J. LIGHTBURN,
Colonel, Commanding.

I have no force that I can send. Have you any? If you have please send it.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *September* 24, 1862.

Colonel STAGER:

Great excitement here. Every able-bodied man being impressed to take up arms for defense of city or work in intrenchments. An attack expected to-night or to-morrow. Buell close upon enemy's rear. Pontoon bridge being built to move over if necessary.

SAM. BRUCH.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *September* 25, 1862.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

I received your dispatch of the 23d [20th] yesterday. It might seem useless for me to answer the frequent charges of tardiness that are made against the movements of the Army of the Ohio, though I think I could answer them with some effect. It is a mistake to suppose that Bragg has marched a greater distance than I have. The contrary is the case. He concentrated his force by railroad at Chattanooga, and from there has marched in a direct line to Bardstown, a distance of about 200 miles. My army, on the other hand (compelled by the nature of the case to move on outer lines continually), has marched some 300 miles, taking Huntsville as a center, and not including the marching from Corinth. In following the movements of the enemy I was obliged to move on Nashville from the position I had taken near the Cumberland

Mountains. I have every reason to believe that it was not Bragg's original plan to move with his whole force directly into Kentucky; that his first objective point was Nashville. He has had the advantage of many alternatives, none of which I could meet without giving him the advantage of time and distance, and that at no time could I have forced a battle without yielding him greatly the advantage in point of numbers. It has not been possible to prevent his junction with Kirby Smith's forces except through the force in Kentucky, because he has been able all the time to move in a direct line, while I have been forced on a circuitous route. I have been cramped because my communications have been effectually broken and beyond my control. I am not disposed generally to be very zealous in my own defense, but I ought perhaps to say this much. To enter into details would occupy time, perhaps uselessly.

The situation of affairs in Kentucky at present is this: Bragg has reached Bardstown; Smith is said to have reached Shelbyville this morning from Frankfort. This would seem to indicate an advance on this city, though I have doubted that they would attempt an attack if I formed a junction here. They could reach here to-morrow. I shall have seven divisions here by to-morrow morning. It will be safe to estimate the force of the enemy at about 60,000 inured and effective men.

D. C. BUELL,
Major-General, Commanding.

LA GRANGE, *September* 25, 1862.

General FINNELL:

There were 15,000 men left Frankfort yesterday for Bardstown, and the same have arrived at Shelbyville to-day, on their way to form a junction with Bragg.

JOHN RICHARDSON.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, September 25, 1862.

Maj. Gen. D. C. BUELL,
Commanding Army of the Ohio, Louisville, Ky.:

GENERAL: I am anxious to see and consult with you personally in regard to joint operations. Where and when can I meet you? I deem it of utmost importance that there should be no delay.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
September 25, 1862.

True copies [of Beauregard to Bragg, July 28,* and Beauregard to Cooper, September 5, 1862,] respectfully forwarded to Colonel Kelton for the information of the general-in-chief.

These letters were found in a mail captured by our cavalry at Glas-

*See Part I, p. 711.

gow, Ky., about a week ago [September 18]. The papers captured were copies of the originals sent by General Beauregard to General Jordan to be entered.

JAMES B. FRY,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

MOBILE, ALA., *September* 5, 1862.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant-General, &c., Richmond, Va.:

GENERAL: Under the supposition that on the restoration of my health I would be returned to the command of Department No. 2, I had prepared, while at Bladen, Ala., a plan of operations in Tennessee and Kentucky, based on my knowledge of that part of the theater of war, but hearing that my just expectations are to be disappointed I have the honor to communicate it to the War Department, in the hope that it may be of service to our arms and to our cause. It was submitted by me to General Bragg on the 2d instant. By looking at the map it will be seen that the forces operating in that section of country will be separated at first by one river (the Tennessee) and afterward by two (the Tennessee and Cumberland). Hence they will be unable to support each other, being unprovided with pontoon trains, but their operations must be more or less dependent on or connected with each other. I will first refer to those in East Tennessee and then to those west of it. In the first case our objective points must be first Louisville and then Cincinnati. How best to reach them from Chattanooga with Buell at Huntsville and Stevenson is the question. It is evident he has the advantage of two bases of operations—the Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers—and that if we advance toward our objective points without getting rid of him we would expose our lines of communication with Chattanooga. We must then give him battle first or compel him to retire before us. Should he retire on Nashville (as the newspapers say he is now doing), we will be advancing toward Louisville, but should he retire on Florence or Savannah to unite his forces with Rosecrans or Grant, we will have to concentrate enough of our forces from Middle and East Tennessee to follow him rapidly and defeat him in a great battle, when we would be able to resume our march as before indicated. We must, however, as soon as practicable, construct strong works to command the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers, for otherwise our communications would be cut off by the enemy as soon as these two rivers shall have risen sufficiently to admit the entrance of their gunboats and transports. The best position for said works is about 40 miles below Forts Donelson and Henry, not far from Eddyville, where those two rivers come within 1½ miles of each other. I am informed there is at that point a commanding elevation, where a strong field work could be constructed for a garrison of about 2,500 or 3,000 men, who could hold out (with ample provisions and ammunition) against a large army. Under the guns of this work and along the bank of each river a series of batteries, armed with the heaviest guns (8, 9, and 10 inch and rifled guns), could be constructed, bearing directly on obstructions placed in each of said rivers. When Louisville shall have fallen into our possession I would construct a work there for the command of the Ohio and the canal, and I would destroy the latter as soon as possible so completely that future travelers would hardly know where it was. This I would do as a return for the Yankees' vandalism in attempting to obstruct forever the

harbors of Charleston and Savannah. A detachment of our army could, I think, take Louisville, while the main body would be marching to Cincinnati; but if we could get boats enough it would be shorter to go up the Ohio in them. To keep the command of Cincinnati I would construct a strong work, heavily armed, at Covington.

Now for the operations in Western Tennessee: The object there should be to drive the enemy from there and resume the command of the Mississippi River. For these purposes I would concentrate rapidly at Grand Junction Price's army and all that could be spared from Vicksburg of Van Dorn's; from there I would make a forced march to Fort Pillow, which I would take with probably only a very small loss. It is evident the forces at Memphis and Yazoo River would then have their line of communication by the river with the north cut off, and they would have either to surrender or cross without resources into Arkansas, where General Holmes would take good care of them. From Fort Pillow I would compel the forces at Corinth and Jackson, Tenn., to fall back precipitately to Humboldt and Columbus, or their lines of communication would be cut off also. We would then pursue them vigorously beyond the Mississippi at Columbus, or Ohio at Paducah. We would thus compel the enemy to evacuate at once the State of Mississippi and Western Tennessee, with probably the loss on our part of only a few hundred men. General Price could then be detached into Missouri to support his friends, where his presence alone would be worth an army to the Confederacy. The armament and ammunition of the works referred to ought to be collected as soon as possible at Meridian and Chattanooga.

Such are the operations which I would carry into effect, with such modifications as circumstances might require, if the President had judged proper to order me back to the command of that army which I had with General Bragg's assistance collected together and organized, and which I had only left to recover my shattered health while my presence could be spared from it and until he informed me that it was ready to take the offensive.

Hoping for its entire success, I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General, C. S. Army.

(For Brig. Gen. Thomas Jordan's files (private), Chattanooga, Tenn.)

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, September 25, 1862.

General A. J. SMITH,
Commanding U. S. Forces, Covington, Ky.:

GENERAL: I shall go to Louisville to-morrow morning, leaving you in command of the troops in this vicinity. Keep a good watch over the enemy's movements, as he may be disposed to make a sudden dash upon you, though I have no reason to suppose he has any large force in your vicinity. Keep General Gillmore supplied with as much cavalry as you can spare and have the Independence road well watched.

Buell is in Louisville this afternoon.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. OF THE ARMY, ADJT. GEN.'S OFFICE,
No. 261. } *Washington, September* 25, 1862.

* * * * * * *

II. Brig. Gen. R. H. Milroy, U. S. Volunteers, with the artillery and infantry of his command, will proceed to Point Pleasant, Va., Department of the Ohio.

By command of Major-General Halleck:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, September 25, 1862.

Gov. DAVID TOD, *Columbus Ohio:*

H. W. Strother, aide-de-camp to Governor, telegraphs from Wheeling that Colonel Lightburn reports the rebels advancing on Point Pleasant in force. Can you send him troops? General Wright left for Louisville this morning; he has no troops that he can send to Western Virginia.

N. H. MCLEAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

LOUISVILLE, KY.,
September 26, 1862—11.40 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief;*

My troops are concentrated at this place. They have made long and rapid marches, and require clothing, which is being issued to-day. I shall immediately advance against the enemy. I suppose his main force to be at Bardstown. Two brigades have arrived within 12 miles of this place to-day. I am not satisfied that it signifies an advance in force, but I shall be prepared. I am excercising command of the whole force here, but something is necessary to make the command homogeneous.

D. C. BUELL,
Major-General.

SEPTEMBER 26, 1862—2 p. m.

General THOMAS, *Commanding Division:*

GENERAL: Boats are ordered to Salt River to bring the infantry of your command to this place. Embark them this evening and reach here as soon as possible. Send your artillery and cavalry by land, and let your train also come by land. Lose no time. Send an officer up to Galt House by land to report and receive orders. If there are steamers enough to carry all your infantry you need not disembark till daylight. Let the men get all the rest they can. Make a memorandum this evening of the number of shoes and socks you want, so they may be issued to-morrow if there is time. Try and bring three days' rations in haversacks. There is reason to suppose the enemy is advancing.

Respectfully, &c.,

JAMES B. FRY,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

SEPTEMBER 26, 1862—7 p. m.

General THOMAS:

GENERAL: General Buell directs that you send one regiment as an outpost on the plank road leading past Oakland, on which you came in. Let this guard go out for about 2 miles, and consist of one regiment; also an outpost of two regiments on the Central plank road, which is about one-half mile in front of you and runs nearly parallel to your line of battle; this guard to be about 2 miles out. The divisions of Generals Crittenden and Wood are ordered to take position to-morrow morning on the line under your direction.

Respectfully, &c.,

JAMES B. FRY,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Louisville, September 26, 1862.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS,
Commanding First Division:

GENERAL: General Buell desires the First, Fifth, and Sixth Divisions to occupy a certain line of battle which will be pointed out to General Thomas by Captain Gilman, of this staff, and with a view of taking up their positions to-night if necessary or to-morrow. The general wishes Generals Wood and Crittenden to join General Thomas at Oakland this afternoon and examine the ground before dark, and also look at the ground for a mile or so in front. Major-General Thomas will be in command of this line and will give such directions to the three divisions as may be necessary.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. WRIGHT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, September 26, 1862.

Maj. Gen. HORATIO G. WRIGHT, *Louisville, Ky.:*

General Gillmore reports to General [A. J.] Smith that yesterday morning at 11 o'clock 500 rebel cavalry made a sudden dash on his pickets from the direction of California, capturing several small posts, and disappeared as suddenly as they came toward Crittenden. Fifty of his men missing. He fears his pickets will be in constant danger of being driven in unless he has mounted forces to scour the country for miles around.

McLEAN,
Major.

HEADQUARTERS,
Maysville, Friday, September 26, 1862—a. m.

Major-General WRIGHT, *Cincinnati, Ohio:*

GENERAL: I have just received the following intelligence from P. G. Childers, who lives 6 miles beyond Paris, on the Lexington pike. He left Covington Monday for his home; passed through Falmouth, leav-

ing Cynthiana on his left; went through Jacksonville home; saw no rebel force, but heard of 1,200 or 1,500 at Falmouth.

He left T. K. Marsh's on foot yesterday morning about 8 o'clock and traveled the turnpike road to this place. He reports from actual seeing that General Heth arrived at Paris night before last (September 24) with 4,000 or 5,000 men and eight or ten pieces, coming in on the Georgetown road, and next morning (yesterday, September 25) took the Mount Sterling road, to re-enforce Humphrey Marshall, who is at Mount Sterling.

Day before yesterday Captain Shawhan passed through Paris for Mount Sterling with a company, and gave out that he was hurrying back to Humphrey Marshall, to whose command he belongs.

There seems no room to doubt that our General Morgan is near Marshall, and that the rebels are hastening to envelop him. I hope he may be supported.

I have the honor to be, very truly, your obedient servant,

W. H. WADSWORTH.

I have sent Childers back to Paris for news. If we had the telegraph to Hillsborough, Ohio, I could send my poor news in time.

W.

By appointment Marshall was to speak at Paris yesterday. He was marching Tuesday from Mount Sterling, but a courier arrived and stopped him.

W.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES,
Maysville, Ky, September 26, 1862.

Maj. N. H. MCLEAN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen. and Chief of Staff, Dept. of the Ohio:

SIR: Information was brought in this morning from Paris by a citizen of that place, who left there yesterday and who is said to be perfectly reliable by Col. William H. Wadsworth and other prominent Union men who reside here, that Humphrey Marshall came to Paris himself, but that his army did not, and that yesterday General Heth, with 4,000 men at least, marched into Mount Sterling to re-enforce Marshall. I write this only because I deem it important that the major-general commanding should know the fact, not believing that any movement is contemplated by the enemy in this direction. I think even our prominent Union men here are unnecessarily alarmed on that subject.

I have ventured on sending a well-known citizen to Paris for further information on this subject.

I am, sir, very respectfully, &c.,

H. B. WILSON,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Post.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 13. HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *Cincinnati, Ohio, September* 26, 1862.

First Lieut. Horace Porter, Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, having reported for duty at these headquarters, is hereby appointed a

member of the department staff and announced as chief of ordnance Department of the Ohio.

By command of Major-General Wright:

N. H. McLEAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *September* 27, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

General Buell is here with his army, and I have a force here of raw troops, somewhat superior in numbers. There is no doubt that for operations against the enemy these forces should be combined into one army. General Buell thinks it his duty to control the entire force, and that I have neither control nor responsibility in the matter of my own troops even. The question of the relations between us (he being my senior in date) should be at once decided, in order that the most effective steps may be promptly taken for operating against the rebel forces in Kentucky.

H. G. WRIGHT.
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, September 27, 1862.

Maj. Gen. D. C. BUELL, *Louisville, Ky.:*

You will by virtue of your rank exercise command of the troops in Louisville until further orders. It is hoped that your force is now strong enough to enable you to immediately advance upon the enemy. There are many reasons—some of them personal to yourself—why there should be as little delay as possible.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September* 27, 1862.

Col. J. C. McKIBBIN, *Cincinnati:*

Dispatches will not be delivered till further orders.*

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Louisville, Ky., September 27, 1862.

Maj. Gen. D. C. BUELL,
Commanding Army of the Ohio, Louisville, Ky.:

GENERAL: I received yesterday evening a dispatch from the general-in-chief, which I submitted to you. It was as follows:

General Buell having reached Louisville will by virtue of his rank exercise command of the army at that place. This, however, will not interfere with your general command of the department. The matter is complicated, but you must endeavor to work harmoniously.

In conformity with these instructions I had the honor to state to you

*See Halleck to McKibbin, September 24, p. 538.

personally that the forces at this point which had been assembled under my orders were at your command, and that anything I could do as the commander of the department to insure your success would be done, either in strengthening your present force or in supplying the various necessaries for an army. In order, however, that I may act understandingly I have to request information upon the following points:

1st. What additional force from the troops yet to be raised from the various States within the Department of the Ohio do you need for the operations you propose? Any excess beyond your necessities will be disposed of by me. I regret that up to this time I have not been able to obtain from the authorities of the respective States the exact number of men or regiments they have been called upon to supply.

2d. What supplies from the quartermaster, commissary, and other branches of the service within the department may be necessary for the successful prosecution of your plans? They shall be furnished on your call as far as possible, but the order outside the limits of your army must come from me, as you will readily understand.

3d. I have sent certain gunboats and steamers to this point to cooperate with the troops. These, I would ask, should be relieved and instructed to report to me at Cincinnati, when I may discharge them or keep them in service, as may seem necessary.

4th. Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger, with his division, was directed by the general-in-chief to report to me, to use his command as a nucleus about which to form an army of the new troops raised in the various States of the department. This command of General Granger, embracing four small regiments of infantry, one regiment of cavalry, and two batteries of artillery, I should desire to have if they can be spared; and I shall then order them to report to me at Cincinnati. If you can dispense with them I shall be ready to supply their places with the first new troops raised in the States within the department. I shall leave for Cincinnati to-night by the 9 o'clock train. Any communications will reach me if addressed to me at that place.

Very respectfully,

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

P. S.—Can you spare me General Sheridan for the cavalry force I hope to raise? I need him much.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Louisville, Ky., September 27, 1862.

Brig. Gen. G. W. CULLUM,
Chief of Staff, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have received the dispatch of the general-in-chief saying that General Buell will by virtue of his rank exercise the command of the army at Louisville and that I must endeavor to work harmoniously with him. These instructions I have followed implicitly, having signified to General Buell that the entire force of between 45,000 and 50,000 men I have collected here and had organized are subject to his orders, and that anything further I can do to insure his success shall be done. Any troops reported to me by the Governors of States within the Department of the Ohio that can be spared shall be sent to swell his army if he requires them.

While this is the important point at the present moment I am far from certain it will continue to be so unless a prompt advance of the forces here be made. I have taken from Cincinnati all the best troops, leaving there for the defense of the long line we are occupying only about ten raw and indifferent regiments. Against that great city the rebels may turn at any moment, and unless I can call upon the force here or obtain it in the mean time from Ohio I shall scarcely be in condition to offer a very successful resistance; of course I shall do the best I can. With a movement from here within a few days any such advance on the part of the enemy is not to be feared.

Western Virginia claims attention also; but while Louisville was threatened so seriously no troops could be spared from the force at Cincinnati or Louisville for that portion of the department. A division of force would have been defeat. I had ordered General Gillmore there with two regiments from Cincinnati after learning that T. A. Morris had declined and that J. J. Reynolds based his acceptance on the condition that his original rank should be given him, but countermanded it on the notice that General Milroy with his brigade had been sent there. Your dispatch of this evening has, however, decided me to send Gillmore thence for temporary duty at least.

I have also just received through a messenger from General Morgan information that he was at Manchester and proposed to proceed to Portsmouth, Ohio. He asks for a cavalry force and for horses to bring in his artillery. I regret his leaving the Gap. He was holding an important advance to Kentucky, and was keeping in check a force of the rebels of double his numbers. The cavalry I cannot send him, as I have none to spare, and if I had it could not reach him by the route he proposes to follow, as in the present low stage of the river boats cannot ascend it. Moreover, as he was reported to be at Manchester on the 20th he will by rapid marches reach the Ohio before the cavalry and horses for his artillery could join him. His force, if not imperatively needed elsewhere, might go to Western Virginia, where it would be most useful on account of the experience he has gained in mountain warfare. I would remark, however, that I do not fully credit the information above given, as General Morgan in his last dispatch says nothing of any intention to evacuate his position.

Very respectfully,

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, September 27, 1862.

Maj. Gen. HORATIO G. WRIGHT, *Cincinnati, Ohio:*

Cannot General Reynolds be sent immediately to Point Pleasant, and cannot troops be sent there from Cincinnati or other points in the West? No time should be lost in this matter. Please answer.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *September 27, 1862.*

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

General Reynolds, in answer to my telegram, says he cannot accept, except with original rank. This he ought not to have, and his appoint-

ment should be canceled. Had ordered General Gillmore, but countermanded it on the dispatch stating that General Milroy, with his brigade, had been ordered to Western Virginia. Will order him there anyhow. I have no troops to send to that section at present. Have asked the Governor of Ohio to furnish any he may have in that section. Have just heard from Morgan, who has left the Gap, and is at Manchester. I shall do all I can to help him out. He proposes to make for Portsmouth, Ohio. All right with Buell. He takes full control and responsibility with forces here, and I will give any assistance to him in my power.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 46*a*. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO, *Louisville, September* 27, 1862.

The baggage of officers must be reduced strictly to the allowance authorized by regulations. Frequent inspections will be made by inspectors appointed by the division commanders, and any excess will be thrown out. No trunks will be allowed. A valise will hold all the wearing apparel that is necessary for any officer.

II. When troops are ordered to move "light" it will be understood, unless otherwise specially expressed, that they will move without wagons, except ambulances and ammunition train. If ordered to move with "half baggage" they will be allowed one wagon to each division and brigade headquarters and one wagon to each regiment to carry a few necessary articles for the officers. In all cases the men will be expected to have in their haversacks provisions enough to last them three days. If a reserve supply is to be taken the orders will specify the amount and wagons will be taken to carry them.

By command of Major-General Buell:

JAMES B. FRY,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY FORCES,
September 28, 1862.

Major BUFORD, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

I have the honor to transmit the following list of regiments of cavalry under my command:

Ninth Pennsylvania, Colonel Williams, about 600 effective men.
Ninth Kentucky, Colonel Jacob, 800 effective men.
Second Michigan, Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, 300 effective men.
Sixth Kentucky, Colonel Halisy, 700 effective men.
Seventh Kentucky, Major Faulkner (disorganized).
Eleventh Kentucky, Major Graham, 400 effective men.
Fourth Indiana, not reported, unknown. It is now said to be on the Bardstown road.

With the exception of the Ninth Pennsylvania and Second Michigan these regiments have never been drilled at all and are perfectly raw. The Ninth Pennsylvania and Second Michigan can be depended upon.

This list I have made out here, estimating numbers from memory. Morning reports were ordered to be sent in this morning, but up to the time of my leaving camp had not come in. Some of the regiments do

not know what a morning report is, never having heard of such a thing, or a roll call.

If I can have a few days' rest for these new regiments I can do a great deal toward organizing, arming, and instructing them. It has been impossible to accomplish much in this respect since I have commanded them, they being on constant duty nearly all the time.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. GAY,
Chief of Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, September 28, 1862.

General A. J. SMITH,
Commanding, &c., Covington, Ky.:

Brig. Gen. Quincy A. Gillmore will proceed immediately to Point Pleasant, to take command temporarily of the District of Western Virginia and the counties in Ohio adjacent thereto and bordering on the Ohio River.

General Smith, please send this to General Gillmore without delay.

By order of Maj. Gen. H. G. Wright:

N. H. McLEAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Louisville, Ky., September 28, 1862.

Maj. Gen. N. H. McLEAN,
Chief of Staff, Cincinnati, Ohio:

Send two regiments to Point Pleasant if General Smith can spare them, and send Gillmore at any rate. Let Burbridge be assigned. General Smith must decide who shall take Gillmore's place. The assignment of Gillmore is temporary, unless his rank will enable me to keep him in command. Authorize the steam forcing engine. I shall be back to-morrow morning.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, September 28, 1862.

Maj. Gen. HORATIO G. WRIGHT, *Cincinnati, Ohio.:*

Do as you deem best in carrying out promises to Indiana volunteers. Why is General Morgan retreating, and what force of the enemy is pursuing him? His abandonment of Cumberland Gap must be promptly inquired into and reported on.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS,
Cincinnati, Ohio, September 28, 1862.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

I do not know why General Morgan is retreating. He has been instructed to hold on to the last, and has never spoken in his dispatches

of giving up the Gap.* The messenger from him brought nothing in writing, and knew but little respecting his movements further than that he was making his way toward Portsmouth, Ohio; but whether followed or not he did not know. He could not tell the roads he would take nor how fast he would probably march. He ought to be near the Ohio River by this time if his march has not been intercepted. Humphrey Marshall's force is in the vicinity of Mount Sterling, but cannot occasion any serious annoyance unless re-enforced. Have just received intelligence that Heth, with 4,000 or 5,000 men, reached Paris on Wednesday, and on Thursday morning took the road to Mount Sterling. This looks like an attempt to intercept Morgan, which it is too late to prevent from here, even if I had the force.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September* 29, 1862.

Col. J. C. MCKIBBIN, *Louisville, Ky.:*

Await further orders before acting.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *September* 29, 1862.
(Received 12.45 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK:

The dispatches are delivered. I think that it is fortunate that I obeyed instructions. Much dissatisfaction with General Buell. There is no probability of a fight within a week. I shall await orders before leaving.

J. C. MCKIBBIN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September* 29, 1862.

Col. J. C. MCKIBBIN, *Louisville:*

You will return to Washington.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *September* 29, 1862—2.30 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

I have received your orders of the 24th instant, requiring me to turn over my command to Maj. Gen. G. H. Thomas. I have accordingly turned over the command to him, and in further obedience to your instruction I shall repair to Indianapolis and await orders.

D. C. BUELL,
Major-General.

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* See Part I, pp. 990-1010.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *September* 29, 1862—11.45 a. m.

Major-General HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

Colonel McKibbin handed me your dispatch, placing me in command of the Department of the Tennessee. General Buell's preparations have been completed to move against the enemy, and I therefore respectfully ask that he may be retained in command. My position is very embarrassing, not being as well informed as I should be as the commander of this army and on the assumption of such a responsibility.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, September 29, 1862.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS, *Louisville, Ky.:*

The order relieving General Buell was not made by me nor on my advice and I have no power to change it. It was made before General Buell arrived at Louisville, and Colonel McKibbin was twice telegraphed not to deliver the dispatches till further orders, but he received the telegrams too late. This statement is necessary to explain the telegrams sent by me to General Buell. Please show it to him. You may consider the order as suspended till I can lay your dispatch before the Government and get instructions.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, September 29, 1862.

Maj. Gen. D. C. BUELL and
Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS, *Louisville, Ky.:*

General orders changing the command of the Department of the Tennessee and the troops at Louisville and my instructions based on those orders are, by authority of the President, suspended, and General Buell will act on my telegram of a later date.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

CINCINNATI, *September* 29, 1862.

General BUELL:

Have just received intelligence, in which I place much confidence, that Marshall, instead of moving westward, had halted at Mount Sterling, and that Heth, with 4,000 or 5,000 men, left Paris on Thursday to join him. This looks like an attempt to intercept Morgan in his retreat from the Gap, and it is too late to prevent the attempt by any movement from here. Indeed Morgan ought to be near the Ohio by this time if not retarded by the rebels. Still the movement you are making ought to bring up Kirby Smith's forces to join Bragg and prevent serious combination against Morgan.

Very truly, yours,

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES,
Maysville, Ky., September 29, 1862.

Maj. N. H. MCLEAN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen. and Chief of Staff, Dept. of the Ohio:

SIR: Reynolds', Churchill's, Heth's, and Leadbetter's brigades and Kirby Smith himself have united with Humphrey Marshall at Mount Sterling. There are now more than 16,000 men and thirty pieces of artillery there. John Morgan sent there day before yesterday for 4,000 re-enforcements to enable him to hold some point—what point I did not learn. They are said to be fortifying Mount Sterling.

If the above is not all entirely reliable then I don't believe there is a loyal man in Kentucky. It comes from a dozen sources, and the informants are all reliable and agree.

It seems to be understood at Mount Sterling that General George W. Morgan is endeavoring to reach the Ohio River, and it is supposed that he is aiming for the mouth of Big Sandy. It is further stated, but there seems to be some doubt of its truth, that Humphrey Marshall has sent part of his force back to Hazle Green.

I know that I may be mistaken as to the importance of this information, and that you may be already advised of the movements of all these troops, but I have thought it of sufficient importance to dispatch a special messenger.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. B. WILSON,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Post.

MAYSVILLE, *September 29, 1862.*

Maj. Gen. HORATIO G. WRIGHT, *Cincinnati, Ohio:*

GENERAL: I believe our General Morgan is at Proctor, in Owsley County, Ky., and will state the intelligence on which I rest the opinion.

Rev. Mr. Adams, a lieutenant in the Fourteenth Kentucky Cavalry, came into this place about dark this evening from Estill County, where he lives. Mr. Adams is intelligent, faithful, and well known to us. He left Estill yesterday, traveling hither between Mount Sterling and Winchester, and within 6 miles of the former town; he passed 4 miles west of Sharpsburg and staid all night at the Upper Blue Licks, and came through Flemingsburg to-day at 11 a. m. Tuesday night last a wagon-maker, who lives at same place with Mr. Adams, arrived home from Cumberland Gap, where he had been mending wagons for General Morgan. He told Mr. Adams that General Morgan left the Gap when he did; that he (wagon-maker) left General Morgan at Manchester, Clay County, Ky; came on to Proctor, in Estill, and there found De Courcy; came on 6 miles farther and found John Morgan (rebel horse-thief) with 1,200 men, he supposed, and so reported by his men. Two ladies arrived here late this evening from Paris and Lexington; one with a large lot of wool passed through by order of Kirby Smith. Before she left Lexington a messenger (known to us) arrived from John Morgan, asking a re-enforcement. Mr. S. Steaman, Louisville, Ky., arrived here since dark to-night on his way home from Lexington. He says that our General Morgan is at Proctor fortifying and defying the enemy, and that John Morgan (with his horsemen) is before him. Mr. Adams passed himself off on the rebels yesterday near Mount Sterling as a friend, and learned from them that Humphrey Marshall's forces had been sent into

the mountains to head off our General Morgan. Last night a citizen of this county arrived from Mount Sterling, and he reports that 5,000 were sent from that place to head off Morgan. Kirby Smith, with Heth, Leadbetter, McRae, Reynolds, and Churchill, is at Mount Sterling, and been passing through Paris thither since Wednesday. This we know from twenty sources, friends and foes, Unionist, secesh, and deserters. It is perfectly certain.

I do not believe there is a regiment of rebel infantry between Covington and Paris. There is not a company between Lexington and Maysville. There is some rebel cavalry down the valley of the Licking, ruining and disgracing the country. Six hundred, under Basil Duke, Saturday afternoon attacked and burned Augusta, a beautiful little town, with a loyal and cultivated population. They killed 9 of our people and carried away 40 or 50 of the best people in the United States; they shot some of the people after they surrendered with their own guns. They fired the house with shavings in one hand and matches in the other, and burned up 5 of our wounded. It is a poor consolation to state that 30 of these bandits, including 4 officers, were killed and a number wounded. Dr. J. T. Bradford, carried away prisoner after a gallant defense, is worth the whole Confederate pack.

We hope these cruel outrages upon the people of this State are unavoidable. We hope it may fully appear to be so; but if the Tenth Kentucky Cavalry, raised around Augusta and this place, had been left to defend them it could not have chanced. We are now threatened by considerable bodies of rebels between here and the Licking River; 150 in Flemingsburg to-day and 400 just behind them, all mounted. We suppose if they can they will kill us, burn our town, &c. We will put up with this if it is necessary. We have furnished 6,000 men to our army from this district, and not one remains to defend us. You took the last when you called off the Tenth Cavalry. We have begged for help and you have properly refused it, if it was plainly necessary for the public interest, and no one will applaud you in that event more than your very obedient servant,

W. H. WADSWORTH.

Mr. Steaman reports General Stevenson (rebel) with 14,000 men at Richmond, Ky., on Friday.

W.

SPRINGFIELD, *September* 29, 1862—9 a. m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Twelve regiments under orders for Louisville.

W. SCOTT KETCHUM,
Brigadier-General.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *September* 29, 1862.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:

We grieve to announce to you that this morning General William Nelson was killed in a renconter with General Davis. About the same time intelligence was received that General Buell was superseded and directed to pass over to General Thomas his command. These two

events have caused great regret and something of dismay. General Buell has, in a very high degree, the confidence of this State and of the army. His removal, especially at this critical moment, will be dispiriting to the people and to the army. The latter, be assured, prefer him to any leader you could send them. It is not because they respect General Thomas less, but that, knowing more of General Buell, they confide in and love him more. But one day ago General Wright openly expressed the highest commendation of General Buell and his entire confidence in him. The lamented Nelson entertained the same opinion, and so far as we know do the general officers who have served under him. In our judgment the removal of General Buell will do great injury to the service in Kentucky.

J. J. CRITTENDEN.
GARRETT DAVIS.
R. MALLORY.
G. W. DUNLAP.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 47*a*. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO, *Louisville, September* 29, 1862.

The general commanding announces with inexpressible regret the death of Maj. Gen. William Nelson, which occurred in this city at 8.30 o'clock this morning.

The deceased was bred a sailor, and was an officer of the Navy, while holding a commission in the military service. History will honor him as one of the first to organize, by his individual exertion, a military force in Kentucky, his native State, to rescue her from the vortex of rebellion, toward which she was drifting.

He was a man of extensive information, comprehensive views, and great energy and force of character. By his nature he was intolerant of disobedience or neglect of public duty; but no man was more prompt to recognize and foster merit in his inferiors, and in his own conduct he set an example of that vigilance, industry, and prompt attention to duty which he exacted from others. In battle his example was equally marked. On more than one field—at Shiloh, Richmond, and Ivy Mountain—he was conspicuous for his gallant bearing.

The funeral of the deceased will take place at 3 p. m. to-morrow, at Calvary Church, Third street.

By command of Major-General Buell:

JAMES B. FRY,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 158. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO, *Louisville, September* 29, 1862.

I. The following organization of corps is announced and will be observed until further orders, viz:

First Corps.—Maj. Gen. A. McD. McCook commanding; Second Division (McCook's), Third Division (Rousseau's), Tenth Division (Jackson's).

Second Corps.—Maj. Gen. T. L. Crittenden commanding; Fifth Division (Crittenden's), Sixth Division (Wood's), Fourth Division (Smith's).

Third Corps.—Maj. Gen. C. C. Gilbert commanding; First Division (Schoepf's), Ninth Division (Mitchell's), Eleventh Division (Boyle's).

Division commanders will report in person to their corps commanders,

and commanders of corps will report to the general commanding at the Galt House at 9 o'clock this evening.

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By order of Major-General Buell:

[J. M. WRIGHT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.]

LOUISVILLE, KY., *September* 30, 1862—1 p. m.

Major-General HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

I received last evening your dispatch suspending my removal from my command. Out of sense of public duty I shall continue to discharge the duties of my command to the best of my ability until otherwise ordered.

D. C. BUELL,
Major-General.

MAYSVILLE, *September* 30, 1862.

Maj. Gen. HORATIO G. WRIGHT, *Cincinnati, Ohio:*

GENERAL: Since my dispatch last night by Mr. Bierbower I have just received into my lines one of our General Morgan's men (Victor Goldsmith), private in the Twenty-second Kentucky, captured, with two others, on Friday, the 26th instant, between Hazle Green and West Liberty, in Morgan County, Ky., by rebel General John Morgan. Four soldiers (including Victor) were in the rear of our General Morgan's army, driving 80 head of cattle, and the rebels ambushed them; killed one and captured the other three. Victor says General George Morgan left Cumberland Gap on the 18th instant with all his army except the sick, 12,000 men and thirty-odd pieces, and marched through Manchester, Proctor, Campton, and Hazle Green on West Liberty; thence aiming through Grayson to Portsmouth. General Morgan left Hazle Green Friday morning, and Victor was captured same day on the march to West Liberty, beween 4 and 5 o'clock p. m. Distance to West Liberty from Hazle Green 15 miles. Morgan was not attacked on the route, and is no doubt now near Portsmouth, unless cut off since Friday. He marches 20 miles a day. We learned night before last that 5,000 men had been sent through the mountains from Mount Sterling by Kirby Smith to intercept his march, and were ordered if they could not do so to turn around on Maysville. We hear of the enemy's cavalry, reported at 600, marching for May's Lick from Flemingsburg this morning.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

H. B. WILSON,
Lieutenant-Colonel Forty-fourth Ohio, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, September 30, 1862.

Col. H. B. WILSON,
Forty-fourth Ohio Volunteers, Maysville, Ky.:

COLONEL: Your several dispatches of 29th and 30th ultimo were duly received at these headquarters and have had attention. The general commanding desires to express the gratification he feels at the activity displayed by you and the force under your command in opera-

tions against the enemy, as evidenced in your very satisfactory report of the expedition from Maysville to Brookville, Augusta, &c.

You have his thanks for the information furnished concerning the movements of our General Morgan and of the enemy.

The general commanding [hopes] that the activity you have heretofore displayed will be continued in watching and circumventing the designs of the enemy.

You will endeavor to keep your force in the best position for resisting, and to the best of your ability will repel any attack of the enemy, unless made in entirely overwhelming force, in which case you will have in view arrangements for a successful retreat, which however it is hoped will not be rendered necessary.

It will not at present be possible to re-enforce you to any considerable extent from here.

By command of Maj. Gen. H. G. Wright, commanding department:

J. M. RICE,
Captain, Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, September 30, 1862.

Maj. Gen. D. C. BUELL,
Commanding, &c., Louisville, Ky.:

The following dispatch just received:

MAYSVILLE, *September* 29, 1862.

Major-General BUELL, *Louisville, Ky.:*

Our General Morgan is at Proctor, Owsley County, Ky. John Morgan (rebel) is before him. Kirby Smith is at Mount Sterling, with Leadbetter, Heth, McRae, Reynolds, and Churchill.

Gentlemen from Lexington report Stevenson (rebel) and 14,000 men at Richmond, Ky., on Friday. The rebels burnt Augusta on Saturday. They are menacing us. We are looking to you.

W. H. WADSWORTH.

Respectfully forwarded.

N. H. McLEAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 159. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Louisville, Ky., September 30, 1862.

I. Maj. Gen. G. H. Thomas is announced as second in command in this army. He will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

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By command of Major-General Buell:

J. M. WRIGHT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LOUISVILLE, *October* 1, 1862.

General THOMAS:

If nothing should have occurred to render a change in our dispositions necessary the troops will continue the march to-morrow as follows:

The column on the Shelbyville pike will go to Shelbyville. The column on the Taylorsville pike will continue on that pike to Plum Creek,

which will be near where the pike forks, one branch going to Taylorsville and the other to Shelbyville.

The column on the Bardstown pike will go to Floyd's Fork and prepare the banks to cross. The Mechanics will also at once go to work to bridge the creek with all dispatch.

The leading division on the Shepherdsville road will go near to Shepherdsville. The other two divisions will turn off on the road going to Mount Washington, and halt at the first water on that road. They will push forward an advance guard and prepare the banks of Floyd's Fork for crossing. The cavalry will push well in advance of the columns and clear the way. They must keep the country thoroughly under watch for 6 or 8 miles in advance of the columns. The roads must be repaired where they require it. I shall be on the Bardstown road to-morrow, but wish you to remain with that column unless I get up in time for you to turn off.

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, October 1, 1862.

Maj. Gen. D. C. BUELL,
Commanding, &c., Louisville, Ky.:

I have sent you a dispatch from Colonel Wadsworth in regard to the position of Morgan. It gives me much uneasiness. I have less than 10,000 raw troops to advance upon the rebels, while Kirby Smith has a much superior force of veterans. With Marshall's and Smith's forces I should be largely outnumbered and of course defeated. I see no salvation for Morgan except an advance on your part to force Smith to join Bragg. I shall push forward what force I have at once in the hope that this may save him.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, October 1, 1862.

Maj. Gen. D. C. BUELL, *Louisville, Ky.:*

From information received I am satisfied Morgan is safe. He was at West Liberty on Friday last on his way to the Ohio River via Grayson. The rebels have given up the pursuit and have returned to Mount Sterling and Paris. Reports are also received that Marshall's and Smith's forces are advancing in this direction, but I do not credit them.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, October 1, 1862—3 p. m.

Maj. Gen. HORATIO G. WRIGHT, *Louisville, Ky.:*

State in detail what troops you have sent to the Kanawha Valley. There is much anxiety here about that point, and forces must be sent there without delay. What news from Kentucky?

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *October* 1, 1862—3.30 p. m.

Major-General HALLECK:

From information received this morning I am satisfied that Morgan is safe. He was at West Liberty on Friday last, on his way to the Ohio, via Grayson. The rebels have given up the pursuit and have returned to Mount Sterling and Paris. Reports say they are moving toward Cincinnati, but this I do not credit. I propose bringing Morgan's force here as soon as it reaches the Ohio, if there be no objection to it. It will be an important addition to our raw troops.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *October* 1, 1862—7.45 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

I have sent to Western Virginia the Fortieth Ohio, Eighty-fourth Indiana, and a detachment of cavalry, and General Gillmore has gone to take temporary command, but no report has yet been received from him. The total force about Point Pleasant is nearly 9,000, not including State troops, of which I have no report. I cannot safely spare from here at this time another regiment. With Kirby Smith's and Marshall's forces in front it would not be prudent to leave this place without ten or twelve regiments at least. General Morgan's command, of which I telegraphed you to-day, might be sent there, though I had designed bringing it here. Where is Milroy's brigade, which I was advised on the 26th was to be sent to Western Virginia? Nothing from General Buell or in relation to his movements. Troops come in slowly. Not a regiment has arrived for some days.

H. G. WRIGHT.

Abstract from Return of the District of the Ohio, Maj. Gen. D. C. Buell, U. S. Army, commanding, for October 1, 1862.*

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of field artillery.
	Officers.	Men.			
Department and district staff	44	.....	45	46	.....
First (Thomas') Division	8	.....	8	8	(†)
First (Schoepf's) Brigade	93	2,233	2,412	3,868	.....
Second Brigade	126	2,255	2,491	3,294	.....
Third Brigade	130	2,913	3,249	3,981	.....
Total	357	7,401	8,160	10,651	.....
Second (McCook's) Division	7	.....	7	10	.....
Fourth (Sill's) Brigade	123	2,704	3,050	4,350	.....
Fifth (Stumbaugh's) Brigade	103	2,098	2,516	3,147	.....
Sixth (Willich's) Brigade	118	2,580	2,788	3,484	.....
Artillery (three batteries)	9	314	340	411	18
Cavalry (four companies)‡	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	360	7,696	8,701	11,402	18

* The return purports to be for this date, but it is believed to represent the command for earlier and perhaps different periods. It does not conform to organization of September 29. (See p. 558.)

† Guns not reported on the original.

‡ Strength not reported on the original.

Abstract from Return of the District of the Ohio, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of field artillery.
	Officers.	Men.			
Third (Rousseau's) Division	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ninth (Harris') Brigade	101	2,298	2,592	3,152	.....
Seventeenth (Lytle's) Brigade	88	2,492	2,772	3,317	.....
Twenty-eighth (Smith's) Brigade	93	2,421	2,652	3,418	.....
Artillery (four batteries)	16	421	473	525	24
Cavalry (six companies)*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Engineers (two companies)	2	59	89	89	.....
Total	310	7,691	8,558	10,501	24
Fourth (Ammen's) Division	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
Tenth (Grose's) Brigade	101	2,051	2,276	3,189	.....
Nineteenth (Hazen's) Brigade	90	1,675	1,931	2,946	.....
Twenty-second (Manson's) Brigade	77	1,394	1,555	3,095	.....
Artillery (six batteries)	6	242	272	764	(†)
Cavalry (four companies)*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	274	5,362	6,034	9,998	.....
Fifth (Crittenden's) Division	7	.....	7	7	.....
Eleventh (Beatty's) Brigade	100	1,715	1,966	3,081	.....
Fourteenth (Van Cleve's) Brigade	96	1,422	1,713	2,646	.....
Twenty-third (Matthews') Brigade	108	2,076	2,382	3,237	.....
Artillery (three batteries)	9	311	329	404	16
Cavalry (six companies)*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	320	5,524	6,397	9,375	16
Sixth (Wood's) Division	9	28	37	38	.....
Fifteenth (Hascall's) Brigade	118	2,281	2,568	3,114	.....
Twentieth (Harker's) Brigade	113	1,770	2,099	3,072	.....
Twenty-first (Wagner's) Brigade	118	1,856	2,152	3,039	.....
Artillery (two batteries)	8	228	252	306	(†)
Total	366	6,163	7,108	9,569	.....
Seventh (Morgan's) Division	6	.....	6	6	.....
Twenty-fourth (Carter's) Brigade	102	1,963	2,383	3,623	.....
Twenty-fifth (Spears') Brigade	112	1,666	2,509	2,781	.....
Twenty-sixth (De Courcy's) Brigade	80	1,624	1,861	2,592	.....
Twenty-seventh (Baird's) Brigade	81	1,911	2,150	2,574	.....
Artillery (three batteries)	8	291	336	381	18
Artillery, siege (one battery)*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cavalry (five companies)	10	193	243	367	.....
Engineers (one company)	2	22	27	32	.....
Signal detachment	3	10	13	13	.....
Total	404	7,680	9,528	12,369	18
Eighth (Negley's) Division	7	.....	7	7	.....
Seventh (Miller's) Brigade	105	2,576	2,927	3,333	.....
Twenty-ninth (Stanley's) Brigade	97	2,297	2,647	3,154	.....
Artillery (three batteries)	7	208	222	300	8
Cavalry (five companies)	11	207	253	364	.....
Total	227	5,288	6,056	7,158	8
Nashville, Tenn., (post of):					
Infantry	26	737	911	1,003	.....
Artillery (four batteries)	16	372	406	487	18
Cavalry (six companies)	16	722	775	794	.....
Total	58	1,831	2,092	2,284	18
Cavalry Division (Kennett):					
First (McCook's) Brigade	91	1,590	1,820	2,255	.....
Second (Zahm's) Brigade	64	1,387	1,562	2,030	.....
Total	155	2,977	3,382	4,285	.....

*Strength not reported on the original.
†Guns not reported on the original.

Abstract from Return of the District of the Ohio, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of field artillery.
	Officers.	Men.			
Unattached:					
Infantry	84	1,926	2,290	2,652	.....
Cavalry	42	1,254	1,426	1,654	.....
Engineers	24	327	462	763	.....
Signal detachments	4	8	16	17	.....
Total	154	3,515	4,194	5,086	.....
First (Palmer's) Division, Army of the Mississippi	7	.....	7	7	.....
First (Roberts') Brigade	85	2,149	2,339	2,904	.....
Second (Morgan's) Brigade	143	2,609	2,899	3,160	.....
Total	235	4,758	5,245	6,071	.....
Grand total	3,264	65,886	75,500	98,795	102

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, October 2, 1862.

Maj. Gen. D. C. BUELL, *Louisville, Ky.:*

Much apprehension is felt here that unless a movement be made by you immediately the enemy may turn a portion of his force on Cincinnati, which is not in condition to resist a very serious attack. I am directed to again urge upon you the importance of prompt action.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

OCTOBER 2, 1862.

General THOMAS:

Send these letters forward under flag of truce when you halt to-day. Let two or three capable and observant officers go with the flag. I shall start out in a few minutes.

D. C. BUELL.

Read them, if you wish, and seal them.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION,
Elizabethtown, Ky., October 2, 1862—7 a. m.

Major-General GILBERT:

SIR: I hear General Granger is within 5 miles of Elizabethtown, Ky. My cavalry command was ordered to remain at Elizabethtown until Colonel Zahm had reached Salt River, to protect him on his right. He will have reached Salt River to-night. Please ascertain by telegraph (as our wires are cut) from General Buell whether he intends us to move immediately to Louisville.

We require clothing, overcoats, and some arms, and should by all

means be allowed to refit the entire command before we start into the field again to march from Louisville.

JNO. KENNETT,
Colonel, Commanding.

OCTOBER 2, 1862.

Major-General THOMAS, *Floyd's Fork, Bardstown Road:*

I am absolutely compelled to go on to Taylorsville. There is no water in Plum or Elk Creek for man or beast. I fear I am about 5 miles out of position, but it cannot be helped. The force at Shelbyville must have gone to Frankfort. They belonged to Smith. Send me orders to Taylorsville. Have driven the enemy's vedettes to-day.

A. McD. McCOOK.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, October 2, 1862.

Maj. Gen. D. C. BUELL, *Louisville, Ky.:*

My latest information is that Smith's and Buckner's forces are concentrating at Danville to re-enforce Bragg. Their artillery left Lexington several days ago. I have reason to believe that our General Morgan has escaped through West Liberty in the direction of the Ohio River. Please give me any information you may get relative to enemy's movements north of the Kentucky River, as it will enable me to judge of the best point for the concentration of new troops coming in.

Very respectfully, yours,

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, October 2, 1862—11.5 a. m.

Maj. Gen. HORATIO G. WRIGHT, *Cincinnati, Ohio:*

Communicate with the Governors of States in your department and hurry forward regiments. This delay is ruinous. One regiment now is worth what ten will be a few weeks hence. Milroy's brigade left here several days ago.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, October 2, 1862.

Governor TOD, *Columbus, Ohio;* Governor MORTON, *Indianapolis, Ind.;* Governor YATES, *Springfield, Ill.;* Governor BLAIR, *Detroit, Mich.:*

It is of the utmost importance that the new regiments be got ready for the field with the greatest expedition. Delay is ruinous. One regiment now is worth more than many would be a few weeks hence. Let me urge upon you the necessity of giving this prompt attention. Please inform me at once how fast regiments may be expected from your State, in order that they may be disposed of to the best advantage.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *October* 2, 1862.
(Received 6.20 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

Have communicated with Governors as directed. This I have done over and again since my arrival in the department; but of late troops come in slowly.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, October 2, 1862.

Hon. W. H. WADSWORTH, *Maysville, Ky.:*

SIR: Your two communications of this date have been received, and I have to thank you for the information therein furnished in regard to the movements of Kirby Smith's force.

As to General Morgan's whereabouts I have no information later than that you brought yesterday. What purported to be intelligence of his arrival at some point on the Ohio River proved upon investigation to be pure speculation.

Your pressing demands for additional force for the defense of Maysville are not unreasonable, and would have been long since complied with had it been in my power. As explained to you personally, any detachment from the comparatively small force at this point would be inadmissible at this time, and I had supposed the reasons assigned by me for this conclusion were satisfactory to you till your letters, above acknowledged, were received. I regret that it is otherwise, for I had expected you to do me justice, so far as not to expect me to furnish forces which I have not for the protection of all places along the borders liable to raids of rebel bands. Any attempt to do this with the troops at my disposal would entail their defeat, without the slightest compensatory advantage.

Operations to be successful must be made in conformity with the principles presented in our conversation. These will be carried out as soon as possible. Every exertion is being made to that end.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commadinng.

MOUNT WASHINGTON, KY.,
Via Louisville, October 3, 1862. (Received 4.50 p. m.)

General HALLECK, *Washington:*

I have received your dispatch of yesterday. My troops have been in motion since yesterday. They occupy to-day Shepherdsville, Mount Washington, Taylorsville, and Shelbyville. Bragg's force is mainly at Bardstown. He is collecting supplies at Danville, and may concentrate at that point.

D. C. BUELL,
Major-General, Commanding.

FLOYD'S FORK, KY.,
Via Louisville, October 3, 1862. (Received 6.20 p. m.)

General H. W. HALLECK:

Brigadier-General Davis is under arrest at Louisville for the killing

of General Nelson. His trial by a court-martial or military commission should take place immediately, but I can't spare officers from the army now in motion to compose a court. It can perhaps better be done from Washington.

The circumstances are that on a previous occasion Nelson censured Davis for what he considered neglect of duty, ordered him to report to General Wright at Cincinnati, Ohio. Davis said with reference to that matter that if he could not get satisfaction or justice he would take the law into his own hands. On the occasion of the killing he approached Nelson in a large company and introduced the subject. Harsh or violent words ensued, and Nelson slapped Davis in the face and walked off. Davis followed him, having procured a pistol from some person in the party, and met Nelson in the hall of the hotel. Davis fired. The ball entered the right breast, inflicting a mortal wound and causing death in a few minutes.

D. C. BUELL,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Salt River, October 3, 1862—9 a. m.

Col. J. B. FRY,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Ohio:

I have the honor to report the arrival of the head of the train at this place at 7.30 this a. m. I found your instructions here. In accordance therewith I immediately had the train move forward for Louisville. They are proceeding finely; some 150 teams have crossed the river at this time. I had divided the train into three sections. The first section will arrive at Louisville to-night; the second section will reach half way to Louisville; the third section will perhaps cross the river yet to-night.

This morning everything was in order throughout the train; we had not lost a dollar's worth of property, with the exception of a few broken-down wagons, which we had to abandon.

I reached Hancher's Ferry on the morning of the 27th; found no wagons there. My courier arrived in the evening; reported that the wagons would cross at Brownsville. On the 28th I proceeded to Mooresville. On arrival there I found the head of the train in the act of crossing; some 100 teams had crossed. I found the coming up on the bank of the river very bad and very slow getting up.

We crossed some 500 teams yet on the 28th. On the 29th worked with a will; kept repairing the roads; kept two gangs of men ready with a long rope and hook to help the teams up. By 6 o'clock we had the teams all across, some 1,700 in number, all told. On the morning of the 30th I set the train in motion in three different sections, with escort properly distributed. We continued our march without any interruption worth mentioning up to this time, over very rough, some places rocky and hilly, roads. It was not possible to have made 25 miles per day over the roads we had to come without breaking down one-half the teams. We worked busily all the while; kept going as far as the mules could stand it to go. We managed to find plenty of feed and water at our camping places for our stock; in fact everything appeared to move off as well as could be wished for. I shall feel very thankful when the rear of the train gets up, of which I think there will not be much doubt. I do not ask it as a favor to shoulder such a responsibility very soon again. I have never heard of a train moving of this large

proportion. At 50 feet to the team, which is a small space for them to travel in, it made a column of over 17 miles in length, besides the brigade of cavalry occupying nearly another mile. On the pike I could have made 25 miles per day easier than 15 miles per day the way I came. Up to this point I averaged a daily march of 20 miles and over.

On my arrival here I received your instructions to move to Shepherdsville with my brigade, and to let the train proceed on to Louisville without an escort. As the rear of the train will not be up before night I shall not be able to move to Shepherdsville before to-morrow morning. I was in hopes that we would be allowed to move on to Louisville to give us a little rest, as both men and horses are very much worked down from hard labor performed for four weeks back, and to give us an opportunity to fit out the command in good shape again. As we are now we are in a poor condition to move against the enemy.

At least one-third of my men (Third Ohio) are dismounted, the horses having sore backs and given out otherwise on these long, hard trips of late. The horses we have on hand are very much jaded and fatigued. Then the command is without haversacks and canteens; in a great measure many out of clothing. We likewise need more horse equipments of all kinds and arms, as owing to the want of transportation we had to turn over these articles, as fast as they accumulated, at Savannah, Pittsburg Landing, Tuscumbia, &c., having a good many more sick in Nashville, Savannah, before Corinth who had entered the hospitals or were sent home on sick leave who had to leave their arms with the command. A large number of these convalescents have returned and are without arms, horses, or horse equipments. With the other two regiments, the Fourth Ohio and Fifth Kentucky, it is about the same thing. On the whole, as stated above, we are rather in a bad shape to make a forced march. Another thing which I hoped to have brought about: My regiment has now seven months' pay due them; both officers and men need money very much, which I had hoped would be paid them on arrival at Louisville, where they would have forwarded it to their families.

As for myself I am about worn-out and nearly down sick from the hard labors and exposures subjected to for the past month. Our transportation needs repairing very much before going on again with it. The same is scattered. One part of it, which was left at Nashville, is now moving with this train to Louisville; one part of it, which we left at Elizabethtown before going southward, I am not aware of its whereabouts; each part of the same has men and horses with it. Our property is scattered throughout the three parts of our transportation. Then again my men ought to have their overcoats, which they had to pack up at Tuscumbia; where they were sent to I know not. Nights are getting wet and cool, and men doing picket duty need their overcoats.

I wish you would consider these matters. Send any further instructions by my courier that you may have for me. He will return to-night.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEWIS ZAHM,

Colonel, Commanding Second Cavalry Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY BRIGADE,
October 3, 1862—12 m.

MAJOR-GENERAL COMDG. U. S. FORCES AT SALT RIVER:

GENERAL: I am reliably informed that the forces under your command not only fired upon my men, but that you have crossed Salt River

with a large force and taken position while a flag of truce sent by yourself was pending.

You will please give me in writing such explanations as you deem proper, in order that I may lay them before the commanding general. The bearers of the flag of truce return herewith. As soon as the officer and the escort who accompanies him return to me with your answer I shall consider that hostilities are again to be resumed.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. A. WHARTON,
Colonel, Commanding First Cavalry Brigade.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *October* 3, 1862—10.30 p. m.

Major-General HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

General Morgan has arrived with his command at Greenupsburg. Will telegraph further particulars in the morning.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

WHEELING, VA., *October* 3, 1862.

General WRIGHT, U. S. A., *Cincinnati, Ohio:*

SIR: From the best information that I can get there are about 10,000 rebels at Charleston and Kanawha. They have forty pieces of artillery—two 24-pounders; are fortifying at different points in the neighborhood and making and transporting salt, as fast as they can, south. It will take a superior force to dislodge them by going up the river and attacking them from that direction.

The only mode I think practicable is to form a column of 10,000 to 15,000 at Clarksburg, on the Northwestern Virginia Railroad, and proceed via Weston, Sutton, Summersville, and down the Gauley. This route cuts off the source of their supply and the outlet of the salt and is a practicable route for transportation, and secures us against their coming into the northwest part of the State. It was in view of this that I asked that Milroy's brigade be stopped at Clarksburg.

It seems that the order directing West Virginia to be attached to the division of Ohio embraces New Creek, in Hampshire County, near Cumberland, Md.

I learn from General Kelley, who was in command there under General Wool, that he has been ordered to report to you. This places General Kelley in your department, and he is now the ranking general. He is a very good man and can conduct the campaign. Milroy is next to him in rank and has good reputation for fighting.

I am, yours, &c.,

F. H. PEIRPOINT.

Six regiments more at Point Pleasant I think would be enough for that point. If Milroy is left at Clarksburg eight regiments more will make that column strong enough with what is there.

F. H. P.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, October 3, 1862.

Gov. F. H. PEIRPOINT, *Wheeling, Va.:*

General Milroy, not having yet reported, is presumed to be still acting under instructions received from the general-in-chief, but as you deem it so important for him to stop at Clarksburg please forward to him my request to do so, if he is not acting under superior authority. Unless he has a large force with which to operate from that point I do not understand the object of his stopping there. Please explain at once.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, October 4, 1862.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Commanding the Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to request that you will please inform this office whether or not Generals Grant, Buell, and Rosecrans are independent of each other and to whom they are respectively subordinate, and during what time, if any, these officers have been in the exercise of independent commands; and whether, besides these, there are any other officers in your late command, not now included in the Departments of Ohio and Missouri, who are in the command of separate and independent armies, subject in each case only to yourself.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
October 6, 1862.

General Buell is in command of so much of the District of Ohio as is not included in the Department of the Ohio. He has command of the army operating against the enemy in Kentucky and Tennessee.

General Grant commands the District of West Tennessee and what remains of the armies of the Tennessee and the Mississippi.

General Rosecrans is under the orders of General Grant.

Generals Buell and Grant alone command armies independent of department commanders and subject only to the orders of the general-in-chief.

By order of Major-General Halleck:

J. C. KELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

TAYLORSVILLE, KY., *October* 4, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY, *Chief of Staff:*

I have just met a man who left Springfield, by way of Fairfield and Bloomfield, this morning. He says there are no organized forces at either place; only a few companies to guard the mills. There were a few moments ago two deserters of the First Louisiana came to my

pickets. They left camp at Bardstown yesterday morning after guard mounting. They say Bragg's entire army is there, and that they intend to fight. They have no intrenchments, and the force as far as they know is 60,000. They say they have had a great many recruits since they came to Kentucky, and that they have a considerable number not armed. I have my cavalry out on the Frankfort road to see what is going on between Lawrenceburg and Hardinsville. The citizen I spoke of at first says Bragg passed through Springfield to Lexington; that Buckner was with him. Polk is in command at Bardstown, for every report says Bragg passed Springfield on Monday last.

What step shall I take about supplies for the divisions here and the ones at Shelbyville? I hear our train from Bowling Green got up safely.

Please keep me advised timely of any movement required of me. My new division moves very well. I think the enemy can be found in force at Bardstown. The deserters say they heard their captain and their colonel talking when on picket. The plan was to draw Buell to Bardstown; then Kirby Smith to come in our rear between us and Louisville. Sill sends a report, and which was forwarded to him this morning, that General Stevenson had come down through Cumberland Gap, Danville, and Lawrenceburg, and intended to march on Hardinsville. How true I do not know.

Respectfully, &c.,

A. McD. McCOOK,
Major-General, Commanding First Corps.

P. S.—5 P. M. Your dispatch to cross Salt River just received. I will move at once.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION,
October 4, 1862—12.30 a. m.

Col. J. B. FRY,
Chief of Staff, Asst. Adjt. Gen., Army of the Ohio, Fairfield:

Your dispatch dated October 3, 12 p. m., just received. I have information direct from Frankfort from Mr. Taylor, cashier of the bank there, that Marshall, Heth, and Stevenson were gathering their forces at that point yesterday. Messenger left there at 3 p. m. Aggregate reported at 30,000; at the time the courier left there was cavalry only. It was reported to the courier that Kirby Smith and staff had crossed the Kentucky River in this direction, and that the rebels would await us between Frankfort and Hardinsville.

I have a brigade at Clay Village, and will shape my course according to information received. I ought not to uncover the road to Louisville. I will give speedy information, which will enable you to judge whether I ought to be re-enforced by McCook or hold fast until the result at Bardstown.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. SILL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

P. S.—1 P. M. Courier just arrived from Colonel Kirk, commanding Fifth Brigade, at Clay Village, between 11 and 12. He met and drove before him a force of 1,200 cavalry; had 7 or 8 prisoners and a number

killed and wounded. Citizens reported to him a large infantry force at Hardinsville. Fight still progressing when courier left. I will wait for another messenger before moving the rest of the division.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION,
October 4, 1862—12.30 a. m.

Maj. Gen. A. McD. McCOOK,
Commanding First Corps, Bloomfield:

SIR: The following note has just been received from Mr. Taylor, cashier of a branch of the State Bank at Frankfort, Ky., by the hands of a reliable man, vouched for by Henry Todd, whom you know:

All the forces north of Kirby (or Kentucky), including Heth, Marshall, and Stevenson from the Gap, are massing here. They may amount to 30,000. Seven or eight leading generals now here.

The bearer of this left Frankfort yesterday at 3 p. m., and took a circuitous route via Christiansburg, to avoid the enemy's pickets. He says that he himself saw many wagons and cavalry in the streets, and that the prevalent rumor was that the rebel forces from Georgetown, Versailles, and Lexington were all concentrating at Frankfort; that at the time he left, 3 p. m., they had not all arrived. That it was reported Kirby Smith and staff had crossed the river in that direction, and the report was that the enemy would make a stand between Frankfort and Hardinsville.

No news at this time from Colonel Kirk, charged with making a reconnaissance toward Claysville. Lieutenant Moore, who went out last night by the dirt road toward Hardinsville, has not returned as yet.

I will communicate to you rapidly all that I can learn of the enemy. I do not intend to move from here. In view of the above it may be necessary for you to come rapidly this way.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. SILL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding..

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY BRIGADE,
In Field, October 4, 1862.

Major-General THOMAS,
Commanding United States Forces:

GENERAL: I addressed you a communication yesterday in relation to your men firing upon mine and a general advance of your army during the pendency of a truce inaugurated by yourself. Your flag was not detained one moment, but waited voluntarily for a reply. Your men fired upon mine first, as the general in command of the advance admitted by stating that they should be arrested. Whilst the truce was pending a brigade of your command, by a flank movement, emerged from the woods not 300 yards from my battery and small-arms. I sent to the officer and notified him of the fact, and I would not fire upon his supposed position when the flag returned, but at your advancing cavalry. You took 1 lieutenant and 10 men prisoners whilst this truce was in effect. I respectfully, positively demand their return, and, further, desire to know if it is in accordance with your ideas of military law for

an army to advance or shift position whilst a truce is pending that they inaugurated.

Major Smith will accompany this, who was in command of the lieutenant and his men.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. A. WHARTON,
Colonel, Commanding First Cavalry Brigade.

[Indorsement.]

Major-General BUELL:

I promised Colonel Wharton that I would inquire into the case of the capture of the lieutenant and the 10 men yesterday and would send him an answer after reaching camp. Please say whether they are to be retained permanently or not.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, October 4, 1862.

General GEORGE W. MORGAN,
Greenupsburg, via Portsmouth, Ohio:

I congratulate you and your command on your successful march through the rebel country surrounded by the rebel forces. I want your command here, and unless I am otherwise instructed to-day will send the order. How can you come? The river is too low for boats, and the railroad transportation is very limited, not exceeding one regiment a day. If in condition for doing so you can reach this point soonest by marching.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, October 4, 1862.

Maj. Gen. HORATIO G. WRIGHT, *Cincinnati, Ohio:*

I advise that General Morgan's force be immediately sent to Point Pleasant, to operate against the enemy on the Kanawha.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *October 4, 1862—10 a. m.*
(Received 12 m.)

Major-General HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

I propose bringing General Morgan's force here, where I have no old regiments. Five new regiments from Ohio ought to be ready within a week, which can go to Western Virginia, where there are old troops already. Are there any objections to this arrangement? Please answer at once.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, October 4, 1862.

Maj. Gen. HORATIO G. WRIGHT, *Cincinnati, Ohio:*

Unless you absolutely require Morgan's troops for the defense of Cincinnati they should be sent immediately to Point Pleasant. General J. D. Cox has been ordered there to take the command.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *October 4, 1862.*
(Received 4.40 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

On receipt of your first dispatch this morning I ordered Morgan's forces to Point Pleasant. His troops are not absolutely required for the defense of Cincinnati.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *October 5, 1862—2 p. m.*
(Received 5 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

Is it your intention to have all the force for operations in Western Virginia concentrated at or in the vicinity of Point Pleasant? Such would be indicated by your orders. With troops now there (those sent from here), with Morgan's command and Milroy's brigade, that force will probably amount to 21,000 men. At and about Clarksburg there are, I understand from Governor Peirpoint, say, 3,700 men, besides some 1,800 men for guarding the road between Grafton and Parkersburg. As the enemy's force in the Kanawha Valley probably does not exceed 10,000 we have force enough for two columns, one from Point Pleasant of, say, 10,000, the other from Clarksburg of 15,000. Should not this be undertaken instead of simply attacking the enemy in front and driving him back? The propriety of this plan depends of course upon the danger of any large force of the rebels crossing the mountains into Western Virginia from the direction of Winchester or Staunton. I have stopped Milroy at Parkersburg till I hear from you.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

CAIRO, *October 5, 1862—11.30 a. m.*

Major-General WRIGHT, *Cincinnati, Ohio:*

General Grant telegraphed me last evening for re-enforcements. I have two good regiments that could be sent forward and keep new ones here. A few new ones could be used at Columbus and vicinity and send old ones forward. Price attacked Corinth Friday morning with 40,000 men, and after two days' hard fighting was repulsed with great slaughter. Our troops behaved splendidly. I think there is no immediate danger of Grant's communication being cut off with Columbus. If another attack is made soon it will most likely be either at Bolivar or Memphis. He ought to have re-enforcements.

J. M. TUTTLE,
Brigadier-General.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *October* 5, 1862—7.30 p. m.

Major-General HALLECK:

General Tuttle, at Cairo, telegraphs me that General Grant was attacked at Corinth by Price with 40,000 men, and after two days' fight the latter was repulsed. General Grant called for re-enforcements, and I have directed General Tuttle to draw seven regiments from Illinois for the purpose.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, October 5, 1862.

General A. C. FULLER,
Adjutant-General, Springfield, Ill.:

I have instructed General Tuttle to call on the Governor of Illinois for re-enforcements for General Grant to the extent of seven regiments if needed. Please furnish them on his requisition, not exceeding that number.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Bloomfield, Ky., October 5, 1862.

General THOMAS:

My cavalry have occupied Chaplin, on Beech Fork, since daylight. They report Hardee encamped 6 miles south of Chaplin. I cannot credit it. If a part of the rebel force has gone to Frankfort, if I move to Chaplin and get water it will be 8 miles there and 8 back to get to Shelbyville, 16 miles out of my way. If they concentrate at Harrodsburg, Chaplin is my route. The roads from Chaplin to Lawrenceburg and from Chaplin to Willisburg are rough but practicable roads. General Sill, at Shelbyville, advanced one of his brigades to Claysville; encountered about 1,200 cavalry there. He also had information that the enemy is concentrating at Hardinsville, 12 miles in his front. There were about 50 or 100 cavalry in my front on the Springfield pike this morning. They ran at 10.30 back toward Springfield. I informed General Buell that I would not move to-day. Please keep me advised of your movements, so that I can co-operate. I am in blissful ignorance.

Respectfully,

A. McD. McCOOK,
Major-General, Commanding First Corps.

BARDSTOWN, *October* 5, 1862.

Major-General WRIGHT, *Cincinnati:*

The enemy retreated from this place yesterday morning on the Springfield road, and my troops entered in the evening after a brisk cavalry skirmish. The probability is that they are making for Danville. We are following. Your advance toward Lexington would decidedly affect the movements of the enemy. It is reported that Smith is concentrating on Frankfort.

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION,
October 5, 1862—7 p. m.

Maj. Gen. A. McD. McCOOK,
Commanding First Corps:

Kirk's brigade bivouacked at Clay Village last night. The rest of the division lay here in accordance with orders not to proceed to Frankfort unless I was certain Kirby Smith was not there in too large force. As all my advices reported a much larger army than ours I preferred to wait.

After Kirk's skirmish the enemy, massed at Frankfort to the number of 12,000 to 20,000, began to evacuate. They burned the railroad bridge last night and almost rendered useless the turnpike bridge. I can ford the river and will start at 4 a. m. to-morrow.

The enemy in part took the Versailles road and part took the Lawrenceburg road. Dumont has arrived with three brigades of new troops and two batteries of artillery.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. SILL.

OCTOBER 5, 1862—1 a. m.

General THOMAS:

GENERAL: Direct Crittenden's corps to move in the morning in pursuit of the enemy, and learn his line of retreat and his position if he has taken up one. Gilbert's corps moves to Bardstown at daylight, but will not be sent on until it is ascertained by Crittenden's advance whether the enemy has taken position near us. If they are still retiring the routes for McCook and Gilbert will be designated to-morrow.

Smith's division will move to Bardstown early in the morning. Let it receive orders to move with the rest of Crittenden's corps. McCook's corps is directed to remain at Bloomfield, or if he thinks best to move to the Beech Fork, near Chaplin, and to examine the road to Willisburg and toward Lawrenceburg, and to be ready to continue his march as may be required.

Respectfully, &c.,

JAMES B. FRY,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

OCTOBER 5, 1862—11 p. m.

General THOMAS, *Second in Command:*

GENERAL: General Buell says that from the information he collects it seems very doubtful whether he can advance over any other roads than those taken by the enemy's infantry, and thus go by Springfield and Lebanon and Springfield and Perryville; and if the information you get on the ground leads to the same conclusion, or leaves you in doubt, it may be best for you not to put the troops on the doubtful routes until he comes up in the morning.

Respectfully, &c.

JAMES B. FRY,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

TWO MILES OUT ON THE NEW-CUT ROAD TO GLENVILLE,
October 5, 1862—2.30 p. m.

General THOMAS:

The enemy in force undoubtedly went out on this road. General Wood's note sent me by you I thought warranted my taking this road. Hope I am right. A negro has just informed me that about 16,000 rebels camped at Glenville last night. Some few camped between here and that place. I shall move on cautiously to Glenville.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. L. CRITTENDEN,
Major-General, Commanding Second Army Corps.

THREE MILES ON THE SPRINGFIELD ROAD,
October —, ——.

Our advance some 600 yards to the front, and report the rebels drawn up across the road. The orderly who brought the information did not know whether these were infantry or not. I find there is a road practicable across from here to the intersection of the Bloomfield and Chaplin road. I shall start across immediately.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. L. CRITTENDEN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
Glenville, October 5, 1862.

Major-General THOMAS:

GENERAL: I arrived at this place with the Fifth Division about 6 o'clock.

The cavalry picked up 10 or 12 prisoners, stragglers. I found here a good Union man, very reliable, at whose house Hardee staid last night. He informs me that they had been repairing the Walton Lick road and had Adams' brigade and a body of cavalry upon it, but they last night got some information which caused them to order back Adams suddenly, and he passed through this place about daylight toward Springfield. The cavalry did not return this way. The force here was from 16,000 to 20,000. Not knowing whether you would come to your quarters to-night or whether the messenger would meet you on the road I sent this information to General Buell at Bardstown, and also to General McCook or Rousseau at Bloomfield. Since writing to General Buell, Dr. Palmer, a respectable man, has come in from Springfield, who left there since the rebels arrived, about 3 o'clock. He says they appear distressed, weary, and harassed, and that a large portion of them cannot go farther than that to-night; that a drove of very fine cattle did not get into Springfield before 12 o'clock. General Wood's troops are all in camp here now.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. L. CRITTENDEN,
Major-General, Commanding.

OCTOBER 6, [1862]—4.30 p. m.

General McCOOK, *Commanding First Corps:*

GENERAL: You must march on Harrodsburg and reach the immediate vicinity of that place day after to-morrow, that is, on the 8th instant. If you are satisfied that the road by Willisburg and Cornishville is practicable march by that road, but if you are of the contrary opinion, then take the road by Lawrenceburg and thence along the pike to Harrodsburg. In any event it will probably be best for your train to go by Lawrenceburg. It is reported that the enemy worked the road by Willisburg, and it may be better than is supposed, but do not run the risk of getting involved in any impassable road. General Sill's division must arrive at Harrodsburg at the same time as the rest of your corps, and you must send him orders to this effect. There must be no failure in the arrival of your corps at the place designated and at the time fixed. Dumont's division will remain at Frankfort. You must take cooked rations and get up supplies enough for yourself until we can get a route established by Frankfort and then send your wagons there. Report exactly your condition as regards supplies. Captain Boyd told me he had wagons loaded ready to forward to you from Louisville. Report your progress and your arrival at Willisburg and Cornishville if you take that route, or your arrival at Lawrenceburg if you go that way. Send your couriers via Springfield and on the direct road from Springfield to Perryville. We will probably camp at the Fair Grounds in Springfield to-night, but if we are not there we will be 4½ miles from Springfield on the Perryville road. The orders given for your movement are based on the report that the enemy has left Frankfort and is moving on Danville or in that direction. If you should have proof that this is incorrect, and that the enemy is still at Frankfort or is threatening Louisville, you must act under the last previous orders sent you. When you approach Harrodsburg you must consider yourself in the presence of the enemy and act accordingly, and communicate with headquarters and the other corps.

Respectfully,

JAMES B. FRY,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

P. S.—Please send the accompanying dispatch to Dumont at the same time you send orders to Sill.

Send orders to Sill as rapidly as possible and the inclosed to Dumont via Shelbyville.

OCTOBER 6, 1862—11.30 p. m.

General McCOOK:

Dispatches received from General Dumont this afternoon lead to the belief that General Sill is still at Shelbyville and not at Frankfort, as supposed when I wrote you to-day.* It will not do therefore for you to attempt to form a junction with him (Sill) at Harrodsburg. You will consequently march on Perryville instead of Harrodsburg. Captain Williams, the bearer, feels confident that he can conduct your column through by Willisburg or Mackville to within 5 miles of Perryville by to-morrow night. This would be very desirable, as it would put you in position

* See note by General Buell at close of letter.

to take part in anything which may result from the advance on Perryville to-morrow by the other corps.

If, however, you think the road will not do, then come by way of the Springfield and Perryville road direct and reach the Little Beech, 5 miles from Springfield, to-morrow night. General Sill must make forced marches to join you, moving by Bloomfield, Glenville, and Springfield, and the direct road to Perryville. The provisions for Jackson's division, now at Bardstown, in Captain Williams' 35 wagons, should of course be shared with the other divisions if necessary, and your other trains should be hurried forward and the empty wagons sent for more supplies to Shepherdsville unless otherwise ordered. You must of course be prepared for action at any moment. Report your action on this order, stating which road you take and your progress. We will be on the direct road from Perryville to Springfield, leaving our present camp about 7 a. m.

The movement of Sill's division must depend on the correctness of his report that the enemy have left Frankfort.

Respectfully,

JAMES B. FRY,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

NOTE BY GENERAL BUELL.—The original dispatch should have added here: "Other information indicates that the enemy will concentrate at Perryville or Harrodsburg."

D. C. BUELL,
Major-General.

BARDSTOWN, *October* 6, 1862.

General WRIGHT, *Cincinnati:*

The enemy retreated from this place yesterday morning on the Springfield road, and my troops entered in the evening after a brisk cavalry skirmish. The probability is they are making for Danville. We are following. Your advance would decidedly affect the movements of the enemy. It is reported that Smith is concentrating on Frankfort.

BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, October 6, 1862.

Maj. Gen. JACOB D. COX, *Point Pleasant, Va.:*

Please determine as soon as possible the force you consider necessary for reoccupying and holding the Kanawha Valley, and if, as I suppose, you have more than sufficient in your district, I wish to bring the surplus here. I much desire to have the whole of General Morgan's forces if you can get along without them. A few regiments of new troops may be sent in their place. I have nothing here but new troops, and Morgan's forces as a basis of organization is much needed here. It is probably too late to organize two columns, one from Point Pleasant, the other from Clarksburg. Your troops should move forward as soon as possible, while the weather and roads are good.

Respectfully, yours,

WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, October 6, 1862—11 a. m.

Major-General WRIGHT, *Cincinnati, Ohio:*

If your force at Point Pleasant is sufficient to reoccupy and hold the Kanawha Valley General Milroy can be sent to Clarksburg. Be careful to avoid dividing your forces and being beaten in detail. The troops should move as soon as possible, while the roads are good. Major-General J. D. Cox has been ordered to take immediate command in the Kanawha.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, October 6, 1862—3.30 p. m.

Major-General WRIGHT, *Cincinnati, Ohio:*

Major-General Cox leaves here to-night for Point Pleasant. He will have the immediate command of the District of Western Virginia. He agrees with you that General Milroy's brigade should go immediately to Clarksburg.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HAYESVILLE, *October* 7, 1862—6 p. m.

Major-General BUELL:

About 2½ miles west of this place I can get a camp on the Rolling Fork where there is said to be an abundance of water. As there is no water here I propose to camp there. It will only throw us about 1½ miles farther from Perryville. It was reported to me on my arrival that the rebels had 200,000 pounds of pork at Lebanon. At first I ordered a regiment to go there and seize it. I afterward learned that it belonged to a company of pork-packers, who profess to be Union men. I therefore concluded not to send or seize it, as we can get it at any time by sending for it.

Maxey's brigade is also reported as leaving Lebanon to-day for Danville, via Bradfordsville and Hustonville, with a train loaded with flour and pork from Lebanon. Shall I send and intercept him now or capture him hereafter?

Very respectfully,

GEO. H. THOMAS.

OCTOBER 7, 1862—7 p. m.

General THOMAS, *Second in Command:*

The Third Corps (Gilbert's) is within 3½ miles of Perryville, the cavalry being near, perhaps 2½ [miles]. From all the information received to-day it is thought the enemy will resist our advance into Perryville. They are said to have a strong force in and near the place. We expect to attack and carry the place to-morrow.

March at 3 o'clock precisely to-morrow morning without fail, and if possible get all the canteens filled and have the men cautioned to use water in the most sparing manner. Every officer must caution his men

on this point. Send back every team and animal that is not absolutely necessary with the troops, as they will suffer for water. All the wagons which come must move in rear of your troops.

The right of Gilbert's corps is opposite to Gordon's place, which is on the Lebanon pike, and from Gordon's to Gilbert's right is about 2 or 2½ miles. When the Second Corps gets up to that vicinity, that is to say about 3 or 3½ miles from town, let the front be halted and put in order of battle, and the whole column closed up and the men allowed to rest in position and made as comfortable as possible, but not allowed to scatter.

The commander of the corps must then immediately have the front reconnoitered and gain all the information he can of the position of the enemy and his strength, and also of the nature of the country in his front. This must be done by inquiring of the inhabitants and by personal examination of the officers and by reconnaissance.

When the column has got into position you will please report in person at these headquarters with all the information you may have been able to obtain, and instructions for the further movements will be given. Send orderlies back with bearer to learn where our headquarters are. All the usual precautions must be taken and preparations made for action. There is no water near us, and we can expect but little, if any, until we get it at Perryville. Nothing has been heard of you since we parted this morning.

Respectfully, &c.,

JAMES B. FRY,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

LOUISVILLE, *October* 7, 1862.

Major-General BUELL:

I made yesterday an examination of the Bardstown road. The trestles are destroyed, and it will require at least fifteen days to repair the road. I have not heard definitely from the Lebanon road; will send a party on a hand car to examine and report. My forces are at work on the Bardstown road by your order received on Saturday night. I think time would have been gained by repairing Lebanon road first. If you so direct I will move the whole force to Lebanon road. Bridge will be completed over Salt River this week. Frankfort road is in good order to Benson Creek, 8 miles this side of Frankfort.

At Bagdad, 14 miles this side of Frankfort, a good road runs to Shelbyville pike. Distance from Bagdad to Danville about 50 miles. Frankfort Railroad Company can transport daily to Bagdad 350 tons.

J. B. ANDERSON.

IN THE FIELD, *October* 7, 1862.

General NEGLEY:

Your dispatch of September 30 received. It is not deemed necessary to give you any further detailed instruction in reference to your command. Constant vigilance must be kept up and the labor of disciplining and instructing your troops persevered in incessantly. It is expected that the active operations going on here will soon relieve you and open your communications, though there may be unexpected delay.

Secure all the supplies you can and strengthen your position. Look well to the bridge. It might be well for you to prepare a pontoon bridge to guard against accident to the other. Communicate as frequently as possible.

JAMES B. FRY,
Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. TWELFTH DIVISION, ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Tuesday, October 7, 1862—10 p. m.

Thomas C. Bell says that on Saturday night, the 4th instant, about 6,000 Confederate soldiers, infantry and cavalry, but no artillery, with about 240 wagons, passed through Salvisa from Frankfort in the direction of Harrodsburg. That on Sunday morning Kirby Smith's forces commenced crossing the Kentucky River at McCowan's Ferry, at the mouth of Clear Creek; they crossed all day Sunday and Monday and camped above Salvisa as they crossed. They had a train of about 500 wagons. He thinks the forces of Kirby Smith about 20,000 strong, of infantry, cavalry, and artillery.

The following are the names of some of Kirby Smith's officers: Generals Stevenson, Heth, Humphrey Marshall, Leadbetter, and Clayton.

Bragg and his body guard passed through Salvisa Sunday morning at 10 o'clock. Buckner and his guard and staff on same day two hours later.

It was said by some citizens that General Preston passed the same time. About 800 or 1,000 cavalry started on Sunday evening from Salvisa to Lawrenceburg; thinks they were pickets, to guard the approach of troops from Shelbyville. He thinks that the object of these troops of Kirby Smith is to form a junction with Bragg's army at Harrodsburg, Danville, Muldraugh's Hill, or Camp Dick Robinson; he thinks the latter.

The reason why he thinks the Confederates will make a stand at Camp Dick Robinson is that the major portion of General Bragg's forces passed up to Danville from Bardstown Friday last, consisting of a train of 600 wagons and upward of 30,000 troops—infantry, cavalry, and artillery in due proportion. He got his information from Mat Nash, of Anderson County, who came across the road leading from Danville to Bardstown, and the citizens told him that the above forces passed that way. Another reason is that Camp Dick Robinson is a well-fortified position by nature, for there the Kentucky River, running in a northerly direction, and the Dick's River, running in an easterly direction, form a junction. The place is well watered for both infantry and cavalry. Stupendous cliffs stretch along the banks of either stream, and within the angle formed by the two streams is a rich grain-growing and stock-raising country, comprising the counties of Garrard, Lincoln, and part of the counties of Boyle and Madison; besides, this is situated on the direct road to the Cumberland Gap leading from Lexington, Frankfort, and Lebanon. This Mr. Bell is a brother of a Captain Bell in the Eleventh Kentucky Cavalry, now under my command, and is reliable. It is quite likely you have all the information that he gives. If so, his statement will do no harm; if not, it may be found of value.

Your obedient servant,

E. DUMONT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *October* 7, 1862.

His Excellency ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United States:

A messenger has just arrived from Nashville with a verbal message (not being safe to bring a written one) from Governor Johnson, with a request that I telegraph you, asking that re-enforcements be sent to vicinity of Nashville—to Clarksville or Waverly. They apprehend an attack by forces under Breckinridge and Anderson. Rebel cavalry in force cuts city off from supplies in vicinity. The messenger bears an earnest request from Governor Johnson that you will cause General Negley to be removed as commandant at Nashville, with request that I telegraph you on the subject. Messenger will return after I receive your reply.

Rebels retreated from Bardstown. Reported to be massing forces at Danville. General Buell is in pursuit, and will be at Perryville to-night, within 10 miles of Danville. They must continue to retreat or fight.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, October 7, 1862.

Brig. Gen. O. M. MITCHEL, *Washington City:*

SIR: In compliance with the request contained in your letter of July 26, that investigation might be instituted concerning the alleged return of slaves to their masters by officers of Major-General Buell's command, the Secretary of War instructs me to inform you that prompt inquiry was made as to the facts.

A copy of General Buell's report, together with other correspondence on the subject, is herewith inclosed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 28, 1862.

Maj. Gen. D. C. BUELL,
U. S. Volunteers, Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: The Secretary of War directs me to send you the inclosed copy of a letter just received from General Mitchel, and to request that you will cause the matter there mentioned to be immediately examined and early report thereon made to this office.

Wherever the protection of the Government has been duly promised to any person, whatever his color or condition, the promise must be kept inviolate; and if any one, bond or free, in the insurgent States has rendered valuable services or given important information he too must be protected, even though no promise to that effect was made.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Camp near Huntsville, August 6, 1862.

Respectfully referred to Brigadier-General Rousseau, commanding Third Division, who will state whether he has any knowledge of any persons to whom protection was promised, as set forth within; and, if so, whether the protection has been claimed by the person himself or any one in his behalf; and, if so claimed, whether it has in any instance been refused or neglected.

By command of General Buell:

JAMES B. FRY,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

[Sub-inclosure.]

WASHINGTON, *July 26, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

SIR: My attention has just been called to a letter republished in the Philadelphia Inquirer of this date, presenting some facts and statements concerning the Third Division of the Army of the Ohio.

From this letter I am led to fear that the commanding general of that army has returned to their masters slaves to whom I promised the permanent protection of the Government of the United States. These slaves had rendered valuable services and had obtained for me most important information, and to these negroes I offered protection under authority received from you in your telegram dated May 5.

I beg your interference in behalf of these slaves; and I must further ask, if possible, immediate action, for I fear that if they fall into the hands of their masters their lives will not be safe.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. M. MITCHEL,
Major-General.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Huntsville, August 15, 1862.

General LORENZO THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to return the letter of Major-General Mitchel, who, from some letter "republished in the Philadelphia Inquirer," has been led to fear that the commanding general of this army has returned to their masters slaves to whom he (General Mitchel) promised the permanent protection of the Government of the United States. I inclose also on the subject the reports of General W. S. Smith, who temporarily commanded the Third Division after General Mitchel's departure, and of General Rousseau, who succeeded General Smith as the permanent commander. These reports cover the whole ground as far as I have any knowledge. General Mitchel did not, to my recollection, speak to me of protection promised to any slaves; certainly he gave me no statement in regard to those who merited protection for their services. Nevertheless I have no idea that any such have suffered. It would be contrary to my feelings and orders if such should have been the case.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. C. BUELL,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
August 29, 1862.

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War with the inclosed report from General Buell.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Sub-inclosures.]

TULLAHOMA, *August* 6, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

There was one slave for whom protection was claimed, I think by Captain Slocum, division quartermaster, and another who brought in information and was put on duty, I believe, as a train hand. Neither of them were given up to my knowledge. These were all the cases of the kind that came to my knowledge. My instructions from General Buell strictly forbade my giving up slaves who had brought in intelligence and thus rendered themselves liable to punishment by their masters, and in no case, to my knowledge, were they so given up.

W. S. SMITH,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION,
Camp Taylor, August 7, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY, *Chief of Staff:*

SIR: In compliance with the order of the major-general commanding the Army of the Ohio of yesterday, requiring me to report touching the subject-matter of the letter of Maj. Gen. O. M. Mitchel, of the 26th ultimo, to the Secretary of War, I have the honor to say that I know of no person, black or white, bond or free, who gave to General Mitchel valuable information with or without a promise of protection. All I know as to the subject-matter of General Mitchel's letter is this: A slave of Mr. Patton, who resides near Huntsville, Ala., was about to leave some days ago on the cars for Michigan with Captain Loomis, of the First Michigan Battery. My attention was attracted to the negro by the suit he had on of a new and handsome uniform of the artillery company, and I told Captain Loomis not to take him on the cars. Captain Loomis thereupon replied to me that General Mitchel had set the negro free, and had asserted positively that he should serve no man again. I replied to him that General Mitchel had no power to free slaves, and I should not at all regard any illegal act of the general in that or any other matters; that Patton was a conservative, loyal man, entitled to the protection of the Government, to which he acknowledged allegiance; that I utterly disputed the right and power of the general, as I did the justice of the act, to transfer the hundreds of horses, mules, and other property of loyal as well as disloyal citizens that had been taken by officers and soldiers who were willing to make the seizure, and that loyal citizens were entitled to the protection of the Government in the possession and use of slaves as well as other property. Captain Loomis said the slave had given valuable information to General Mitchel, and in my presence he ordered the slave to return to camp and the slave did so. He is there still, as I understand, and was not returned to his master. This was what occurred on that occasion, and it is all I have heard of such information or protection as General Mitchel refers to,

and such protection has not been claimed, refused, or neglected, as far as my information or knowledge extends.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LOVELL H. ROUSSEAU.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, October 7, 1862.

Brigadier-General BOYLE, *Louisville, Ky.:*

General Morgan has reached the Ohio, and is on the way to Western Virginia. If Bragg has fallen back on Danville he scarcely intends holding north of Kentucky River. Our forces are advancing from here. What force have you in and about Louisville? I want approximate statement, giving number of regiments of infantry and of cavalry and batteries of artillery.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, October 7, 1862.

General Q. A. GILLMORE, *Point Pleasant, Va.:*

Upon the arrival of General Cox or General Milroy at Point Pleasant you will be relieved from your temporary command, and will return to this place and report in person. A special order to that effect will be issued this morning. Furnish copy of this dispatch to General Cox or General Milroy.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

[OCTOBER 7, 1862.—For Wright to Cox, in reference to operations in West Virginia, see Series I, Vol. XIX.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, October 7, 1862.

Brig. Gen. A. J. SMITH,
Commanding U. S. Forces, Covington, Ky.:

GENERAL: As soon as your preparations are completed you will move forward the troops under your command and take positions at Falmouth and such points near the road from Falmouth to Williamstown as may be found most suitable for encampments, Williamstown being occupied by a sufficient force to watch and hold the roads centering to that place.

The first division, including the command now near Walton, will take the Lexington pike; the second, the Falmouth road, passing through Independence.

At least two regiments should be left in charge of the lines in advance of Newport and Covington. These regiments will be designated by you, those lately arrived and not yet fully equipped being selected

for this service. The companies detailed as garrisons for the permanent batteries and for provost-guard duty will also be left. Unless the Kentucky Central Railroad Company will undertake the repairs of the road as far as Falmouth these repairs must be executed by the military authorities, and a regiment may be selected and assigned for this service. Instructions have already been given for the necessary repairs of the telegraph line to Falmouth.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 51. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *Cincinnati, Ohio, October* 7, 1862.

I. Maj. Gen. G. Granger is assigned to the command of all the forces now operating in Kentucky on the line of the Licking River, extending from the Ohio River southward in the direction of Lexington, to be known as the Army of Kentucky.

As new regiments, detachments, batteries, &c., arrive from the several States of this department they will be incorporated into and organized with the forces of his command already assembled.

II. All reports, returns, requisitions, &c., from the Army of Kentucky will be made directly to and through General Granger's headquarters, at present at Covington, Ky.

* * * * * * *

By order of Major-General Wright:

N. H. McLEAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES,
Rolling Fork, Ky., October 8, 1862—3 a. m.

General BUELL:

Your letter of instruction came to hand at the time indicated for the Second Corps to march. Have given the necessary orders to General Crittenden and will take position before Perryville as soon as possible. The roads over which we marched yesterday were exceedingly rough and tortuous, and with one exception without water. Reached this place at 11 o'clock last night, but all the trains are not up yet. I found as night approached that the troops must have water, which could not be obtained short of Rolling Fork, some 2 miles out of our way, to which place the command was ordered and we are now camping.

As soon as I decided to make Rolling Fork I dispatched messengers to your headquarters, who must have reached you before this.

Respectfully, &c.,

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

OCTOBER 8, [1862]—4 a. m.

General McCOOK:

GENERAL: Orders were sent you last night by Captain Williams to march this morning on Perryville by the Willisburg and Mackville road,

under the guidance of Captain Williams. Nothing has been heard of you, and couriers sent from here to the road above mentioned have failed to find you.

The enemy is in force at Perryville, and you must form a junction with the troops here by the shortest route and in the shortest possible time. As it is not known where you are the route cannot be prescribed. You must get within supporting distance to-day.

Gilbert's corps is on the direct Springfield and Perryville road, 3 miles from Perryville. Crittenden's corps is on Lebanon road, about 8 or 10 miles from Perryville.

Report promptly and move instantly to form junction.

JAMES B. FRY,
Colonel, &c.

OCTOBER 8, 1862—6.30 p. m.

General THOMAS, *Second in Command:*

The First Corps (McCook's), on our left, has been very heavily engaged. The left and center of this corps gained ground, but the right of it yielded a little. Press your lines forward as far as possible to-night and get into position to make a vigorous attack in the morning at daylight. If you have got your troops into a position which you deem advantageous it will not be advisable to make a change for the purpose of complying with the general's instructions for you sent by Captain Mack. It may be as well to halt the division ordered to the center and let it wait where it is for further orders.

The general desires to see you in person as soon to-night as your duties will permit you to come over.

Respectfully,

JAMES B. FRY,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, October 8, 1862—10.10 a. m.

General J. T. BOYLE, *Louisville, Ky.:*

How many troops are at Nashville and how many at Louisville?

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, October 8, 1862—10.50 a. m.

Major-General WRIGHT, *Cincinnati, Ohio:*

By what forces is Cincinnati now threatened? Where is Kirby Smith's army?

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *October* 8, 1862—2.30 p. m.

Major-General HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

General Grant telegraphs, through General Tuttle, that he wants at least twenty regiments as soon as they can possibly be got. On getting

his first call for re-enforcements I authorized seven Illinois regiments to be sent him, knowing the importance of sustaining him. To send him thirteen regiments would seriously embarrass my plans; yet they may be of more importance to him than to me. Would you advise me to send them? I have also ordered to Memphis, on the urgent call of General Sherman, the seven companies of the Thirteenth Infantry, sent here from Alton. This takes away my only reliable force.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *October* 8, 1862—7.35 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

I do not know number of troops at Nashville; I think from 5,000 to 8,000. I have 3,800 men here. I send one cavalry regiment to General Buell, leaving about 2,600 men, besides convalescents. There are two regiments at Shepherdsville and one at the mouth of Salt River, 20 miles off.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *October* 8, 1862.

His Excellency ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United States:

I have been waited on this morning by a committee of loyal Kentuckians now here, refugees, to request that Your Excellency will order the division under command of General G. W. Morgan to Kentucky. They think this division has done so much and suffered so much in their late march from Cumberland Gap to Greenupsburg that they are entitled to this favor at the hands of Your Excellency; and it is believed to be the wish of every loyal Kentuckian that this should be done.

THOMAS H. CLAY.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *October* 8, 1862.

THOMAS H. CLAY, *Cincinnati, Ohio:*

You cannot have reflected seriously when you ask that I shall order General Morgan's command to Kentucky as a favor because they have marched from Cumberland Gap. The precedent established by it would evidently break up the whole army. Buell's old troops now in pursuit of Bragg have done more hard marching recently; and, in fact, if you include marching and fighting, there are scarcely any old troops east or west of the mountains that have not done as hard service. I sincerely wish war was an easier and pleasanter business than it is, but it does not admit of holidays. On Morgan's command, where it is now sent, as I understand, depends the question whether the enemy will get to the Ohio River in another place.

A. LINCOLN.

HDQRS. ADVANCE UNITED STATES FORCES,
Camp A. J. Smith, October 8, 1862.

Brig. Gen. A. J. SMITH, *Covington, Ky.:*

GENERAL: I sent out 300 men under Captain Lesslie, of the Fourth Indiana Cavalry, night before last, with instructions to move cautiously

to the front and ascertain if the enemy was near. He proceeded as far as Williamstown with his command, then divided his force into three commands, sending one each in the direction of Cynthiana, Big Eagle Bridge, and Owenton. They have all returned, bringing with them the prisoners, which I send you. They heard of no large rebel force on the railroad at any point. Captain Lesslie went up the pike as far as Big Eagle Bridge, but found no rebel force; he then moved his command in the direction of Owenton. After making a junction with the force sent from Williamstown he found at the Owenton Ponds three regiments of infantry, 600 cavalry, and two pieces of artillery, which had just arrived there from the direction of Frankfort, making in all about 2,500. Having orders from me not to engage a large force he returned without disturbing them or letting them know his force was near. I am satisfied they are there to recruit, as good water is there. It is only 35 miles from here, and I would like to receive orders to bag them. What shall I do with prisoners hereafter? Have I the right and authority to parole them? I have two captains of the Tenth Kentucky Cavalry under arrest for refusing to obey orders while on scouting duty, also two pickets who left their post and went to the front some 3 miles. What shall I do with them? I would like to get clear of some of the officers in the Tenth Kentucky Cavalry at once. Courts-martial are too slow. I never saw as much demoralization in my life. They have not a true military officer in the regiment. If I had some good cavalry I could do good service. I would suggest the mounting of the Eighteenth Kentucky, 250 strong. They were recruited between here and Georgetown and know the country thoroughly. A man just from Georgetown (yesterday) tells me that there is no force there or at Frankfort, but that Marshall and Smith are at Lexington, and it is reported Breckinridge, Buckner, Bragg, and Smith were at Frankfort Saturday at the inauguration of Governor. All retreated in haste to Versailles after burning bridges on Buell's approach. Buell fell back to Shelbyville. They are impressing wagons to haul off produce in the direction of Camp Dick Robinson. Numbers of Union refugees are coming into my camp running from the rebel conscription which is threatened them.

Can I move the One hundred and eighteenth Ohio and a squadron of cavalry (the Tenth Kentucky, now near Independence) to this point? They are doing no good there, as their front is protected by my pickets. I can shape them up much better by having them all together. I would again advise the getting of the Tenth Cavalry all together, as I am satisfied they will never be anything but an armed mob until they are put under strict military discipline, which is impossible while scattered. Will need a few mountain howitzers for this country. I think I could do good service with two pieces attached to the cavalry.

Captain Lesslie and his 100 Indiana cavalry are doing me good service, but I have not enough cavalry with me to do the necessary duty, which is another argument in favor of throwing the Tenth Kentucky Cavalry together.

I send you a deserter from the regiment of regulars stationed at Newport, with the man who arrested him.

A reliable man just from Georgetown reports Federal forces in possession of Frankfort. Martial law was proclaimed at and 10 miles around Lexington. The impression is that they are evacuating and concentrating at Camp Dick Robinson or Harrodsburg, and will make a stand there. They are advancing all their force in that direction.

Very respectfully, yours,

S. G. BURBRIDGE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

*Organization of the Army of the Ohio, October 8, 1862.**

ARMY OF THE OHIO.

Maj. Gen. DON CARLOS BUELL.
Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS.†

ESCORT.

Anderson Troop, Pennsylvania Cavalry, Lieut. Thomas S. Maple.
4th U. S. Cavalry, Companies B, C, D, G, I, and K, Lieut. Col. James Oakes.

SIGNAL DETACHMENT.

Capt. Jesse Merrill.

UNATTACHED.

7th Pennsylvania Cavalry, Companies A, D, F, and I, Maj. John E. Wynkoop.

FIRST ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. ALEXANDER MCD. MCCOOK.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JOSHUA W. SILL.

Fourth Brigade.

Col. HARVEY M. BUCKLEY.

6th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Hagerman Tripp.
5th Kentucky, Lieut. Col. William W. Berry.
1st Ohio, Col. Edwin A. Parrott.
93d Ohio, Col. Charles Anderson.
15th U. S., Maj. John H. King.
16th U. S., Maj. Adam J. Slemmer.
19th U. S., Maj. Stephen D. Carpenter.

Fifth Brigade.

Col. EDWARD N. KIRK.

34th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Hiram W. Bristol.
79th Illinois, Col. Lyman Guinnip.
29th Indiana, Lieut. Col. David M. Dunn.
30th Indiana, Col. Joseph B. Dodge.
77th Pennsylvania, Col. Frederick S. Stumbaugh.
9th Kentucky Cavalry (detachment), Col. Richard T. Jacob.

Sixth Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM H. GIBSON.

89th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Charles T. Hotchkiss.
32d Indiana, Col. Henry von Trebra.
39th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Fielder A. Jones.
15th Ohio, Col. Moses R. Dickey.
49th Ohio, Maj. Levi Drake.

Artillery.

1st Ohio Light, Battery A, Capt. Wilber F. Goodspeed.
1st Ohio Light, Battery E, Capt. Warren P. Edgarton.
5th U. S., Battery H, Lieut. Francis L. Guenther.

Unattached.

3d Indiana Cavalry, Companies G, H, I, and K, Maj. Robert Klein.
1st Michigan Engineers and Mechanics, Companies D, F, and G, Lieut. Col. Kinsman A. Hunton.

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* For troops actually engaged in the battle of Perryville see pp. 1033-1036, Part I. Commanders of such are given as they stood on the day of battle; all others September 30, 1862.

† Second in command.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. LOVELL H. ROUSSEAU.

Ninth Brigade.

Col. LEONARD A. HARRIS.

38th Indiana, Col. Benjamin F. Scribner.
2d Ohio, Lieut. Col. John Kell.
33d Ohio { Lieut. Col. Oscar F. Moore. / Maj. Frederick J. Lock.
94th Ohio, Col. Joseph W. Frizell.
10th Wisconsin, Col. Alfred R. Chapin.
Indiana Light Artillery, 5th Batty., Capt. Peter Simonson.

Seventeenth Brigade.

(1.) Col. WILLIAM H. LYTLE.*
(2.) Col. CURRAN POPE.

42d Indiana, Col. James G. Jones.
88th Indiana, Col. George Humphrey.
15th Kentucky, Col. Curran Pope.
3d Ohio, Col. John Beatty.
10th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Joseph W. Burke.
Michigan Light Artillery, 1st Battery, Capt. Cyrus O. Loomis.

Twenty-eighth Brigade.

Col. JOHN C. STARKWEATHER.

24th Illinois, Capt. August Mauff.
17th Kentucky, Col. John H. McHenry, jr.
79th Pennsylvania, Col. Henry A. Hambright.
1st Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. George B. Bingham.
21st Wisconsin, Col. Benjamin J. Sweet.
Indiana Light Artillery, 4th Battery, Capt. Asahel K. Bush.
Kentucky Light Artillery, Battery A, Capt. David C. Stone.

Unattached.

2d Kentucky Cavalry (six companies), Col. Buckner Board.
1st Michigan Engineers and Mechanics, Companies A, C, and H, Maj. Enos Hopkins.

TENTH DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JAMES S. JACKSON.†

Thirty-third Brigade.

(1.) Brig. Gen. WILLIAM R. TERRILL.†
(2.) Col. ALBERT S. HALL.

80th Illinois, Col. Thomas G. Allen.
123d Illinois, Col. James Monroe.
101st Indiana, Col. William Garver.
Garrard's detachment,‡ Col. Theophilus T. Garrard.
105th Ohio, Col. Albert S. Hall.
Parsons' battery,§ Lieut. Charles C. Parsons.

Thirty-fourth Brigade.

Col. GEORGE WEBSTER.†

80th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Lewis Brooks.
50th Ohio { Col. Jonah R. Taylor. / Lieut. Col. Silas A. Strickland.
98th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Christian L. Poorman.
121st Ohio, Col. William P. Reid.
Indiana Light Artillery, 19th Battery, Capt. Samuel J. Harris.

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* Wounded.
† Killed.
‡ Composed of detachments of the Seventh and Thirty-second Kentucky and Third Tennessee Infantry.
§ Manned by details from various volunteer infantry regiments.

SECOND ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. THOMAS L. CRITTENDEN.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM S. SMITH.

Tenth Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM GROSE.

84th Illinois, Col. Louis H. Waters.
36th Indiana, Lieut. Col. O. H. P. Carey.
23d Kentucky, Lieut. Col. J. P. Jackson.
6th Ohio, Lieut. Col. N. L. Anderson.
24th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Frederick C. Jones.
4th U. S. Art., Bat. H, Lieut. S. Canby.
4th U. S. Art., Bat. M, Capt. J. Mendenhall.

Nineteenth Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM B. HAZEN.

110th Illinois, Col. Thomas S. Casey.
9th Indiana, Col. William H. Blake.
6th Kentucky, Col. Walter C. Whitaker.
27th Kentucky, Col. C. D. Pennebaker.
41st Ohio, Lieut. Col. George S. Mygatt.
1st Ohio Light Artillery, Battery F, Capt. Daniel T. Cockerill.

Twenty-second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. CHARLES CRUFT.

31st Indiana, Lieut. Col. John Osborn.
1st Kentucky, Lieut. Col. David A. Enyart.
2d Kentucky, Col. Thomas D. Sedgewick.
20th Kentucky, Lieut. Col. Charles S. Hanson.
90th Ohio, Col. Isaac N. Ross.
1st Ohio Light Artillery, Battery B, Capt. William E. Standart.

Cavalry.

2d Kentucky (four companies), Lieut. Col. Thomas B. Cochran.

FIFTH DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. HORATIO P. VAN CLEVE.

Eleventh Brigade.

Col. SAMUEL BEATTY.

79th Indiana, Col. Frederick Knefler.
9th Kentucky, Lieut. Col. Geo. H. Cram.
13th Kentucky, Lieut. Col. J. B. Carlile.
19th Ohio, Lieut. Col. E. W. Hollingsworth.
59th Ohio, Col. James P. Fyffe.

Fourteenth Brigade.

Col. PIERCE B. HAWKINS.

44th Indiana, Col. Hugh B. Reed.
86th Indiana, Col. Orville S. Hamilton.
11th Kentucky, Lieut. Col. S. P. Love.
26th Kentucky, Col. Cicero Maxwell.
13th Ohio, Col. Jos. G. Hawkins.

Twenty-third Brigade.

Col. STANLEY MATTHEWS.

35th Indiana, Col. Bernard F. Mullen.
8th Kentucky, Col. Sidney M. Barnes.
21st Kentucky, Col. S. Woodson Price.
51st Ohio, Lieut. Col. Richard W. McClain.
99th Ohio. Lieut. Col. John E. Cummins.

Artillery.

Indiana Light, 7th Battery, Capt. George R. Swallow.
Pennsylvania Light, Battery B, Lieut. Alanson J. Stevens.
Wisconsin Light, 3d Battery, Capt. Lucius H. Drury.

SIXTH DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS J. WOOD.

Fifteenth Brigade.

Brig. Gen. MILO S. HASCALL.

100th Illinois, Col. Frederick A. Bartleson.
17th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Geo. W. Gorman.
58th Indiana, Col. George P. Buell.
3d Kentucky, Lieut. Col. Wm. T. Scott.
26th Ohio, Maj. Chris. M. Degenfeld.
Indiana Light Artillery, 8th Battery, Lieut. George Estep.

Twentieth Brigade.

Col. CHARLES G. HARKER.

51st Indiana, Col. Abel D. Streight.
73d Indiana, Col. Gilbert Hathaway.
13th Mich., Lieut. Col. Fred'k W. Worden.
64th Ohio, Col. John Ferguson.
65th Ohio, Lieut. Col. William H. Young.
Ohio Light Artillery, 6th Battery, Capt. Cullen Bradley.

SIXTH DIVISION—Continued.

Twenty-first Brigade.

Col. GEORGE D. WAGNER.

15th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Gustavus A. Wood.
40th Indiana, Col. John W. Blake.
57th Indiana, Col. Cyrus C. Hines.
24th Kentucky, Col. Lewis B. Grigsby.
97th Ohio, Col. John Q. Lane.
Indiana Light Artillery, 10th Battery, Capt. Jerome B. Cox.

Unattached.

1st Michigan Engineers and Mechanics, Companies B, E, I, and K, Col. William P. Innes.
1st Ohio Cavalry (detachment), Maj. James Laughlin.

THIRD ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. CHARLES C. GILBERT.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. ALBIN SCHOEPF.

First Brigade.

Col. MOSES B. WALKER.

82d Indiana, Col. Morton C. Hunter.
12th Kentucky, Col. William A. Hoskins.
17th Ohio, Col. John M. Connell.
31st Ohio, Lieut. Col Frederick W. Lister.
38th Ohio, Lieut. Col. William A. Choate.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. SPEED S. FRY.

10th Indiana, Col. William C. Kise.
74th Indiana, Col. Charles W. Chapman.
4th Kentucky, Col. John T. Croxton.
10th Kentucky, Lieut. Col. William H. Hays.
14th Ohio, Lieut. Col. George P. Este.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JAMES B. STEEDMAN.

87th Indiana, Col. Kline G. Shryock.
2d Minnesota, Col. James George.
9th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Charles Joseph.
35th Ohio, Col. Ferdinand Van Derveer.
18th U. S., Maj. Frederick Townsend.

Artillery.

Michigan Light, 4th Battery, Capt. Josiah W. Church.
1st Ohio Light, Battery C, Capt. Daniel K. Southwick.
4th U. S., Battery I, Lieut. Frank G. Smith.

Cavalry.

1st Ohio (detach't), Col. Minor Milliken.

NINTH DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. ROBERT B. MITCHELL.

Thirtieth Brigade.

Col. MICHAEL GOODING.

59th Illinois, Maj. Joshua C. Winters.
74th Illinois, Lieut. Col. James B. Kerr.
75th Illinois, Lieut. Col. John E. Bennett.
22d Indiana, Lieut. Col. Squire I. Keith.
Wisconsin Light Artillery, 5th Battery, Capt. Oscar F. Pinney.

Thirty-first Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM P. CARLIN.

21st Illinois, Col. John W. S. Alexander.
38th Illinois, Maj. Daniel H. Gilmer.
101st Ohio, Col. Leander Stem.
15th Wisconsin, Col. Hans C. Heg.
Minnesota Light Artillery, 2d Battery, Capt. William A. Hotchkiss.

Thirty-second Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM W. CALDWELL.

25th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Jas. S. McClelland.
35th Illinois, Lieut. Col. William P. Chandler.
81st Indiana, Lieut. Col. John Timberlake.
8th Kansas (battalion), Lieut. Col. John A. Martin.
Wisconsin Light Artillery, 8th Battery, Capt. Stephen J. Carpenter.

Cavalry.

36th Illinois, Company B, Capt. Samuel B. Sherer.

ELEVENTH DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. PHILIP H. SHERIDAN.

Thirty-fifth Brigade.

Lieut. Col. BERNARD LAIBOLDT.

44th Illinois, Capt. Wallace W. Barrett.
73d Illinois, Col. James F. Jaquess.
2d Missouri, Capt. Walter Hoppe.
15th Missouri, Maj. John Weber.

Thirty-sixth Brigade.

Col. DANIEL MCCOOK.

85th Illinois, Col. Robert S. Moore.
86th Illinois, Col. David D. Irons.
125th Illinois, Col. Oscar F. Harmon.
52d Ohio, Lieut. Col. D. D. T. Cowen.

Thirty-seventh Brigade.

Col. NICHOLAS GREUSEL.

36th Illinois, Capt. Silas Miller.
88th Illinois, Col. Francis T. Sherman.
21st Michigan, Col. Ambrose A. Stevens.
24th Wisconsin, Col. Charles H. Larrabee.

Artillery.

2d Illinois Light, Battery I, Capt. Charles M. Barnett.
1st Missouri Light, Battery G, Capt. Henry Hescock.

UNATTACHED TO CORPS.

EIGHTH DIVISION.*

Brig. Gen. JAMES S. NEGLEY.

Seventh Brigade.

Col. JOHN F. MILLER.

37th Indiana, Lieut. Col. James S. Hull.
21st Ohio, Lieut. Col. James M. Neibling.
74th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Alexander von Schrader.
78th Pennsylvania, Col. William Sirwell.

Twenty-ninth Brigade.

Col. TIMOTHY R. STANLEY.

19th Illinois, Capt. James R. Hayden.
11th Michigan, Lieut. Col. Nathaniel B. Eldridge.
18th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Josiah Given.
69th Ohio, Col. William B. Cassilly.

Artillery.

Kentucky Light, Battery B, Lieut. George W. Nell.
1st Ohio Light, Battery M, Capt. Frederick Schultz.
1st Ohio Light, Battery G, Lieut. Alexander Marshall.

Cavalry.

7th Pennsylvania, 1st and 2d Battalions, Col. George C. Wynkoop.

TWELFTH DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. EBENEZER DUMONT.

Thirty-eighth Brigade.

Col. MARSHAL W. CHAPIN.

129th Illinois, Col. George P. Smith.
23d Michigan, Maj. Benjamin F. Fisher.
102d Ohio, Col. William Given.
111th Ohio, Col. John R. Bond.

Thirty-ninth Brigade.

Col. GEORGE T. LIMBERG.

78th Illinois, Col. William H. Benneson.
104th Illinois, Col. Absalom B. Moore.
106th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Gustavus Tafel.
108th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Fred'k W. Elbreg.

Fortieth Brigade.

Col. ABRAM O. MILLER.

98th Illinois, Col. John J. Funkhouser.
72d Indiana, Lieut. Col. Samuel C. Kirkpatrick.
75th Indiana, Lieut. Col. William O'Brien.

Ward's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM T. WARD.

102d Illinois, Col. William McMurtrie.
105th Illinois, Col. Daniel Dustin.
79th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Azariah W. Doan.

* Morgan's (Seventh) division transferred to Department of the Ohio.

TWELFTH DIVISION—Continued.

Artillery.

Illinois Light, Stokes' Battery, Capt. James H. Stokes.
Indiana Light, 13th Battery, Capt. Benjamin S. Nicklin.
Indiana Light, 18th Battery, Capt. Eli Lilly.

Cavalry.

4th Indiana (five companies), Maj. Warren Horr.

CAVALRY DIVISION.

Col. JOHN KENNETT.

First Brigade.

Col. EDWARD M. MCCOOK.

2d Indiana, Lieut. Col. Rob't R. Stewart.
1st Kentucky, Col. Frank Wolford.
3d Kentucky, Col. Eli H. Murray.
4th Kentucky, Col. Jesse Bayles.

Second Brigade.

Col. LEWIS ZAHM.

5th Kentucky, Major Owsley.
3d Ohio, Lieut. Col. Douglas A. Murray.
4th Ohio, Maj. John L. Pugh.

Third Brigade.

Capt. EBENEZER GAY.

9th Kentucky (detachment), Lieut. Col. John Boyle.
2d Michigan, Lieut. Col. Archibald P. Campbell.
9th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Thomas C. James.

FIRST DIVISION (ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI).

Brig. Gen. JOHN M. PALMER.

First Brigade.

Col. GEORGE W. ROBERTS.

22d Illinois, Maj. Francis Swanwick.
27th Illinois, Col. Fazilo A. Harrington.
42d Illinois, Maj. Nathan H. Walworth.
51st Illinois, Lieut. Col. Luther P. Bradley.
Wisconsin Light Artillery, 10th Battery, Capt. Yates V. Beebe.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JAMES D. MORGAN.

10th Illinois, Col. John Tillson.
16th Illinois, Col. Robert F. Smith.
60th Illinois, Col. Silas C. Toler.
10th Michigan, Col. Charles M. Lum.
14th Michigan, Col. Robert P. Sinclair.
1st Illinois Light Artillery, Battery C, Capt. Charles Houghtaling.

UNATTACHED INFANTRY.

60th Indiana (detachment), Maj. Joseph B. Cox.
68th Indiana (detachment).
28th Kentucky (detachment).

POST FORCES AT NASHVILLE.

50th Indiana Infantry (detachment), Maj. Horace N. Attkisson.
Fry's Kentucky Scouts, Capt. Henry G. Twyman.
6th Kentucky Cavalry (seven companies), Col. Dennis J. Halisy.
10th Tennessee Infantry, Col. Alvan C. Gillem.
Nashville Union Guard (infantry), Captain Cox.
5th Tennessee Cavalry (five companies), Col. William B. Stokes.
Indiana Light Artillery, 11th Battery, Capt. Arnold Sutermeister.
Indiana Light Artillery, 12th Battery, Capt. James E. White.
Michigan Light Artillery, 5th Battery, Capt. John J. Ely.
Tennessee Light Artillery, Battery A, Capt. Ephraim P. Abbott.

LOUISVILLE, *October* 9—11.30 a. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

The messenger says there are not exceeding 6,000 men at Nashville. He reports Governor Johnson as urgent for more troops and another commander.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

OCTOBER 9, 1862—10 a. m.

General THOMAS or General CRITTENDEN:

The general commanding in the center reports that the enemy appears to be moving toward our left, and a prisoner confirms this idea, and says he thinks they are moving to Dicksville. This, if true, may be to pursue the advantage they gained yesterday over our left. You will move forward steadily, and when the action commences you must attack vigorously and get possession of Perryville, so as to be able to pursue your advantage by moving over the roads from that place to Dicksville, Cave Spring, or Harrodsburg. If the enemy attack our left re-enforcements will be sent from the center, thus rendering the success of your attack the more necessary. Pursue with vigor any advantage you gain. Report more frequently.

JAMES B. FRY,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

OCTOBER 9, 1862.

General BUELL:

I have just conversed with a citizen of Parksville. He says there is no enemy at Danville and on the Lebanon and Danville pike. He thinks they have turned toward Harrodsburg. Have sent McCook to Parksville with his cavalry to observe and report. Crittenden's corps is advancing upon Walker's Spring; has met with no resistance for an hour.

GEO. H. THOMAS.

CAMP BEFORE PERRYVILLE,
October 9, 1862—11.20.

Col. J. B. FRY, *Chief of Staff:*

I have already sent forward the cavalry to Parksville, and Colonel McCook reports that he saw a force, supposed to be a regiment of cavalry and infantry, passing toward our left some distance (miles) ahead of our advance. This seems to confirm the report from the center. Some of my troops have been near Perryville for some time.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

PERRYVILLE, *October* 9, 1862—2 p. m.

Col. J. B FRY, *Chief of Staff:*

A citizen living 3 miles from Harrodsburg has just come in, and reports that the enemy's infantry were passing by his house, moving at 3 o'clock; that there is a small party of cavalry still on the road; that

they are very much scattered and jaded, and a great many stragglers on the road and in the woods. Other citizens have reported the same state of things on the Danville pike. No infantry on the latter road. General Bragg's body guard were met this morning on the Harrodsburg pike. I have sent a party of cavalry to pursue them on the Harrodsburg pike and also on the Danville pike. They have been moving for several days all their stores to Bryantsville or Camp Dick Robinson, on the north side of Dick's River, and have improved the road by King's Mill to enable them to facilitate their movements. They have a large number of sick; reports say have been sent to Crab Orchard.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

OCTOBER 9, 1862—9 a. m.

Colonel FRY:

My right (Mitchell) moved at the appointed time; Wood moving also. Sheridan had his right advanced up to Mitchell, but his left is waiting; retired for McCook to close in to the right and be ready to advance.

C. C. GILBERT,
Major-General.

OCTOBER 9, 1862—11 a. m.

General McCOOK:

Gay is ordered to make a cavalry reconnaissance on your left and toward Dicksville, but with orders not to encourage an engagement. Mitchell reports that a prisoner states that the enemy is moving this morning toward Dicksville, and he (Mitchell) thinks he has discovered other things leading to this idea. If true, it may indicate a renewal of the attack on you and an intention to turn your left. You must be prepared. Gilbert is ordered to have the ground on your left and rear examined, with a view to re-enforcing you if necessary. Be cautious in attempting to move out, as suggested in your note just received, but of course get the artillery if practicable and take any advantage you can.

Respectfully,

JAMES B. FRY,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

CAMP, *October* 9, 1862—2.20 p. m.

Col. J. B. FRY, *Chief of Staff:*

I have heard nothing of General Gay. I am waiting his information. Lieutenant Buford, Crittenden's aide, reports the enemy passing through Parksville. General Sheridan reports them moving on the Danville road. I have two days' rations issued and am awaiting Gay's information.

Can I send back to Louisville for artillery ammunition; if so, by what route shall it come?

I will remain here until further orders or information. My troops are in good spirits and ready for work. Being in expectation to march, I have requested General Schoepf to bury the dead.

Respectfully,

A. McD. McCOOK,
Major-General.

OCTOBER 9, 1862.

General BUELL:

Mitchell is close to the town and Sheridan closing up his right with Mitchell; his left retired, waiting for McCook to close up. McCook closing to his right slowly. When connection is complete and ready to advance Sheridan will move his left forward even with his right.

GILBERT.

OCTOBER 9, 1862.

General GILBERT:

I have possession of the ridge occupied by the enemy yesterday. They have moved off, citizens say, on three roads, one of them toward Danville, the others southeast of that point. I give this information for what it is worth and inclose a note from General McCook.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Brigadier-General.

OCTOBER 9, [1862]—5 p. m.

Colonel FRY, *Chief of Staff:*

I have just heard from General Gay. He is at Chaplin River; has recovered Parsons' guns; has come upon a wagon load of their dead unburied and a great number of arms left and thrown away. I read the note to Gay and have just sent him the import of it.

A. McD. McCOOK,
Major-General, Commanding.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *October* 9, 1862—12.30 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

Cincinnati is not immediately threatened at this time. The rebels under Kirby Smith had fallen back at last accounts to the neighborhood of Lexington, and possibly may have evacuated that place, though I have no reliable intelligence of the fact. The troops assembled at this point are moving to the front, the advance being in the vicinity of Crittenden, and can soon form a junction with Buell if desirable. The force advanced numbers about 10,000, all new troops, and there are still in the vicinity of Covington four regiments, recently arrived and not yet fully equipped.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *October* 9, 1862—2.15 p. m.

Major-General HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

Brigadier-General Tuttle, at Cairo, was placed there by General Grant's orders, with command extending over district embracing portions of Kentucky, Illinois, and Missouri. As he is in the Department of the Ohio shall I consider him as exclusively under my orders and subject to my assignment? This will involve his relief from duty with General Grant, the order for which must come from you.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

PORTLAND (CALLED OAK HILL),
October 9, 1862.

Major-General WRIGHT, *Cincinnati, Ohio:*

My entire command and stores have reached this place. To-morrow the advance will move toward Point Pleasant. Four regiments of Tennessee troops have never been paid, and serious difficulties will ensue if it is not soon done. To render my command effective I should be allowed a little time to reorganize and fit. Excessive toil endured for a long time unavoidably demoralizes to a certain extent. If possible, please send us a paymaster and grant me a few days for organization. I will proceed directly to Point Pleasant.

GEORGE W. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

OCTOBER 10, 1862—2 p. m.

General THOMAS:

GENERAL: The general desires to know whether you are on Salt River or whether you may not have stopped on Dry Fork; the information from orderly would indicate the latter.

Which way was the orderly with the letter from Wheeler to Hardee going and where did he expect to find Hardee? What further information have you and what do you think of the enemy's movements?

Send the First Ohio Cavalry across to the Harrodsburg and Danville pike to ascertain what is going on. Caution them that Wheeler's cavalry brigade is about Danville, and they must be cautious. Report quickly anything you find out.

Respectfully, &c.,

JAMES B. FRY,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

P. S.—If you are not on Salt River report before you move.

P. S.—Send four orderlies to these headquarters to carry orders to you.

HEADQUARTERS,
Salt River, October 10, [1862]—3 p. m.

Col. J. B. FRY:

Your note of 2 p. m. just received. I am on Salt River, at John Harlan's farm, 1½ miles from the crossing of the Danville and Perryville pike.

General Smith is camped in a very strong position on the Danville and Perryville pike; General Van Cleve is camped at Fry's, or Mars Reed's Springs, and General Wood's camp extends from Van Cleve's left to Salt River.

Wheeler's messenger was captured near the Danville and Perryville pike, on his way to Hardee's headquarters, in Harrodsburg. The address was on the envelope, and the man said he was going there. Smith says he has driven Wheeler's cavalry before him on the Danville pike, killing and capturing some.

I have already sent Colonel McCook on the Danville and Harrods-

burg pike to try and cut off Wheeler's cavalry should it attempt to reach Harrodsburg.

There is a force on the Perryville and Harrodsburg pike. It has not made any serious demonstrations on my cavalry. I have some infantry also on that road at the point where the road turns off.

The citizens all say that the enemy will retire to Camp Dick Robinson if they can.

Very respectfully,

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, &c.

FRANKFORT, KY., *October* 10, 1862.

Major-General BUELL:

General Sill went from here to Lawrenceburg and had a skirmish there with the enemy's pickets, and then, as near as I can learn, bore southwesterly, perhaps toward Taylorsville, Bloomfield, or Springfield, the enemy's pickets hanging upon his rear and harassing him. On yesterday the cannonading was distinctly heard, and I presume there is no doubt of the fact, though I have no certain intelligence as to the particulars, and cannot inform you where he was last evening. I have not seen him since he left Shelbyville, and he left no word for me at Frankfort when he left, nor has he sent me any messenger.

When I drove the enemy from Frankfort he retreated out the Versailles road, where his main force was camped, a few miles from town. I was compelled to take my main force across the river to fight him and to give pursuit, and after the pursuit was found to be unavailing to station my artillery on that road.

The best position for artillery is found upon the north side of the river. I have now two brigades on the south side. I will do as you direct, but state the fact and my opinion as to position for your information, and ask your instruction in the premises.

I have my troops all out of town.

E. DUMONT,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. FIRST CORPS, ARMY OF THE OHIO,
In camp near Perryville, October 10, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY, *Chief of Staff:*

I have the honor to submit the following report of the present condition of the Tenth (formerly General Jackson's) Division:

The division is at present under the command of Col. A. S. Hall, One hundred and fifth Ohio Volunteers, whom I ordered to take command on the afternoon of the 8th instant, he being the senior officer present after the death of General Jackson and the mortal wound of General Terrill. Colonel Allen, Eightieth Illinois Volunteers, commands the Thirty-third Brigade; and Colonel Reid, One hundred and twenty-first Ohio Volunteers, is in command of the Thirty-fourth Brigade.

Colonel Hall has made every effort to rally and organize the division since the evening of the 8th instant, and reports to-day an aggregate of 3,456 officers and men present for duty.

One regiment of the Thirty-third Brigade (the One hundred and first Indiana) is detached as wagon guard, and will probably join the com-

mand to-day, which will make the aggregate present for duty about 4,200. The infantry men detailed for duty in Captain Parsons' battery have been returned to their regiments and supplied with arms and ammunition. Captain Harris' battery is supplied with horses and ammunition and is in good condition for service.

The regiments are all supplied with ammunition, and every effort is being made to have the command in condition for active service whenever it may be called upon.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. McD. McCOOK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION,
Willisburg, October 10, 1862—9 p. m.

Major-General BUELL:

The rain to-day has prevented our making the march intended. We will be at Perryville *without fail* to-morrow, I think.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. SILL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *October* 10, 1862—2 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

Men from Tennessee report Breckinridge moving northward. Some believe his purpose is to attack Nashville; others believe he is coming up to re-enforce Bragg. I have no doubt he is in Tennessee. Terrible battle yesterday near Perryville. Buell drove Bragg 8 miles, with great slaughter on both sides. Generals Jackson, Terrill, Lytle, and Webster killed. No further particulars. I have detained Governor Johnson's messenger until I hear from you.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, October 10, 1862.

Maj. Gen. GORDON GRANGER,
Commanding Army of Kentucky, Covington, Ky.:

GENERAL: I inclose copy of dispatch just received from Major-General Buell, from which it will be seen that the rebel forces after the action on Wednesday, the 8th, retired toward Harrodsburg from Perryville. Their line of retreat is in the direction of Frankfort, where General Dumont now is with a division of the Army of the Ohio, and General Buell looks to your army for such assistance as can be rendered.

The army under your command should therefore be pushed forward as rapidly as possible to co-operate with the forces of General Buell. Whether a junction should be formed with him will depend upon circumstances and must be determined hereafter.

The character of your army, composed entirely of new troops, will admonish you to move with the greatest circumspection and to avoid a general engagement with anything like equal numbers of the disci-

plined troops of the enemy, and this is the more imperative, as your force is the only one for the defense of Cincinnati.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

PERRYVILLE, VIA BARDSTOWN, *October* 9, 1862.

Major-General WRIGHT, *Cincinnati:*

The enemy retreated by Springfield on our approach to Bardstown. We pressed him from Springfield to Perryville, where he was compelled to make a stand. A partial but severe action took place yesterday, lasting till night. The enemy retired during the night toward Harrodsburg. Their sick have been removed from Danville to Dick Robinson or near there, and they are said to have established provision depot at that place. The Twelfth Division, under Dumont, is at Frankfort. If you are advancing it would be well for you to communicate with him. If the enemy should move northward by the Frankfort pike, a thing not probable, his progress on that route should be impeded as much as possible without endangering the force under Dumont.

Yours, very truly,

BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, October 10, 1862.

Maj. Gen. D. C. BUELL,
Commanding Army of the Ohio, Bardstown, Ky.:

Yours of the 9th from Perryville received. The force here is moving, advance being near Crittenden. It numbers only about 10,000; all new troops; not a single old regiment or battery. I have besides these five regiments just arrived and not yet entirely equipped for the field. Major-General Granger, in command, has been ordered to move rapidly as possible to co-operate with your forces, but character of troops is such he must exercise great caution in his movements. He will incline toward Frankfort to sustain Dumont, and it is hoped he may be in time.

Very truly, yours,

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, October 10, 1862.

Brig. Gen. J. T. BOYLE, *Louisville, Ky.:*

Unless your need of troops at Louisville is very pressing no more can be sent there at present. They are wanted here. I have only three batteries, and they are to the front. Our force is small; all new troops; but it is being pushed forward as rapidly as possible. Have received dispatch from General Buell about co-operation, which I have just answered. He says nothing in regard to his losses. Enemy retired toward Harrodsburg.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, October 10, 1862.

General GEORGE W. MORGAN, *Point Pleasant, Va.:*

All possible time will be given your troops for rest and reorganization. So soon as a paymaster has funds he will be sent to make the back payment to your troops. I have no artillerists to send you except recruits for two batteries, who are now doing duty with our forces in front. They will be sent you as soon as possible. You must continue to man your batteries with infantry soldiers until authority can be obtained from the War Department to enlist artillerists for them. I have no 10-pounder Parrotts or James guns, but the exchange you propose can be made if I can get the guns you require. We shall be glad to get your 20-pounder Parrotts in this part of the department.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

WESTBOROUGH, *October* 10, 1862.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General, Commanding:

GENERAL: I have just received from Judge Trigg, at Cincinnati, a letter of the 7th instant, saying that the East Tennessee regiments in General Morgan's command that have lately been brought away from Cumberland Gap are greatly troubled at an order to move into Western Virginia, and adding:

> They should not go into Virginia, and I hope you will without delay see the President and stop it. Our volunteers hazarded their all to join the Federal Army that they might return and redeem their own country from the rebel oppression, and they should be permitted, &c.

Now, without pretending to criticise an order of whose character and existence even I know so little, I beg to call your attention to that devoted band of soldiers. You doubtless know something of their history and of their services and under what circumstances they joined the army and for what object. And while many, yea, most, of the troops in the service would care little in what particular field they served, it seems cruel, unnecessarily so, to order men away from their own homes when their homes are overrun by the rebels and their families made to suffer as have the families of the Tennessee soldiers in our army. I have written to them urging them by all that is good not to resist any order, however grievous, and promising them to interpose as far as I could in their behalf. One of them wrote me a few weeks ago that they had not been paid in six months, and the newspaper accounts describe them as bareheaded, barefooted, and naked.

I cannot in terms too earnest commend them to your special regard. Remember they can have no State authorities and home friends to look after their welfare.

I am, very respectfully,

HORACE MAYNARD.

HEADQUARTERS,
Harlan House, October 11, 1862—9.30 a. m.

General BUELL:

Colonel Milliken is now skirmishing with about 1,200 of the enemy's cavalry about 2 or 3 miles this side of Harrodsburg, on the left of the

Perryville pike. He reports they have two pieces of artillery. I have directed him to attract their attention to enable the reconnoitering party to flank them on the Harrodsburg and Danville pike, by which move I may succeed in capturing some, if not all.

Has General Gilbert's party marched yet?

Respectfully,

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

[OCTOBER 11, 1862.]

General [THOMAS]:

My men have had no rest or food since yesterday morning. They came in last night at 9 and went out this morning at 12, and have been in the advance skirmishing (on foot) all the way from Danville.

Can we not have a few hours' relief after coming back from this reconnaissance? They are unfit to fight. Colonel McCook's brigade is in advance of me, having relieved my line this morning.

Very respectfully,

MINOR MILLIKEN,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE OHIO,
October 11, 1862—10 a. m.

———— ————,

Comdg. Officer of Reconnoitering Party from Gilbert's (3d) Corps:

SIR: General Buell does not wish the infantry of the party pushed forward in the reconnaissance so as to become seriously engaged. Let the reconnaissance be made mainly by the cavalry. There are reports to the effect that the enemy is advancing. If such should be the case the brigade must not become involved beyond support.

Respectfully,

JAMES B. FRY,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

Inform the commanding officer of the cavalry of this.

J. B. F.

[Indorsement.]

Their right rests near Harrodsburg, on Salvisa road; their center about Cave Spring; their left near Danville. Between Lancaster and Danville they have formed line of battle and appear to be waiting battle. I have not engaged yet and will be careful not to bring on a general engagement. They have warned the families to move. I got this information from people who have been obliged to move. I think the idea as to the line of battle expressed above is correct. This line extends 7 or 8 miles.

Respectfully,

E. GAY,
Captain and Inspector of Cavalry.

ONE-HALF MILE FROM HARRODSBURG,
[*October* 11, 1862]—2.30 p. m.

The rebels burned all the bridges across Salt River two hours ago, and are now in full retreat toward Bryantsville.

I occupy Harrodsburg and am pushing the rear of the enemy, which is one hour in advance. Cannonading was heard in the direction of Lexington at this point two hours ago. You can ford everything a little distance above the bridge.

Respectfully,

E. GAY,
Chief of Cavalry.

[OCTOBER 11, 1862.]

General THOMAS:

Push one division, or whatever force further information may indicate to be necessary, across to the ford of Dick's River and put the rest of General Crittenden's corps across to the Harrodsburg and Danville road, so as to be in supporting distance if required. I understand the character of the country is such that you can move without regard to the roads until you get near Dick's River, when you will have to keep somewhat up toward Harrodsburg. Gilbert will follow and stop to-night at your present camp. Let me know what you do. I will be here to-night.

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, October 11, 1862.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE W. MORGAN,
Commanding Division, Portland, Ohio:

How many Kentucky and Tennessee regiments have you in your command and are they good troops? Please answer at once, giving the designations of the regiments and their strength.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, October 11, 1862.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE W. MORGAN,
Commanding Division, Portland, Ohio:

Keep your command at Portland till you hear again from General Cox or myself, and get your stores, clothing, &c., as rapidly as possible.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
October 11, 1862—4 p. m.

General BOYLE, *Louisville, Ky.:*

Please send any news you have from General Buell to-day.

A. LINCOLN.

OCTOBER 12, 1862—7 p. m.

General THOMAS or General CRITTENDEN:

GENERAL: General Buell directs that the Second Corps march for Danville at 6 a. m. to-morrow, or sooner if you hear of movements on the part of the enemy which would render it advisable. It is reported that a large force of the enemy was in Danville, forming line of battle near there to-day. Though this is not credited, it would be well to have the matter investigated to-night.

Respectfully, &c.,

JAMES B. FRY,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

P. S.—The First Corps will go to Fry's Springs, near General Smith's camp of last night, and the Third Corps to Cave Spring, where you are now.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
October 12, 1862.

[General THOMAS:]

The general desires you to inform him of what information you have gotten to-day and of the movements and position of your troops, and whether you have sent across to the different roads—Dick Robinson, &c.

Respectfully,

J. M. WRIGHT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

OCTOBER 12, 1862—1 p. m.

General THOMAS or CRITTENDEN:

GENERAL: General Buell desires the Second Corps to be halted and camped near the Cave Spring, on the Danville and Harrodsburg pike, as the only water within reach is at that point. Our camp is in Harrodsburg and near Mr. Bowman's house. Send orderlies this afternoon and report the position of the corps. The general does not direct me to say so, but I am sure he would like to see General Thomas this evening.

Respectfully,

JAMES B. FRY,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS, *October* 12, 1862.

Brig. Gen. T. J. WOOD,
Commanding Sixth Division:

SIR: I am directed to inform you that six rebel soldiers presented themselves at these headquarters this evening, representing that they had been paroled at your headquarters, and had been told that they must get something to eat where they could find it. It is presumed that this is a mistake. If it is not, the commanding general trusts that you will in future provide for the wants of prisoners so far as within your power.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. WRIGHT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPRING, DANVILLE AND HARRODSBURG PIKE,
October 12, 1862—10 a. m.

General BUELL:

I have reached the Danville pike with the Second Corps. The cavalry is advanced to the front, probably on Dick's River by this time. I have heard no firing, and consequently think there is no enemy this side of Dick's River.

I have conversed with a very intelligent negro at this place, who says that a great many rebels, both infantry and cavalry, crossed at the mouth of Dick's River, over both Dick's and Kentucky Rivers; that all who conversed with him told that they were bound for Camp Dick Robinson. He confirms the story of the large quantity of supplies at Camp Dick Robinson, and thinks from what he can learn that they are leaving that place also; that a Mrs. Mock, living at Fisher's Ford, on Dick's River, told him yesterday that she saw a large number of wagons piled up to be burned at Camp Dick Robinson day before yesterday. He believes the story, as Mrs. Mock is a secession woman.

The negro thinks, like everybody else, that they are "scared and scattered like pigeons through the country;" in other words, demoralized.

Shall I march the Second Corps to Danville?

Respectfully, &c.,

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

[Inclosure.]

General THOMAS:

Mr. Caldwell informs me the rebels have formed a line of battle 3 miles from Faulkner's farm, at the Harrodsburg Junction with the Harrodsburg and Danville dirt road, which we have taken. Lieutenant-Colonel Boyle says he has heard cannonading ever since daylight. Mr. Caldwell says that no force can form a line of battle in this direction (in the direction of Dick's River). The best approach is by way of Danville or Danville and Lancaster road.

The information from a nigger who came through these lines states that they were drawn up in a line of battle, with the artillery all planted. The line of battle is 12 miles long. I send this information as received.

Yours, truly,

JNO. KENNETT,
Colonel, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

This note was received just as I had finished my note to you. I send it for your information.

G. H. T.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
October 12, 1862—4.10 p. m.

General BOYLE, *Louisville, Ky.:*

We are very anxious to hear from General Buell's army. We have heard nothing since day before yesterday. Have you anything?

A. LINCOLN.

HEADQUARTERS,
Louisville, October 12, 1862—5.30 p. m.

President LINCOLN:

Your dispatches received. Have no reliable information since 10th instant. Battle was fought on Wednesday by two divisions of McCook's corps, and most of rebel force, under Hardee and Polk, Bragg commanding the whole. We lost Generals Jackson and Terrill, Colonel Webster, Lieutenant-Colonel Jouett, Major Campbell. Colonel Lytle, of Ohio, wounded in leading bayonet charge, and is believed to be in hands of enemy. Our loss estimated at 1,500 to 2,000 killed and wounded. The enemy's loss as great, and believed to be greater. Bragg and Cheatham reported killed, but needs confirmation. Doctor Murray, medical director of Buell's army, telegraphed this morning for hospital accommodations for 1,000 wounded being sent back from the battle. My understanding is that Buell is pressing the enemy. Heavy fighting reported at Harrodsburg. Expect to receive news by courier to night. Will send it to you.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

PORTLAND, *October* 12, 1862.

Major-General WRIGHT, *Cincinnati, Ohio:*

Your telegram reached me this morning. I send reply by express to Hamden.

The following Kentucky and Tennessee regiments are with this command: Third Kentucky, Lieutenant-Colonel Ridgell, aggregate 520; Colonel Garrard, its commander, has a portion of this regiment at Louisville, not included in the aggregate 520; Fourteenth Kentucky, Colonel Cochran, aggregate 790; Nineteenth Kentucky, Colonel Landram, aggregate 816; Twenty-second Kentucky, Colonel Lindsey, aggregate 874; detachment Munday's cavalry, aggregate 60; First Tennessee, Colonel Byrd, aggregate 873; Second Tennessee, Colonel Carter, aggregate 877; Third Tennessee, Colonel Houk, aggregate 250; Fourth Tennessee, Colonel Johnson, aggregate 748; Fifth Tennessee, Colonel Shelley, aggregate 727; Sixth Tennessee, Colonel Cooper, aggregate 535; detachment Tennessee cavalry, not equipped, about 300.

One battalion of Houk's regiment did good service at Big Hill, and was highly praised by General Nelson; it was afterward captured at Richmond. The Kentucky regiments, all well commanded and in good condition, will do good service wherever they are tried. The First Tennessee is well drilled and well commanded; the Second not in quite so good condition; the Sixth has an excellent colonel, with good officers. The Tennessee troops would be equal to any in the service; they are brave, enduring, and anxious to learn, but are very clannish, and imagine slights when none are intended; they should not be brigaded together. Generals Spears and Carter are East Tennesseans. Spears has great energy and courage, but has an idea that war means extermination. Carter is a courteous and gallant officer, with one year's experience in the field and seventeen in the Navy. All of these troops detest Western Virginia and prefer a campaign in Kentucky. They have done good service in my command, and if withdrawn from it I

trust I may receive an equal number of regiments from Ohio and Indiana.

The First Battalion Kentucky Cavalry is a mere skeleton, and should be reorganized. With your permission I can get a regiment of cavalry from Governor Tod.

GEORGE W. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, October 12, 1862.

Brig. Gen. J. T. BOYLE, *Louisville, Ky.:*

GENERAL: I can get no information from you in regard to the enemy, and I cannot decide what to do without it. You must report fully and freely, remembering that I have other places than Louisville to look after and re-enforce. I just learn from our front that Dumont has evacuated Frankfort, moving toward Lawrenceburg, the enemy occupying Frankfort and Versailles. Give me any and all the information you get and I shall do for you all that may be necessary to the extent of my means.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

OCTOBER 12, 1862.

Major-General WRIGHT, *Cincinnati, Ohio:*

Kirby Smith crossed Kentucky River from Versailles and was at Lawrenceburg Thursday morning; attacked rear of General Sill's division and captured some of our men and wagons. I do not know where Smith is now. Rebels here state he was near Shelbyville yesterday. Lawrenceburg is 52 miles from this place and Shelbyville 30. He may have joined Bragg's forces. Sill has joined General McCook. Bragg and Cheatham reported killed. The remains of General Terrill and Colonel Webster were sent to Cincinnati yesterday.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

LOUISVILLE, *October* 12, 1862.

Maj. Gen. HORATIO G. WRIGHT:

Kirby Smith evidently joined Bragg's army. Battle reported yesterday near Harrodsburg; report says Buell drove back enemy and he fell back to Camp Dick Robinson. Reported that Wolford's cavalry captured 1,000 rebels and 150 wagons near Danville. The above all needs confirmation. Dumont is at Frankfort; he sent force to Lawrenceburg and also to Versailles. Colonel Miller took 150 prisoners at Versailles. Colonel Miller says Marshall left Lexington on Sunday last for Camp Dick Robinson with his whole force, 2,000 infantry and 450 cavalry. Miller believes Marshall and the forces he drove from Versailles at Nicholasville. General R. S. Granger is making his reconnaissance from Lawrenceburg toward Harrodsburg. I have not thought there was immediate danger here, but believe a larger force

should be here. The troops from Illinois can be sent by Frankfort Railroad to Lexington much quicker than by Cincinnati. It is a misfortune that the Cincinnati [Column] is not now at Lexington; it seems to me that it ought to be hurried forward and re-enforced. I am sorry you have not General Morgan's army.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

DANVILLE, KY., *October* 13, 1862—10.30 p. m.
(Received October 14, 1.35 a. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

Information received since my arrival here to-night leaves little room to doubt that the enemy is in retreat toward Crab Orchard—in fact that he commenced passing through Lancaster at 1 o'clock last night. My advance will march at 12 o'clock to-night. The enemy will, I think, divide his force at Crab Orchard, Bragg striking for Nashville by the way of Somerset and Smith going through Cumberland Gap. I shall direct the pursuit mainly against Bragg. The troops which Wright will have will be ample security against any attempt of Smith to return. General Negley, who is in command at Nashville, reports that the enemy had invested him in considerable strength and summoned him to surrender, which he promptly declined, and expressed himself confident of being able to hold out. But that force may be increased so as to endanger him. His supplies are also growing scant. I would advise that General Morgan be at once dispatched with the Cumberland Gap force by rail to Louisville and thence to Nashville in charge of a supply train. The railroad, with the protection which this movement would give, can be opened to within about 30 miles of Nashville in two weeks and all the way through in two more days.

D. C. BUELL,
Major-General.

IN CAMP, DANVILLE, KY., *October* 13, 1862—10.50 p.m.
(Received October 14, 7.10 a. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

I informed you in my dispatch of the 9th that on advancing to attack the enemy at 6 o'clock in the morning he was found to have fallen back during the night after the battle of the previous day. He took up a position and concentrated his whole force in front of Harrodsburg. I threw my right forward between Danville and Harrodsburg, and in that position awaited the arrival of the Second Division under General Sill. It arrived on the evening of the 11th. Strong reconnoitering columns were sent forward. The morning of that day, after some skirmishing, they reached Harrodsburg about 12 o'clock, capturing some stores and about 1,500 prisoners, 1,200 of them wounded and sick. The enemy's rear guard left about 10 o'clock, and his whole force is now near Camp Dick Robinson, in rear of Dick's River. My force is in front of that river and the enemy's position. The attack of the 8th on my left was made by the whole of Bragg's army proper. His loss was very heavy in killed and wounded, certainly not less than 2,000. We have some 1,200 of his wounded prisoners and about 500 prisoners not wounded.

D. C. BUELL,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Near Harrodsburg, Ky., October 13, 1862—11 p. m.
(Received October 14, 7.50 a. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

Our loss in the battle of the 8th will sum up about 2,000 killed and wounded and some 400 prisoners, most of them taken in search of water, for the want of which our men suffered exceedingly. I have purposely abstained from reporting the embarrassment and suffering under which we labored from thirst and dust and the almost total want of water for nearly thirty-six hours previous to and during the battle. The country up to the position which the enemy held was destitute of water for such a force. The position which the enemy holds is exceedingly strong, in fact impregnable in front. Dick's River, from its mouth to Danville, runs between perpendicular cliffs, passable at only a few points, easily defended by a small force. I am moving to turn the position by their left.

D. C. BUELL,
Major-General.

OCTOBER 13, 1862—11 p. m.

General MCCOOK:

March punctually at 6 in the morning via Danville and Stanford; take three days' rations in haversacks, and let the ambulances and one ammunition wagon to a regiment accompany the troops. All other wagons to follow after the entire army. Crittenden's corps is in advance of you; the trains must move in the same order. Gilbert's corps moves over the Lancaster road. The enemy is retiring by Crab Orchard. Detail one of your raw brigades and four pieces of artillery to guard the entire train.

Respectfully,

JAMES B. FRY,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

P. S.—We wish to reach Crab Orchard to-morrow night. Let two of the regiments detailed for the train and two pieces of artillery come to Danville and take position with Gay's cavalry to guard until the entire train passes and then to follow on after it.

JAMES B. FRY,
Colonel.

OCTOBER 13, [1862]—12 p. m.

Captain DARR, *Bardstown:*

Direct all the wagons coming south and which are now between Louisville and Springfield inclusive to go to Lebanon, and be ready there to move forward at a moment's notice when ordered. Order the Seventeenth Indiana to march to-morrow via Lebanon to join its brigade. Give such directions in Bardstown as seem necessary, and then come in person to Perryville and overhaul all trains there and get them in such shape that you can send them forward promptly with supplies now in them. As soon as Perryville is cleared out join headquarters.

JAMES B. FRY,
Colonel, &c.

NASHVILLE, *October* 13, 1862.

Colonel FRY: Inclosed find report * of affair at La Vergne. Did you get my report of success at Goodlettsville? Anderson is superseded; Forrest in command, and is concentrating a considerable force at Murfreesborough. Breckinridge believed to be there; he has certainly been ordered from Seneca. The movements of the enemy plainly indicate an intended assault on this place. They appeared in considerable force on the Lebanon road 4 miles from the city to-day; had a slight skirmish with them, killing several.

Our defenses are in best possible condition. Continue to improve them. Look well to the bridge. Commissary supplies failing. Command in good health and spirits. Have cheering news from Kentucky.

NEGLEY.

LOUISVILLE, *October* 13, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY, *Chief of Staff:*

Shall I parole and send Colonel Crawford and rest of Georgia cavalry to Vicksburg? Adjutant-General Thomas so orders. President Lincoln telegraphs me for news from General Buell's army. Will you send me such facts as you deem proper?

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
October 13, 1862.

Brigadier-General BOYLE, *Louisville:*

Parole all prisoners and send them to Vicksburg. Dispose of those sent back from this direction in same way. Arm the 800 men of Paine's division and push them along toward Nashville. They can protect working parties on railroad. Order regimental quartermasters who are loafing about Louisville to join their regiments in the field. They should be with trains, purchasing forage, &c.

By command:

J. M. WRIGHT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, October 13, 1862—10.40 a. m.

Brig. Gen. J. T. BOYLE, *Louisville, Ky:*

Before sending troops to other points it is important to know the result of the battle between Buell and Bragg. Can you give anything reliable?

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS,
Louisville, Ky., October 13, 1862—1.30 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief U. S. Army:*

No battle since Wednesday at Perryville; heavy skirmishing every day since. Rebels retreated to Camp Dick Robinson, between Kentucky

* See October 7, 1862. Report of skirmish near La Vergne, Tenn.

and Dick's Rivers, massing there. General Thomas at Danville; General Buell in vicinity. Camp Dick Robinson is 7 miles from Danville; precipitous cliffs from 100 to 200 feet on one side or other of both streams for miles. General Buell's right wing can flank them and come down between the rivers by going up from 10 to 20 miles, where there are low banks. It is believed the rebels intend to fight at or near that point. I know nothing of Cincinnati column.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, October 13, 1862.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE W. MORGAN, *Portland, Ohio:*

GENERAL: Before receiving your dispatch I had withdrawn three regiments from your division and attached them to the Army of Kentucky. One regiment was also taken from Point Pleasant. Three new regiments from Ohio have been ordered to replace them. General Cox, who left this morning, understands my views in regard to the reorganization of your command, which will I think meet your hearty concurrence. I hope to have your command out of Western Virginia and in Kentucky in thirty days.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, October 13, 1862.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

General Cox left for Point Pleasant this morning. He is instructed to, and appreciates the importance of, pushing operations as rapidly as possible.* General Morgan's forces will be refitted and ready as soon as other preparations are complete. I have drawn four old regiments from the Western Virginia force, replacing them by three new ones, which will occasion no delay.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, October 13, 1862.

Brig. Gen. J. T. BOYLE, *Louisville, Ky.:*

The cavalry of the column from Cincinnati ought to have reached Paris this morning. The infantry and artillery are not so far advanced, but are pushing forward as rapidly as possible. The column is small and has to move with caution. Troops to re-enforce it can be sent more safely by this line and almost as rapidly as by way of Frankfort. Moreover none arrive in condition to take the field and have to be fitted out. These are the reasons for bringing them here instead of to Louisville.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

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* See Wright to Cox, October 7, 1862, Series I, Vol. XIX.

HDQRS. U. S. ADVANCE FORCES, ARMY OF KENTUCKY,
Camp Wells, October 13, 1862.

GENERAL: Major Foley has just returned after having reconnoitered the country within 12 miles of Georgetown and beyond Covington. He found no rebel forces nor heard of them this side of Frankfort, where Scott's cavalry now are. Marshall is at Versailles; no enemy at Georgetown and but few at Lexington. The major heard of 500 Federal cavalry which were at Warsaw, with orders to go to Owenton today. This will protect my right. I should like to have you telegraph to General Granger or General Wright to put the cavalry under my command. I can use them to great advantage by ordering them forward on the road from Owenton to the stamping grounds at Georgetown as I move up the pike, which will enable me to watch any movement of theirs from Frankfort on my right. I have six days' rations on hand, and will have 50 wagons up to-morrow or next day loaded with rations; also 10 or 12 with ammunition for the artillery, and 40 additional rounds to make up 140 rounds to the man, as recently ordered. Have sent to ordnance officer at Covington, Ky., a correct list of the kind of arms we have—caliber and condition—and will send you a report in pursuance of Orders, No. 2, from your headquarters. I have not enough artillery or cavalry; would like to have one more battery and two mounted howitzers—men to man them—for my command. I ought to have one full regiment of cavalry. The country we passed through is very hilly and mountainous and a few howitzers are indispensable. With two small light guns we could do good service. I have arrangements made to get information from Georgetown every day in the direction of Frankfort and will advise you. There is nothing in the way of my moving to Jones' and Georgetown at once, or whenever you see proper to order me. My command is improving rapidly, and I now have hopes of making soldiers of them. I need some Government funds. Have been paying the expenses of spies out of my private funds on account of not having any other. The division train for transporting provisions and ammunition I need greatly and must have it. Can I retain those sent out? Shall I issue rations to negro men in my camp and furnish transportation for the women and children? What kind of vouchers shall I give to Union men in the Federal service who have slaves now in our camp? Must they have their services and value altogether? This is a delicate matter with me. Please advise me.

I am prepared and anxious to go to Georgetown. Mr. Sayers is here and informs me there is plenty of water and forage there, and only 14 miles from here, 6 miles from there to Big Eagle, 12 miles to Osborn's Pond, and 3 miles to Georgetown; plenty of water and forage at each place. A gentleman from Georgetown reports no force there and but little at Lexington or Frankfort. All have gone toward Harrodsburg. Marshall is at Versailles with some 4,000. Water is failing rapidly here; will not last over two or three days.

I have Col. [P. T.] Swaine in command of the Second Brigade, consisting of the One hundredth, One hundred and third, One hundred and fourth Ohio, and Twenty-second Wisconsin; Colonel Doolittle, of the Third Brigade, consisting of the Eighteenth, Twenty-second Michigan, and Seventeenth Ohio Battery.

I would be much pleased if you could attach two more regiments to that brigade.

Colonel Tevis is in command of the cavalry force—one company of the Fourth Indiana and his regiment.

Yours, very repectfully,

S. G. BURBRIDGE,
Brigadier-General, Comdg. First Division, Army of Kentucky.

OCTOBER 14, 1862.

General MCCOOK, *Commanding First Corps:*

GENERAL: March your corps at once for Stanford and follow on after the Second Corps. If Smith's division of the Second Corps has not marched it must give up its place and fall in behind you.

Respectfully,

JAMES B. FRY,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

P. S.—Don't delay the march of Gilbert's corps. The columns can move side by side for the short distance through town where they are on the same road.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, October 14, 1862.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK:
General-in-Chief, Washington, D. C.:

On receipt of your first dispatch this morning I ordered Morgan's force to Point Pleasant. His troops are not absolutely required for defense of Cincinnati.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, October 14, 1862.

Maj. Gen. HORATIO G. WRIGHT, *Cincinnati, Ohio:*

Where are Morgan's forces now and what is their number? There must be prompt action in sending forces to the Kanawha or the expedition will fail.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS,
Cincinnati, Ohio, October 14, 1862—2.30 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

General Morgan's forces are at Portland, Ohio, 24 miles from Gallipolis. They arrived without clothes, shoes, ammunition, camp equipage, &c., all of which have been supplied as rapidly as the transportation would permit. The last of these will be sent to-morrow. I have just returned from the various offices, where I went to ascertain personally the cause of delay, and am satisfied it has been unavoidable. The river is too low to admit of its being used and the railroad is very deficient

in rolling stock on a part of the route. It has been used to the full extent of its capacity, all private business over the road being suspended.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DIVISION AT PORTLAND, ARMY OF THE OHIO,
October 14, 1862.

Maj. N. H. MCLEAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff:

MAJOR: Special Orders, 58, has been received, and Coburn's brigade, consisting of the Fourteenth and Nineteenth Kentucky and Thirty-third Indiana and the Ninth Ohio Battery, have been ordered to proceed forthwith to Covington.

This battery is of four guns, and is sent forward as organized in Ohio. Temporarily two additional guns were assigned to it. They were manned by details of infantry which had been ordered to report to their respective commands.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE W. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, October 14, 1862.

Maj. Gen. GORDON GRANGER,
Commanding, &c., Covington, Ky.:

General Boyle telegraphs as follows:

Report here that rebels are crossing toward Lexington; another report that they are moving toward Richmond and Buell's army in motion for pursuit. I fear they will cross to Lexington with belief they can crush your force.

While either of these reports from General Boyle may be true, the last is most probable. Yet our force should continue to move with caution.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, October 14, 1862.

Brig. Gen. J. T. BOYLE, *Louisville, Ky.:*

Manage the Smithland matters as you deem best, but if stores are safe I would advise against their removal at present. They are wanted at Nashville, I understand. Thanks for your caution regarding rebel movements. I scarcely think they will make the attempt, but it is possible; hence our cautious movements. Such a plan would involve a separation of their forces and so far be of great advantage to Buell. Our last reports indicate few rebels north of the Kentucky River.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY BRIGADE,
October [15], 1862.

Major-General CRITTENDEN,
Commanding Second Corps d'Armée:

GENERAL: The enemy have undoubtedly left Lancaster. They were passing through all last night; commenced to move yesterday evening, and their rear was still moving this evening. They are going in the direction of Crab Orchard. Both bridges over Hanging Fork were burned by them this afternoon. One regiment of my brigade (Colonel Wolford's) had a skirmish with them to-day on the Lancaster road, repulsing their cavalry and killing and wounding about 30. The Second Indiana also had a skirmish with them on the Dick Robinson road and drove them back.

The information concerning their passing through Lancaster all last night is confirmed by the statements of 20 or 30 citizens who came to our lines on that road and I think cannot be doubtful.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD M. McCOOK,
Colonel, Commanding First Cavalry Brigade.

CRAWFORD STATION, *October* 15, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY, *Chief of Staff:*

Inclosed please find General Van Cleve's report.* The general desires a fresh division sent forward in time to reach Mount Vernon by daylight, as General Van Cleve's division is completely worn-out and will have to draw rations before marching.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. E. FLYNT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

If one of McCook's divisions cannot be sent forward the general will send forward Smith's.

OCTOBER 15, 1862—10 p. m.

General THOMAS, *Second in Command:*

GENERAL: Let the Second Corps push ahead after the enemy at the earliest hour practicable in the morning. The other corps can make no progress, as the road is so crowded, and they will not therefore march to-morrow unless it becomes necessary. If it is possible to collect forage at Mount Vernon have it done. Brigade will move direct to Mount Vernon. The supply trains are being hurried forward.

Division commanders should send to Captain Chandler, chief quartermaster, and get supplies if needed.

Issues must be made so as to give the men three days in haversacks. Captain Williams, McCook's commissary, is prepared to turn over some rations to Wood's division.

Respectfully, &c.,

JAMES B. FRY,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

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* Not found.

NASHVILLE, *October* 15, 1862.

Colonel FRY:

Your dispatch of 14th instant received last night. Receive my congratulations. Our supplies are short. Entertain no anxiety about our determined resistance. The enemy are rapidly concentrating this side of La Vergne; they have three batteries, 5,000 cavalry, and 3,000 infantry. Re-enforcements arriving daily; anticipate a force of 20,000 this week. I have no apprehension. Presume you received my report of the decided victory at La Vergne on the 7th instant. The enemy had 5,000 in the action. I will have a substantial pontoon bridge over the river to-morrow. All well. Men in good spirits.

NEGLEY.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
October 16, 1862. (Received October 17.)

Major-General HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

You are aware that between Crab Orchard and Cumberland Gap the country is almost a desert. The limited supply of forage which the country affords is consumed by the enemy as he passes. In the day and a half that we have been in this sterile region our animals have suffered exceedingly. The enemy has been driven into the heart of this desert and must go on, for he cannot exist in it. For the same reason we cannot pursue in it with any hope of overtaking him, for while he is moving back on his supplies and as he goes consuming what the country affords we must bring ours forward. There is but one road and that a bad one. The route abounds in difficult defiles, in which a small force can retard the progress of a large one for a considerable time, and in that time the enemy could gain material advantage in a move upon other points. For these reasons, which I do not think it necessary to elaborate, I deem it useless and inexpedient to continue the pursuit, but propose to direct the main force under my command rapidly upon Nashville, which General Negley reported to me as already being invested by a considerable force and toward which I have no doubt Bragg will move the main part of his army. The railroads are being rapidly repaired and will soon be available for our supplies. In the mean time I shall throw myself on my wagon transportation, which, fortunately, is ample. While I shall proceed with these dispositions, deeming them to be proper for the public interest, it is but meet that I should say that the present time is perhaps as convenient as any for making any changes that may be thought proper in the command of this army. It has not accomplished all that I had hoped or all that faction might demand; yet, composed as it is, one half of perfectly new troops, it has defeated a powerful and thoroughly disciplined army in one battle and has driven it away baffled and dispirited at least, and as much demoralized as an army can be under such discipline as Bragg maintains over all troops that he commands. I will telegraph you more in detail in regard to the disposition of troops in Kentucky and other matters to-morrow.

D. C. BUELL,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Via Louisville, October 16, 1862—8 p. m.
(Received October 17, 12.40 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

The retreat of the enemy from Camp Dick Robinson was pretty well ascertained on the evening of the 13th. As I then informed you I was then moving to turn the left of his position. My forces were at Danville, or within 5 miles of that point. The pursuit was taken up at 12 o'clock that night and has been kept up industriously since. The enemy covers his retreat with cavalry and artillery, with which my advance has had daily more or less fighting. He is now beyond Rockcastle River, probably at London, and my advance is to-night within a few miles of Rockcastle River.

D. C. BUELL,
Major-General.

FRANKFORT, KY., *October* 16, 1862.

Colonel FRY, *Chief of Staff:*

Excesses were committed upon the first arrival of the troops; they have been greatly magnified. All the troops were new and wholly undisciplined, and one of the brigade commanders I found encouraging his men to depredate, and stealing and shipping off horses himself. Upon the discovery I put him into the penitentiary and have him now in close confinement.

I have taken and will continue to take the most prompt means to prevent wrong. I have found a wonderful disposition on the part of some professedly Union people here to complain and magnify and to extort from the Government—to kill the goose to get the egg.

E. DUMONT,
Brigadier-General.

OCTOBER [16], 1862.

Major-General CRITTENDEN,
Commanding Second Army Corps:

GENERAL: Withers' division is reported in position at Little Rockcastle River, 2½ miles from here. My advance has nearly reached that point and a sharp skirmish is now going on. We have lost 2 men killed and 6 wounded. My other two brigades are going into position at Camp Wild Cat.

Your obedient servant,

W. S. SMITH,
Commanding Fourth Division.

P. S.—My information is from a citizen released by the rebels to-day and from a prisoner. Whether there is more than one division I do not know.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, October 16, 1862.

Maj. Gen. D. C. BUELL,
Commanding Army of the Ohio in the Field:

GENERAL: The force assembled at this point has been pushed to the front as rapidly as possible; but the delays have been numerous and

perplexing, owing to the utter rawness of the troops and their deficiency in supplies, transportation, &c. Most of them have been overcome, and a column about 10,000 strong is somewhere in advance of Williamstown and four more regiments leave Covington to-day; as many more, recently arrived, will move in a day or two, as soon as their wants can be supplied; and four regiments of old troops drawn from the Western Virginia force will be started about the same time. Part of them have just reached here.

The force under the command of Maj. Gen. G. Granger is instructed to co-operate with your army, and if desirable to form a junction with it and to open as soon as possible communications with you and the detachments of your command at or in vicinity of Frankfort.

Cynthiana and Paris ought to be in possession of our cavalry force this morning, and it will be pushed on to Lexington at once if the enemy is not too strong in that vicinity.

No intelligence from you or of your whereabouts has been received since your dispatch announcing the action at Perryville.

You must bear in mind that the force started from here is utterly raw, being composed mainly of regiments organized since those which were transferred to you at Louisville. Not much can therefore be expected from them.

I shall be glad to hear from you as often as you can send, in order that I may be apprised of your movements. Such information will enable me so to direct the force from here as to best operate in conjunction with your forces.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

CAMP NEAR CRAB ORCHARD,
Via Stanford, Ky., October 17, 1862—7.15 a. m.
(Received October 18, 12.20 a. m.)

Major-General HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

My advance camped at Rockcastle River last night and had some skirmishing with the enemy's rear guard. His main force probably reached London yesterday. We are pressing upon him this morning, and hope to gain some advantage.

D. C. BUELL,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Camp near Mount Vernon, Ky., October 17, 1862.
(Received October 19.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

My advance has continued to follow up the retreat of the enemy, but the progress has been slow, owing more to the obstructions placed in the road yesterday and to-day by felling trees than to the opposition, though more or less skirmishing has been kept up. The absence of forage has compelled me to keep back the greater part of the cavalry and artillery and depend mainly on infantry. It is possible that we may be able to strike the enemy's trains and rear guard coming in on the Richmond road, but not much more, and if he gets beyond London

without that it will be useless to continue the pursuit; and, as I advised you last night, I shall direct my main force by the most direct route upon Nashville, where its presence will certainly be required, whether for offensive or defensive objects. I propose to take the old divisions which I brought out of Tennessee, to each brigade of which I have added a new regiment, and one other (Sheridan's), composed about two-thirds of new regiments. Kentucky should not, under the present condition of things, be left with less than 30,000 men to guard communications and repel raids. I propose for the present to place one brigade at Lebanon, one at Munfordville, one division at Bowling Green, besides the necessary bridge guards at various points. General Wright has, I believe, moved one division to Lexington. That force should be kept there, or, better still—as long as the roads are in condition so that it can be supplied—should be thrown forward to London. There should be two regiments of cavalry at Lexington, two at Bowling Green, and two at Lebanon. They should be employed actively against guerrilla bands and concentrate rapidly against more formidable cavalry raids. There can, however, be no perfect security for Kentucky until East Tennessee is occupied. There has been no time hitherto when that could be done with any prospect of permanency. With the force that was available we should have marched into the very heart of the enemy's resources and away from our own, just as Bragg did in invading Kentucky, and with any means that we have hitherto had the result must have been similar. The enemy will regard the invasion of East Tennessee as the most dangerous blow at the rebellion, and will, it seems to me, turn his greatest efforts against it, limiting his operations in Virginia if necessary to the defense of Richmond. From this our estimate can be formed of the force with which it should be undertaken or at least followed up.

D. C. BUELL,
Major-General.

FRANKFORT, KY., *October* 17, 1862.

Major-General BUELL:

Colonel Tafel, of the One hundred and sixth Ohio Regiment, of my command, reports to me that the arms issued to his command are utterly worthless; that the tubes of many of the guns are crushed down; that the bayonets are of iron; that many of the guns are not straight and fire with no certainty; that when they are put in the best order of which they are susceptible many of them will not fire; in short, that they are worthless guns, and that they have been condemned on two different occasions.

This is a good regiment, but the character of their arms is well calculated to discourage them and produce dissatisfaction; but, above all, they could not be effective if brought into action. All efforts to get better guns thus far have proved unavailing, the ordnance officer at Louisville saying that he could not substitute better guns without an order direct from the War Department at Washington.

E. DUMONT,
Brigadier-General.

OCTOBER 17, [1862].

J. F. ROBINSON, *Governor of Kentucky, Louisville:*

I have received your dispatch.* I have myself been mortified and

* Not found.

worried at the depredations which have been committed by a portion of our troops. I shall spare no pains to correct these abuses. They are such as occur with all undisciplined troops, without reference to the cause for which they fight or the people among whom they are. It would be the same if they were in Indiana or Ohio, and in comparing their conduct with that of the rebel army that is now retiring from the State it should be borne in mind, not as an excuse for plunder and outrage, but as an explanation of the contrast, if there be any, that one army is composed of old troops, under the command of one of the strictest of disciplinarians, while the other contains a large proportion of perfectly raw troops, hurriedly thrown into the field, whom there has neither been time nor opportunity to bring under the restraints of military discipline.

D. C. BUELL,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, October 17, 1862.

Brig. Gen. J. T. BOYLE, *Louisville, Ky.:*

Governor Yates has been requested to send first two regiments ready to Louisville and the third to Henderson. I have no news to-day. How are you progressing with Frankfort Railroad repairs? Those on Central road hang somewhat.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, October 18, 1862—3.50 a. m.

Maj. Gen. D. C. BUELL,
Crab Orchard, via Louisville, Ky.:

The rapid march of your army from Louisville and your victory at Perryville has given great satisfaction to the Government. The great object to be attained is to drive the enemy from Kentucky and East Tennessee. If we cannot do it now we need never to hope for it. If the country is such that you cannot follow the enemy, is there not some other practicable road that will lead to the same result—that is, compel him to leave the country? By keeping between him and Nashville can you not cover that place and at the same time compel him to fall back into the valley of Virginia or into Georgia? If we can occupy Knoxville or Chattanooga we can keep the enemy out of Tennessee and Kentucky. To fall back on Nashville is to give up East Tennessee to be plundered. Moreover, you are now much nearer to Knoxville and as near to Chattanooga as to Nashville. If you go to the latter place and then to East Tennessee, you move over two sides of an equilateral triangle, while the enemy holds the third. Again, may he not in the mean time make another raid into Kentucky? If Nashville is really in danger, it must be re-enforced. Morgan's forces have been sent to Western Virginia, but we probably can very soon send some troops up the Cumberland. Those intended for that purpose have been drawn off by the urgent appeals of Generals Grant and Curtis. Cannot some of the forces at Louisville be sent to Nashville?

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

CAMP WILD CAT,
October 18, 1862—11 a. m.

Maj. Gen. BUELL or THOMAS:

GENERAL: I have ordered one brigade of General Smith's division to make a reconnaissance again this morning on the London road, and to ascertain if the enemy are there in force. Colonel Hazen commands this brigade. I have also ordered another brigade from the same division, under General Cruft, to make a reconnaissance on the Winding Glade road. I have instructed these commanders that the object is not to bring on an engagement with the [enemy] if they are in position and in force; but if they are not, to drive them along and capture all we can. I ordered one of Van Cleve's brigades here, to remain while Smith's two brigades are gone, or rather until one of them returns, and I have ordered Van Cleve to send out a regiment 1 or 2 miles toward Madisonville by a road which runs from his position to the Madisonville road. His position is about 3 miles in rear of this.

Respectfully,

T. L. CRITTENDEN,
Major-General, Commanding.

CAMP WILD CAT,
October 18, 1862—2.30 p. m.

Major-General BUELL or Major-General THOMAS:

I think there is a good chance to do something. In addition to what I have already ordered I have just ordered General Van Cleve to send a brigade to the Richmond and Madisonville road by the road which runs from this one into Madisonville road 3 miles in rear of this place, and have ordered General Wood to send a brigade to Van Cleve. Hazen has gone out toward London, but from the news I expect he will find no enemy in that direction.

Five deserters, Kentucky men and new recruits, are just in, and report that Kirby Smith was sending his trains to Manchester. If this is so, and I can get a brigade in rear of John Morgan and another one in front of him, I hope to capture something or hurt somebody. Cruft's brigade goes in where the Manchester road turns off, and Van Cleve 7 miles in rear, at what I believe is called Big Hill. It is said that there was a camp there last night. I think they are running, and I will at least scare them on.

My instructions are to be prudent and risk but little, unless there is a great chance.

Respectfully,

T. L. CRITTENDEN,
Major-General, Commanding.

LOUISVILLE, *October* 18, 1862.

Major-General BUELL:

There was fighting at Lexington, but best information is that Morgan took the city, driving out the Home Guards and two companies of cavalry. I fear he will cut off our trains. General Wright knows nothing of matters except what I have sent him. I have never heard of any forces from Cincinnati.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

LOUISVILLE, *October* 18, 1862.

Major-General WRIGHT:

John Morgan is at Lexington, or was this afternoon, with 1,500 men. Where is the head of column from Cincinnati? One thousand infantry could hold the place and whip Morgan. I had hoped your forces had possession.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

IN THE FIELD, *October* 18, 1862.

General WRIGHT, *Cincinnati:*

I suggest to you the importance of placing a division at Lexington without delay, with two regiments of cavalry, if you have them.

D. C. BUELL.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *October* 18, 1862.

Maj. Gen. D. C. BUELL,
Commanding Department of the Ohio:

DEAR SIR: It is with regret that after my wish of having command of the First Division has been fulfilled I am under the necessity of resigning. The reason for doing so is stated in the surgeon's certificate. I am also almost entirely deaf in consequence of neuralgia in my head.

I have sent to-day to the commander of the Third Army Corps my resignation and application for leave of absence until its acceptance, which I will await at Louisville, where I have good medical aid.

It will always be a pleasing remembrance of having once been a member of the noble Army of the West.

I beg leave to tender my sincere wishes to you that it may always sustain you in executing your plans.

Although not able to participate in future victories, no one will rejoice over them more than your obedient servant,

A. SCHOEPF,
Brigadier-General.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *October* 18, 1862—10 p. m.

T. T. ECKERT:

Morgan with 1,500 guerrillas made raid on Lexington this morning. Met by Home Guards—300 Federals. Engagement short and brisk. Morgan holds place. Wright's army not at Lexington yet. Bragg still running. Reached Mount Vernon a day or two since. Road to Gap obstructed by trees, &c. Bragg obliged to abandon it and go via Somerset. Crittenden close after him, followed by McCook. Hundreds of rebels falling by the way from exhaustion. Federals picking up large numbers of stragglers. Gilbert at Crab Orchard at last accounts. Office opened at Buell's headquarters, 7 miles from Crab Orchard, this evening.

A. STAGER.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, October 18, 1862.

General GORGON GRANGER, *Covington, Ky.:*

Telegraphic dispatch just received from operator at Paris, who says Morgan's force, 1,000 strong, came to Lexington this morning and drove out the cavalry—one company of General Dumont's command—and that we have of the force from here only one company at Paris. Message has been sent to Cynthiana for 15,000 men to resist Morgan's advance. You should send order to occupy Paris soon as possible or Morgan will take possession and destroy bridge. Have notice of the above sent to Gillmore from Paris or Cynthiana.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. OF THE ADVANCE, ARMY OF KENTUCKY,
Falmouth, Ky., October 18, 1862.

Brig. Gen. Q. A. GILLMORE,
Comdg. First Division, at Jones', Lexington Pike, Ky.:

GENERAL: I have received your two letters, and in reply state that by order of Major-General Granger you will advance with your command to Big Eagle and Georgetown. A brigade and fifty wagons are on the way to join you.

I have ordered General G. Clay Smith, now commanding at Cynthiana, to relieve the Twenty-second Michigan and order it to join you as soon as your whereabouts is ascertained.

You had better communicate with General Smith or the colonel of the Twenty-second, as General Smith may be absent from Cynthiana, that he may know at which point to join you. If you march direct to Georgetown would not that be the best point to join?

We were in possession of Lexington yesterday by a small Home Guard force, that will probably be increased to-day.

I have requested General Granger, if he has any force at Carrollton or Warsaw, to advance it to Owenton, to protect your right and rear.

By Tuesday night I hope to have the railroad so far completed as to enable us to run to Lexington. We will work day and night to accomplish it.

General Gilbert, you see, is assigned to your division.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. J. SMITH,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, October 19, 1862—1.33 p. m.

Major-General BUELL, *Mount Vernon, Ky.:*

Your telegram of the 17th was received this morning, and has been laid before the President, who concurs in the views expressed in my telegram to you yesterday. The capture of East Tennessee should be the main object of your campaign. You say it is the heart of the enemy's resources; make it the heart of yours. Your army can live there if the enemy's can. You must in a great measure live upon the country, paying for your supplies where proper and levying contributions

where necessary. I am directed by the President to say to you that your army must enter East Tennessee this fall, and that it ought to move there while the roads are passable. Once between the enemy and Nashville there will be no serious difficulty in reopening your communications with that place. He does not understand why we cannot march as the enemy marches, live as he lives, and fight as he fights, unless we admit the inferiority of our troops and of our generals. Once hold the valley of the Upper Tennessee and the operations of guerrillas in that State and Kentucky will soon cease.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

OCTOBER 19, 1862—11 a. m.

General THOMAS:

GENERAL: A regiment of cavalry is ordered to report to you. It will march from Crab Orchard in an hour or two. The general thinks it had better operate in connection with the troops now in advance and get on to the Richmond and London road by going by Wild Cat or Pitman's, if we get that far, and it can then, if necessary, move back over the Richmond road.

It is not thought best to send the regiment by the Richmond road to occupy it in picking up stragglers; that can be done on its return. The enemy must be crowded in front as much as possible.

Respectfully, &c.,

JAMES B. FRY,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

CROSS-ROADS,
October 19, 1862—Sunday, 9 a. m.

Brigadier-General SMITH,
Commanding Fourth Division:

GENERAL: I laid here last night in position. Finding a considerable amount of secesh property and a number of stragglers hereabouts I commenced gathering them up. We have now 30 good beeves in camp, a number of captured small-arms, horses, and prisoners. Have quite a large number of details out gathering up prisoners and cattle, and have prospect of getting the cattle up to 150.

In regard to moving, I am [illegible] for some regiments without blankets, haversacks, or rations, and am compelled to wait for arrival of these from rear. On conference with my colonels it seems difficult to determine just which course to take. If two brigades or one is to my rear on Richmond road there is no necessity to move that way. If Hazen has cleared obstructions to his front it may be well to push on to London. There does not seem to be any force near me on that line.

The reconnaissance should be pressed toward Goose Creek Salt-Works, on the Manchester road, 25 miles from here. It seems the rebels have been actively working this establishment and have boasted that it has been worth more to them than all their other spoils in Kentucky. This reconnaissance, however, must be carefully made and should be in force, as it would throw the troops making it a long way from our base and supplies.

My officers and troops are in good spirits, and all willing and desirous to undertake any expedition.

If you wish to move me from here send up the traps of the regiment that are at Wild Cat, and send me, say, three days' rations of biscuit, &c. I have meat enough and plenty to send you.

Some 300 or 400 cavalry were seen by Colonel Hanson's command on a scout out on Goose Creek road this morning standing in position about 2 miles east of me; I shall look for them.

Have now about 100 cattle (very fine) in camp and more coming.

Write me fully what you think best to do. If the Goose Creek reconnaissance is adopted it should be made by not less than three brigades.

I am, general, your obedient servant,

CHARLES CRUFT,
Brigadier-General.

P. S.—Some 2,000 to 3,000 cattle were driven past here yesterday afternoon, taking Goose Creek road. These might be captured or stampeded by pursuit.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
October 19, 1862—8.30 a. m.

[Major-General BUELL or THOMAS:]

GENERAL: I inclose you a note from General Smith, which gives all the information yet received from either of the brigades sent to the Richmond road. I am afraid Cruft came on the last of them and that Colonel Matthews will not see them. General Smith is convinced from information derived from a man who escaped from the rebels on the London road that they have fallen back to London. If so I have no hope of catching them. However, in obedience to orders, I send out a brigade this morning to press on in that direction. We cannot subsist our animals here and it looks like rain to-day. If it should rain and we don't succeed better than I dare hope in foraging we will, in my opinion, do ourselves more damage than we can do the enemy either by pursuing or remaining here. This is my opinion, but I am ready to do with alacrity whatever the general directs.

My command will be out of provisions to-night.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. L. CRITTENDEN,
Major-General, Commanding.

OCTOBER 19, 1862.

General GAY, *Chief of Cavalry, Crab Orchard:*

Morgan passed through Versailles at 5 p. m. yesterday on his way toward Lawrenceburg. He will probably try to cut the Lebanon Railroad; also destroy our wagon trains. He has about 2,000 men. Try and stop him.

JAMES B. FRY,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

OCTOBER 19, 1862—3 p. m.

General GAY, *Chief of Cavalry, Danville:*

Morgan left Lawrenceburg at daylight this morning 2,000 strong and

went in direction of Bardstown. You had better continue your march rapidly and try and intercept him by way of Lebanon and New Haven.

(To be forwarded by swift courier on the Perryville road if General Gay has left Danville.)

JAMES B. FRY,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS, *October* 19, 1862.

Colonel HALL, *Commanding at Danville:*

Move with two regiments and battery under your command to Lebanon. Start immediately, and make forced march and reach Lebanon to-morrow and defend that place against Morgan's cavalry. Be vigilant there and on the march.

By command of General Buell:

JAMES B. FRY,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

OCTOBER 19, 1862—3 p. m.

Colonel HALL,
Commanding Thirty-third Brigade, Danville:

You must move to Lebanon by forced march and reach there early to-morrow. Morgan with 2,000 men left Lawrenceburg in the direction of Bardstown at daylight this morning. He must not be permitted to destroy our transportation at Lebanon.

JAMES B. FRY,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

OCTOBER 19, 1862—3 p. m.

Colonel MILLIKEN,
Commanding Cavalry Brigade:
(Care of Colonel Hall or Colonel Zahm, Danville.)

Morgan left Lawrenceburg at daylight this morning in direction of Bardstown with 2,000 men. He will probably reach there to-night. If you are not very active he will escape you.

(Forward by courier to Colonel Milliken.)

JAMES B. FRY,
Colonel.

OCTOBER 19, 1862.

Colonel KENNETT,
Commanding Cavalry, near Crab Orchard:

Did Wolford's regiment go with Milliken? If not, send orders to him by courier and by telegraph to join Milliken at once. Morgan passed through Versailles at 5 p. m. yesterday on his way toward Lawrenceburg. He must not be permitted to destroy the Lebanon road at New Haven or elsewhere.

(Deliver immediately.)

JAMES B. FRY,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

OCTOBER 19, 1862.

COMMANDING OFFICER or Colonel ZAHM, *Danville:*

Send at once after Colonel Milliken and tell him Morgan passed through Versailles yesterday evening at 5 o'clock toward Lawrenceburg, which indicates that he is making toward Bardstown. He is said to have 2,000 men.

JAMES B. FRY,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

OCTOBER 19, 1862.

Colonel ZAHM,
Commanding Cavalry, Danville:

Has Milliken's cavalry reached Danville; if so, did he get my instructions before leaving Crab Orchard? His command must go to Bardstown and watch, and try to intercept Morgan from that point and prevent his making a descent on the Lebanon Railroad.

JAMES B. FRY,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

OCTOBER 19, 1862.

Captain GAUBERT, *Quartermaster, Lebanon:*

Order the Seventy-eighth and Ninety-first Illinois, just arrived at Lebanon, to return by forced march to New Haven, and defend that point against John Morgan's cavalry, which may be expected there to-morrow. The regiments must get to New Haven as early to-morrow as possible. The Seventeenth Indiana must defend Lebanon and the public property there, and two more regiments will march there to-morrow night. Have the wagons parked compactly. If the Seventy-eighth and Ninety-first Illinois have not got to Lebanon they are on the march between New Haven and Lebanon, and you must send this order by couriers to meet them and turn the regiments back to New Haven. Attend to this instantly.

JAMES B. FRY,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, October 19, 1862—12.5 a. m.

General D. C. BUELL, *Louisville, Ky.:*

John Morgan took Lexington yesterday morning (18th), and captured some of the Fourth Ohio Cavalry, report says 500 strong. General Granger's command is moving in two columns, one by the Lexington pike, and is to-night not far from Big Eagle; the other by road near railroad, and has one regiment of infantry, 300 cavalry, and a section of artillery at Paris, two regiments at Cynthiana, and the rest at Falmouth. Both columns are being pushed forward as fast as transportation will permit, and the division you suggest will be in Lexington as soon as it can be got there. Remember they are all new troops. Bridges at Cynthiana and Paris safe. Falmouth Bridge completed by Tuesday night.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

IN THE FIELD, *October* 19, 1862.

General WRIGHT, *Cincinnati:*

Your troops have nothing to guard against but cavalry raids. Let them move by rapid marches. They can draw supplies better from Frankfort than from Cincinnati.

D. C. BUELL.

LOUISVILLE, *October* 19, 1862.

Major-General WRIGHT, *Cincinnati, Ohio:*

General Dumont sends following dispatch:

FRANKFORT, *October* 18, 1862.

Morgan passed through Versailles this evening about 5 o'clock, with 2,200 men, toward Lawrenceburg. I would think his object might be to try to cut off Buell's supply train. What steps can be taken you will know better than I. Can you not order two of the regiments from Indianapolis here? The whole work just done on the railroad will be destroyed without I have more force.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, October 19, 1862.

Brig. Gen. J. T. BOYLE, *Louisville, Ky.:*

You shall have the first two regiments ready for the field, whether from Illinois or Indiana. There is doubt as to direction in which Morgan moved from Lexington and whether he is still in possession. He is reported to have been positively seen near Winchester yesterday afternoon.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

LOUISVILLE, *October* 19, 1862.

Major-General WRIGHT, *Cincinnati, Ohio:*

Wire cut or down and your dispatch is just getting through. Morgan drove out Home Guards and two companies of cavalry at Lexington. I have no doubt Morgan will capture some of our escort, and destroy trains, telegraph, railroads, &c. If I had two regiments I could protect the bridges just built. I informed General Buell that Morgan was at Lexington, and that he would destroy trains, &c., if not prevented. I have ordered Bruce to send force to Green River and co-operate with Colonel Craddock, Sixteenth Kentucky, in cutting him off.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, October 19, 1862—1.10 a. m.

Brigadier-General BOYLE, *Louisville, Ky.:*

Report says Morgan took 500 of Dumont's cavalry at Lexington. Head of one of Granger's columns at Paris, the other near Big Eagle.

No Indiana regiments ready. Those from Illinois soonest available for you and ought to be on hand. Glad to hear of Bruce's success. I send dispatch in cipher to Buell, which please forward at once.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, October 19, 1862.

Colonel JONATHAN CRANOR,
Fortieth Ohio Vols., Comdg., &c., Guyandotte, Va.:

COLONEL: Information has been received which is deemed reliable that the rebels are in possession of the portion of Northeast Kentucky embracing the counties of Greenup, Carter, Lawrence, and others to the southward as far as Pike, and are committing depredations upon the property and outrages upon the persons of loyal citizens which call for prompt repression.

The forces alluded to—mostly guerrillas—are not understood to be large, not exceeding 500 or 600 at most. Another force of about the same strength, said to belong to Floyd's command, is reported to be at the salt-works on the Big Sandy River above Louisa.

With the force you have it is believed you can operate on both sides of the Big Sandy River. In Western Virginia your operations will be conducted under instructions from the general commanding the district. On the Kentucky side of the river your object will be to give protection to the loyal citizens and to clear the country of the rebel forces. The positions to be occupied and the movements to be executed to these ends depend so entirely on the localities and movements of the rebels that no definite instructions can be given, and they are therefore left to your discretion. Your knowledge of that portion of Kentucky will no doubt enable you to determine readily what is to be done.

At Catlettsburg the Thirty-ninth Kentucky Volunteers are in process of organization, and the regiment, having now several hundred men enrolled, can, it is understood, be rapidly filled up as soon as a force adequate to the protection of the country is afforded.

From this regiment and from the Home Guards of the various counties you will be able to draw much assistance; and if needed the One hundred and seventeenth Ohio Volunteers, now forming at Portsmouth, will be added to your command as soon as it is ready for the field.

The operations in Kentucky above indicated should be undertaken without delay with such portion of your force as can be spared from Western Virginia.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES,
Mount Vernon, Ky., October 20, 1862—3 p. m.

Captain DARR or KNIFFIN,
Commissary of Subsistence, Lebanon:

General Crittenden's army corps is out of rations. Send at once three

days' rations for 25,000 men to meet him at this place. The train should reach here day after to-morrow (the 23d).

Answer this as soon as received.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

OCTOBER 20, 1862.

COMMANDING OFFICER AT DANVILLE:

Send orders to the One hundred and first Indiana and One hundred and twenty-third Illinois to move at once to Lebanon by forced marches and join the brigade under Colonel Hall. They are now at or near Danville. Acknowledge receipt and delivery of this order.

JAMES B. FRY,
Colonel, Chief of Staff.

CRAB ORCHARD, *October* 20, 1862.

Colonel McCOOK:

You will break up your camp, take all your command, and join Colonel Murray in the operation to the Big Hill. As soon as the rebels are driven entirely away return and proceed to Lebanon unless otherwise ordered.

JNO. KENNETT,
Colonel, Commanding Cavalry Division.

FALMOUTH, KY., *October* 20, 1862.

Major-General WRIGHT, *Cincinnati, Ohio:*

Our scouts from Paris have just captured a prisoner who had in his possession a letter from General Marshall to his wife that states that the entire rebel army is on its way out of the State of Kentucky as fast as it can go. "Our army has divided. General Bragg has gone one route, General Kirby Smith another, and Marshall another. Our route is the same as the one by which we entered the State. We will return by that terrible mountain road into good old Virginia."

I have telegraphed for the letter and will send it you. O, a kingdom for four regiments of cavalry!

A. J. SMITH,
Brigadier-General.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *October* 20, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK:

Brig. Gen. George W. Morgan, now at Portland, Ohio, desires much an interview with you. I know enough of his business to justify me in asking you to give leave to visit Washington. Please do so.

DAVID TOD,
Governor.

OCTOBER 21, 1862.

General THOMAS, *Second in Command:*

GENERAL: General Buell orders as follows: Wood's division to be sent back at once to Lebanon. One brigade from either of the other divisions to be sent promptly to destroy the salt-works about Manchester. One regiment to be sent immediately to Somerset to guard supplies, which will be sent there from Lebanon to meet Van Cleve and Smith's divisions. As soon as the brigade returns from Manchester and the two divisions have three days' supplies General Crittenden will march in person with them to Somerset. Three days' supplies for the troops from London to Somerset will be pushed forward as rapidly as possible. Having made these arrangements you will come to Lebanon.

It is reported that Morgan's cavalry, or part of it, still hangs about the Big Hill or on the Richmond road. If an opportunity offers to act against him pending these movements, commanders should avail themselves of it.

The regiment of cavalry should go to salt-works with the brigade. The baggage for Smith's and Van Cleve's divisions will be sent to them from Lebanon.

Direct General Crittenden to report daily to Lebanon the position of his troops and anything else of interest. Two regiments from Gilbert's corps and a regiment and a half of cavalry have been ordered to foot of Big Hill, on north side, via Paint Lick, to drive out the cavalry said to be there.

There will be two regiments at Danville for the present; that is, until Gilbert's two regiments return from the Big Hill to that place. McCook's and Gilbert's corps are on the march to Lebanon.

The main body of our cavalry is pursuing Morgan via Bardstown, Boston, Elizabethtown, &c.

We are just starting for Lebanon and will camp at Danville to-night. Send to one of the divisions for an operator and open the office at Mount Vernon and communicate with us to-night.

Nothing but the three days' rations for the troops should be allowed to come over this route for Van Cleve and Smith, as everything can better go to Somerset.

Respectfully, &c.,

JAMES B. FRY,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.,
October 21, 1862—9.15 p. m.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:

An officer just from Louisville announces that Bragg has escaped with his army into East Tennessee, and that Buell's army is countermarching to Lebanon. The butchery of our troops at Perryville was terrible, and resulted from a large portion of the enemy being precipitated upon a small portion of ours. Sufficient time was thus gained by the enemy to enable them to escape. Nothing but success, speedy and decided, will save our cause from utter destruction. In the Northwest distrust and despair are seizing upon the hearts of the people.

O. P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, October 21, 1862.

Major-General WRIGHT, *Cincinnati, Ohio:*

What have you from the Kanawha? If the enemy has evacuated the valley a part of General Cox's forces may be available for other duty.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *October* 21, 1862—7 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

There is nothing from the Kanawha to-day, the line being interrupted. Reports have been received for several days of the evacuation of the valley by the rebels, but there is nothing certain about it. If true I propose bringing General Morgan's force to Kentucky. It would be a judicious move as regards Tennessee and Kentucky troops. It is probable the rebel forces of Bragg, Smith, and Marshall are making their way as rapidly as possible out of Kentucky.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

WESTBOROUGH, *October* 22, 1862.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General, Commanding, &c.:

SIR: On the 10th instant I had the honor to address you in relation to an alleged order sending into Western Virginia the East Tennessee troops just from Cumberland Gap under General G. W. Morgan.

Since then I have received a letter from one of the field officers of that corps, a constituent of mine, upon the same subject. After giving a detailed account of their operations from early in August, he adds "The health of the men is excellent, and though they are worried, they are in good spirits. The whole division is literally naked and barefooted and without equipage. We are ordered to Western Virginia, but men swear they will not go. Please have the order revoked and us ordered to Kentucky. General Wright wants us to go there and we want to go. But we have been so long in the mountains that to send us to Virginia, where our army was frozen and starved out last winter, in our condition is an outrage. Such a dirty set as we are and ragged never was seen before since the Revolution. At least 50 of our men came through without shoes. Please get the order to go to Western Virginia countermanded at once."

I beg again to call your attention to this matter. These men entered the service under very great difficulties, for the purpose primarily of defending their homes and families from rebel oppression and outrage. Our State, as you know, is now overrun by rebel arms. Military operations on a large scale will be conducted there during the fall and winter. Obvious considerations require that these troops should be taken where they would have an efficiency that they could not have in a different field, and where they could render more efficient services than troops of equal general merit from any of the Northern States. But,

more, I plead upon the high ground of right their claims where their own soil is the scene of conflict to be allowed to bear a part in the strife. I will not elaborate these views into an argument which your own mind will readily anticipate, but trust this matter without further remark to your wisdom and sense of justice.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HORACE MAYNARD.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Danville, Ky., October 22,* 1862—1 a. m.
(Received October 22, 2.20 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

I am very grateful for the approbation expressed in your dispatch of 17th [18th?]. I have also received your dispatch of yesterday [19th], conveying orders for moving into East Tennessee. Undoubtedly the present is in many respects a favorable opportunity for the movement. Far from making objections, the object of my dispatch was to call attention to its importance, but at the same time I suggested the difficulties, so that the requisite means could be provided if possible. In speaking of East Tennessee as being nearer the heart of the enemy's resources, I meant that he could concentrate his troops there rapidly. I have no doubt you realize that the occupation of East Tennessee with a suitable force is an undertaking of very considerable magnitude, and that if undertaken unadvisedly it will fail. I venture to give you my views:

If the enemy puts himself on the defensive in East Tennessee it will require an available force of 80,000 men to take and hold it. If our army can subsist on the country so much the better; but it will not do to rely solely on that source. If we can obtain forage and one-half our breadstuffs that for the present is probably as much as we can do; everything else must be hauled. Nashville is essential as a depot; afterward McMinnville. Gainesborough will be an important point for us as soon as the navigation of the Cumberland opens, which may not be for two months. We can procure all of our forage and breadstuffs and some meat from Middle Tennessee, but Nashville and the vicinity must be rid of the enemy in any considerable force. We cannot otherwise collect supplies. The enemy has repaired and is now using the Chattanooga Railroad to Murfreesborough, and is threatening Nashville somewhat seriously, as appears from a dispatch received to-day from General Negley, which I send you. This danger has no reference to Bragg's movements. Then, if the enemy should not be there in heavy force, it would not be necessary or desirable to go to Nashville in full force. We could cross the Cumberland at various points above and go in by Jamestown, Montgomery, and Clinton or Kingston, and there is no shorter way, that by Cumberland Gap being out of the question. The railroad to Nashville must be opened and rendered secure, because, until navigation opens, that is the only channel for supplies. A part of the route to East Tennessee is mountainous and destitute of supplies of every sort. As we advance depots of forage, to be supplied from the productive region, must be established to carry our trains across the sterile region—say at McMinnville and Cookville—but that will not delay the advance of the army.

* As appended to the record of the Buell Commission this dispatch is dated October 20. See Halleck to Buell, October 23, p. 638.

From these data I make this estimate:

Taking matters as they stand, 20,000 men, distributed pretty much as indicated in my previous dispatch, should be kept in Kentucky; 20,000 in Middle Tennessee and on the line of communication to East Tennessee, and 80,000 should be available in any field in East Tennessee. Bragg's force in Kentucky has not fallen much, if any, short of 60,000 men. It will not be difficult for him to increase it to 80,000 men on the line of the East Tennessee Railroad. I could in an hour's conversation give you my views and explain the routes and character of the country better than I can in a dispatch, and perhaps satisfactorily; and if you think it worth while I can see you in Washington without deferring my movements, provided you concur in the expediency of moving first in the direction of Nashville; in fact, we must of necessity move so as to turn Jamestown and Montgomery. It will also help to conceal our plans. We can give good reasons why we cannot do all that the enemy has attempted to do, such as operating without a base, &c., without ascribing the difference to the inferiority of our generals, though that may be true. The spirit of the rebellion enforces a subordination and patient submission to privation and want which public sentiment renders absolutely impossible among our troops. To make matters worse on our side, the death penalty for any offense whatever is put beyond the power of the commanders of armies, where it is placed in every other army in the world. The sooner this is remedied the better for the country. It is absolutely certain that from these causes, and from these alone, the discipline of the rebel army is superior to ours. Again, instead of imitating the enemy's plan (campaign) I should rather say that his failure has been in a measure due to his peculiar method. No army can operate effectually upon less than this has done in the last two months. A considerable part of the time it has been on half rations; it is now moving without tents, with only such cooking utensils as the men can carry, and with one baggage wagon to each regiment; but it must continue to do this during the cold, wet weather which must soon be expected, without being disabled by sickness.

D. C. BUELL,
Major-General, Commanding.

DANVILLE, KY., *October* 22,* 1862—2 a. m.
(Received October 22, 1 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

The pursuit of the enemy has been continued beyond London. We have captured some property and taken a few prisoners; but no important advantage could be gained on a route abounding in strong defiles easily obstructed, and where a small force can successfully resist a large one, and where in fact a large force cannot be employed. The retreating army consumes the limited supply of forage which the country affords, rendering it impossible to subsist our animals. To continue the pursuit would exhaust and throw the troops out of position without any fruits. I am therefore putting them on other lines toward Tennessee.

Some 2,500 barrels of pork, two or three pieces of cannon, and other property were secured, which the enemy abandoned at Camp Dick Robinson.

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* As appended to the record of the Buell Commission this dispatch is dated October 21. See Halleck to Buell, October 23, p. 638.

My dispatch of yesterday in answer to yours did not get off until to-day, owing to an interruption in the line. It was meant to convey suggestions which could not well be expressed in a dispatch and might easily be misapprehended. If you think it of consequence it might be well and I should be glad of the opportunity to present them verbally.

D. C. BUELL,
Major-General.

OCTOBER 22, [1862.]

General McCOOK, *Commanding First Corps:*

The general commanding directs that your troops do not halt at Lebanon, but move by the Summersville road, camping at Rolling Fork and beyond, wherever you find water, with marching distance between the divisions. The men must not be permitted to go to Lebanon.

JAMES B. FRY,
Colonel, &c.

Send by telegraph to Captain Darr at Lebanon, who will send a courier with this to meet General McCook.

[Indorsement.]

This has been sent by telegraph. It is forwarded for General McCook's information.

J. M. WRIGHT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, October 23,* 1862.

Major-General BUELL, *Lebanon, Ky.:*

Your three dispatches of yesterday† are received and will be submitted to the Secretary and President to day. It is the wish of the Government that your army proceed to and occupy East Tennessee with all possible dispatch. It leaves to you the selection of the roads upon which to move to that object; but it urges that this selection be so made as to cover Nashville and at the same time prevent the enemy's return into Kentucky. To now withdraw your army to Nashville would have a most disastrous effect upon the country, already wearied with so many delays in our operations. To wait for the rising of the Cumberland for supplies will carry us into the rainy season, when the roads will be almost impassable and the campaign will terminate with no results. Neither the Government nor the country can endure these repeated delays. Both require a prompt and immediate movement toward the accomplishment of the great object in view—the holding of East Tennessee.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

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* True date appears to have been October 22, 12.20 p. m.

† One of these dispatches refers to prisoners of war, and will appear in Series II; the others appear as of October 22, on pp. 636, 637.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, October 23, 1862.

Governor TOD, *Columbus, Ohio:*

Directions were given some time ago, by order of the Secretary of War, to have the evacuation of Cumberland Gap by General Morgan investigated. Until this is done he should remain with his command.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *October* 23, 1862—9 a. m.

General H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

Governor Johnson, by messenger, requests me to beg that you send General G. W. Morgan, with his division, to Nashville, or that you will at least order the East Tennessee troops there.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October* 23, 1862.

General BOYLE, *Louisville, Ky.:*

General Wright's report is waited for before orders can be given in regard to General Morgan's command.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October* 23, 1862.

Major-General ROSECRANS, *Corinth, Miss.:*

You will immediately repair to Cincinnati, where you will receive orders. Telegraph your arrival. Go with the least possible delay.

H. W. HALLECK.

HEADQUARTERS,
Cincinnati, Ohio, October 23, 1862—10.30 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

General Cox's advance has reached Red House, on the Kanawha, opposite Putnam Court-House. Colonel Lightburn, in command, reports three pieces of the enemy's artillery 3 miles above in position, and that the rebel force at Charleston is 10,000 strong. General Cox is hurrying his forces forward as fast as he can.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, October 23, 1862.

Col. C. G. HAWLEY,
Comdg. 117th Regt. Ohio Vol. Infty., Portsmouth, Ohio:

COLONEL: You will proceed with such portion of your regiment as has been mustered into the service of the United States and co-operate with the Home Guards of Kentucky in clearing that part of the State

embraced in Greenup, Carter, and adjacent counties of the rebel bands which are said to infest it.

The exact direction in which you should move depends so entirely upon the position and strength of the rebels that you must be governed by your own judgment. I suggest, however, that you confer with Colonel Erfut, of Kentucky, now at Portsmouth, who is connected with the Home Guards, knows the country, and is represented to be a reliable man. You should also communicate as soon as possible with Col. J. Cranor, Fortieth Ohio Volunteers, who is on his way into Northeast Kentucky from Point Pleasant with a considerable force, and you will act under the instructions he may give you. You will make your reports to Colonel Cranor as soon as you can put yourself in communication with him. Until then you will report direct to these headquarters.

The nearest quartermaster and commissary will supply the necessary transportation and subsistence on your requisition.

You will afford every possible protection to the loyal people of Kentucky, who are represented to be suffering in person and property from rebel and guerrilla bands, and do this as promptly as possible.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, *October* [24], 1862.

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS, *Cincinnati, Ohio:*

You will receive herewith the order of the President placing you in command of the Department of the Cumberland and of the army of operations now under Major-General Buell.

You will immediately repair to General Buell's headquarters and relieve him from the command.*

The great objects to be kept in view in your operations in the field are: First, to drive the enemy from Kentucky and Middle Tennessee; second, to take and hold East Tennessee, cutting the line of railroad at Chattanooga, Cleveland, or Athens, so as to destroy the connection of the valley of Virginia with Georgia and the other Southern States. It is hoped that by prompt and rapid movements a considerable part of this may be accomplished before the roads become impassable from the winter rains.

Two modes of reaching East Tennessee have been proposed. First, to push a small force on the rear of Bragg's army to drive him into Tennessee and move the main army on such lines as to cover Nashville; second, to go directly to Nashville and make that the base of your operations, by McMinnville or Cookville. Adopting the first plan, the route by Somerset to Montgomery, if practicable, would be the most direct; if not practicable, it would then be necessary to move by Columbia or Glasgow to Sparta, &c. If the second plan be adopted, you will be obliged to move twice the distance in order to reach your objective point and at the same time afford the enemy an opportunity to resume his raids into Kentucky. Moreover, it would give the appearance of a retreat, which would encourage the enemy, while it would discourage our own troops and the country. Nevertheless, the difficulty of the roads, the pressure of the enemy upon Nashville, the position in which you find General Buell's army, and the difficulty of supplying

* See Rosecrans to Buell, October 30, 1862, p. 653.

it in a mountainous and sparsely populated country may compel you to adopt this line. In either case it will be necessary for you to repair and guard the railroad, so as to secure your supplies from Louisville until the Cumberland River becomes navigable.

You will fully appreciate the importance of moving light and rapidly, and also the necessity of procuring as many of your supplies as possible in the country passed over. Where you cannot obtain enough by purchase of loyal men or requisitions upon the disloyal you will make forced requisitions upon the country, paying or receipting, as the case may be, for the supplies taken. The time has now come when we must apply the sterner rules of war, whenever such application becomes necessary, to enable us to support our armies and to move them rapidly upon the enemy. You will not hesitate to do this in all cases where the exigencies of the war require it.

Great care, however, must be taken to prevent straggling and pillaging and a strict account must be kept of all property taken. On this subject your attention is called to recent general orders and also to the system adopted in the French Army.

In connection with your proposed operations in Middle and East Tennessee, a column of about 20,000 men, under General Cox, is moving up the Kanawha River, and it is hoped that they will be able to cut the railroad near Newbern or Wytheville. This movement may possibly draw off a portion of Bragg's forces for the protection of that road.

Moreover, if the enemy's forces in Mississippi now operating against General Grant should be drawn east to re-enforce Bragg or to operate in Tennessee General Grant may be able to render you important assistance.

Although the Department of the Ohio covers a portion of your theater of operations this will in no respect interfere with your movements in the field nor the command of your army. Moreover, you will call upon General Wright for any assistance or supplies which you may require.

It is possible that Bragg, having failed of his object in Kentucky, may leave only a small force in East Tennessee and throw his main army into Mississippi against General Grant. His railroad communications from Knoxville to Holly Springs and Tupelo will enable him to make this movement with great rapidity. In that case a part of your forces must be sent to the assistance of General Grant, either by railroad to Decatur or by water, should the Cumberland be navigable, to Columbus or Memphis. Every effort should be made to ascertain Bragg's movements by pressing him closely.

I need not urge upon you the necessity of giving active employment to your forces. Neither the country nor the Government will much longer put up with the inactivity of some of our armies and generals.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 168. WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJT. GEN.'S OFFICE, *Washington, October* 24, 1862.

I. By direction of the President the State of Tennessee east of the Tennessee River and such parts of Northern Alabama and Georgia as may be taken possession of by United States troops will constitute the Department of the Cumberland.

II. Maj. Gen. W. S. Rosecrans is assigned to the command of the Department of the Cumberland.

III. The troops under the command of Major-General Grant will constitute the Thirteenth Army Corps, and those assigned to the command of Major-General Rosecrans will constitute the Fourteenth Army Corps.

By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

WASHINGTON, *October* 24, 1862.

Maj. Gen. D. C. BUELL, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: The President directs that on the presentation of this order you will turn over your command to Maj. Gen. W. S. Rosecrans, and repair to Indianapolis, Ind., reporting from that place to the Adjutant-General of the Army for further orders.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, October 24, 1862.

Maj. Gen. JACOB D. COX, *Gallipolis, Ohio:*

General-in-chief telegraphs that if "General Morgan's forces are not needed in Western Virginia they can be sent to Tennessee." Make your dispositions so that part of your command may be readily relieved as soon as it can be spared.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., *October* 25, 1862—10.40 a. m.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:

We were to start to-night for Washington to confer with you in regard to Kentucky affairs. The removal of General Buell and appointment of Rosecrans came not a moment too soon. The removal of General Buell could not have been delayed an hour with safety to the army or the cause. The history of the battle of Perryville and the recent campaign in Kentucky has never been told. The action you have taken renders our visit unnecessary, although we are very desirous to confer with you in regard to the general condition of the Northwest, and hope to do so at no distant period.

RICH'D YATES,
Governor of Illinois.
O. P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana.

OCTOBER 25, 1862.

General THOMAS, *Lebanon:*

Crittenden's corps will proceed to Glasgow as fast as it reaches Columbia. If its baggage should not have arrived it will follow. It must

be at Glasgow entire by the 31st. Put McCook's division in motion by way of Summersville, Horse Well, and Bowling Green. It must reach Bowling Green by the 31st. Rations will meet it at Bell's. Crittenden's division will draw rations from Cave City or Munfordville. Direct the First and Third Divisions (Schoepf's and Rousseau's) to march for Bowling Green by Campbellsville, Greensburg, and Glasgow. They must reach Bowling Green by the 1st proximo and Glasgow by the 29th. Rations for them all will be at Cave City.

JAMES B. FRY.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, October 25, 1862.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK:

GENERAL: There remains but little doubt that the bulk of the rebel forces have evacuated Kentucky, and, with the exception of perhaps 3,000 or 4,000, have retreated into Tennessee. Marshall's force, less than 3,000 strong, probably has taken the Pound Gap road into Virginia, which is the same by which it entered.

Assuming that this is true, we have now in Kentucky a large and increasing force, which ought to be made available for active operations against the enemy. The army of some 50,000 which had been collected at Louisville has been absorbed into the Army of the Ohio under General Buell. For the disposition of this force I am not now accountable, as it is serving under my superior. Besides these troops there are in the department the force in Western Virginia under Major-General Cox and another of over 20,000 men under General Gordon Granger now occupying positions between Covington and Lexington. Other forces are stationed in various parts of Kentucky, mainly on the line of the Louisville and Nashville road, and at Henderson, opposite Evansville.

If the rebel forces have left Kentucky it is not likely they will attempt returning at this advanced season, and from what I can learn of the nature of the country it will be impossible for them to do so after winter sets in. This frees to a great extent our own forces in the State, and something must of course be promptly determined upon for them to do. Aside from General Buell's army we have more than 20,000 available men after deducting enough to leave behind to control the State of Kentucky. What shall be done with them? This is a question I cannot decide and must refer to you for your instructions.

In this connection I will say what I have for some time designed saying, and that is that a commander of all the forces in the West should be at once appointed. Until this is done it is certain but little can be accomplished. Leaving out of consideration any jealousies that may exist and arise, it is impossible that several independent commanders can act with the same effect as a single controlling head. It seems to me that I see every day the bad results of this want of unity of operations. You of course fully understand this, for your own experience while in command at the West must have been instructive on this subject. I only desire to add mine, though more limited. Who the man should be I do not know, but I am inclined to believe he is not now west of the Alleghanies.

At any rate please instruct me as to what shall be done with my available force.

Very respectfully and truly,

H. G. WRIGHT.

CATLETTSBURG, KY., *October* 25, 1862.

Major-General WRIGHT:

GENERAL: The Sandy Valley and the adjacent counties are still overrun with marauding and guerrilla parties of large bands.

Witcher's band is the most formidable of the marauders; his field for operating for thieving is near Grayson Court-House, Ky., with a force near 1,000, mostly mounted; and in addition to these bands Humphrey Marshall is at Salyersville, Magoffin County, with a large force, of near 10,000, with a part of that force at Prestonburg, Floyd County, on Sandy River, 75 miles from this place. On the left, to the northeast, at Logan Court-House, Va., John B. Floyd has a small force, 1,500 men.

I learn from deserters and others that it is the object of Marshall to fortify either Prestonburg or Salyersville. Salyersville is 18 miles west of Prestonburg, on the road to Mount Sterling. There is a great deal of stock in that section of our State and the crops are fine.

If permitted to remain there long he will devastate all that portion of our State.

I have had a talk with Colonel Cranor, of the Fortieth Ohio. The colonel is very anxious to get after Marshall, and I think he is the man to send up Sandy with a force of four or five regiments. He knows all about the localities and other advantages to be taken in the mountains; for the present at least he ought to be sent with two or three regiments to Louisa, Ky., 25 miles up Sandy. His position would then be central to act for Western Virginia and the Sandy Valley against the marauders so near this place. As I learn from the colonel, Guyandotte is on the out edge for the section he is to protect.

My force is something over 400, and the recruits I have up Sandy are cut off from me. I have 200 reported to me above, and no difficulty in getting all the men I want up Sandy if they were relieved.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN DILS, JR.,
Colonel Thirty-ninth Regiment Kentucky Volunteers.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *October* 26, 1862.

Major-General WRIGHT, *Cincinnati, Ohio:*

The rebel army under Bragg has been pressed beyond London and no doubt has fled beyond the mountains into East Tennessee. Kentucky may still, however, be liable to incursions of large bodies of cavalry and even infantry. Columns may attempt to enter through Cumberland Gap. Precautions should be taken against either for the security of the road from Louisville to Nashville, on which the troops in Tennessee are entirely dependent. I have deemed it necessary to post a division at Bowling Green, with detachment (a brigade) at Munfordville and a brigade at Lebanon, with certain bridge guards, well protected by stockades. I am putting a brigade of cavalry at Lebanon and one at Bowling Green. I have assigned General Gilbert to command of the brigades at Lebanon and Munfordville and the guards on the roads between those points and Louisville. I would suggest to you to keep a brigade at Frankfort and a division at Lexington. The latter might advantageously be thrown forward to near London as long as the roads will admit of supplying it there. This arrangement will, I think, best give protection to Kentucky and put you in a position to co-operate effectively with the future operations in Tennessee, in regard

to which I will keep you advised. The cavalry at Lebanon and Munfordville will operate actively against guerrilla bands and unite with strong detachments of infantry against any serious invasion by large bodies of cavalry. If you have any more new troops at your disposal I would suggest the advantage of concentrating them in a camp of instruction at Bardstown, where they can be conveniently supplied and move in any direction by railroad.

D. C. BUELL,
Major-General.

OCTOBER 26, 1862.

General LORENZO THOMAS,
Assistant Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington:

I respectfully recommend that the following-named officers be appointed brigadier-generals of volunteers. The public interest imperatively demands the services of more general officers with this army. The officers recommended have earned promotions by their qualifications and services. Most of them have been in command of brigades for many months, nearly a year:

Col. James B. Fry, my chief of staff.
Col. William B. Hazen, Forty-first Ohio.
Col. Stanley Matthews, Fifty-first Ohio.
Col. William Grose, Thirty-sixth Indiana.
Col. Leonard A. Harris, Second Ohio.
Col. T. J. Harrison, Thirty-ninth Indiana.
Col. H. A. Hambright, Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania.
Col. John Kennett, Fourth Ohio Cavalry.

The early appointment of these officers is very necessary for the efficiency of the army.

D. C. BUELL,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES,
Lebanon, Ky., October 26, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY, *Chief of Staff, Louisville:*

Dispatch ordering movement of troops received and the necessary orders given to all except the cavalry. When shall the cavalry move and in what direction?

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

OCTOBER 26, 1862.

General THOMAS, *Lebanon:*

Order Colonel Kennett to proceed in person to Munfordville and assume command of the cavalry at that place, and move out with it on the Millerstown road until he learns whether Morgan is still in the vicinity of Litchfield or is in any other position which would threaten a wagon train that will start to Munfordville by Elizabethtown on Tuesday. If Morgan threatens this train it must be covered by Kennett. If he is still at Litchfield, or moving off and within reach of Kennett, he must pursue

and defeat or entirely drive him out. If Colonel Kennett is not available at once for this duty assign it to Colonel McCook.

JAMES B. FRY,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

ORDERS.] HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Louisville, October 26, 1862.

Colonel Kennett will proceed in person to Munfordville and assume command of the cavalry at that place, and move out with it on the Millerstown road until he learns whether Morgan is still in the vicinity of Litchfield or is in any other position which would threaten a wagon train that will start to Munfordville by Elizabethtown on Tuesday. If Morgan threatens this train it must be covered by Kennett. If he is still at Litchfield, or moving off and within reach of Kennett, he must pursue and defeat or entirely drive him out.

If Colonel Kennett is not available at once for this duty assign it to Colonel McCook.

JAMES B. FRY,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

[Indorsement.]

Received October 26. Copy forwarded to Colonel McCook. General Thomas directed Colonel McCook to carry out this order.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 49. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
In Camp, October 26, 1862.

I. All recruits for the rebel army captured or arrested by troops of this command will be regarded as prisoners of war, and sent without delay to Vicksburg and there paroled and left subject to exchange.

II. All persons who have actively aided or abetted in the invasion of Kentucky by rebel troops within the last three months will be immediately arrested and sent to Vicksburg, Miss., and forbidden to return to Kentucky. This order will not be understood as including persons indicted or held by the civil authorities for trial, nor will arrests be made on suspicion or insufficient evidence of guilt.

Brig. Gen. J. T. Boyle is charged with the execution of these orders, and will give such special instructions as may be found necessary.

By command of Major-General Buell:

JAMES B. FRY,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *October* 27, 1862—11.45 a. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

The renewed rumors of the removal of General Buell I hope are without foundation. If he should be removed a winter campaign with his army—now the best in the service—will be lost, and perhaps Nashville and all Middle Tennessee and West Tennessee in danger, without the possibility of relief to East Tennessee. His army is now again on the

march south and good results must be achieved by it. He has confidence of most, if not all, of his generals and of all thinking men here. When he could no longer get supplies by the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers and the Louisville and Nashville Railroad was destroyed his army was put on half rations. In this condition he could not advance on the enemy. He fell back and saved Nashville; then fell back and saved Bowling Green and Southern Kentucky; then fell back and saved Louisville, and brought through all his baggage trains without loss, and now has driven Bragg and Smith out of Kentucky. The battle of Perryville proves the efficiency of his army and the character of his officers. No reflecting man here believes Bragg would fight Buell's army unless he could throw his whole force on a single division. His retreat is the proof of the correctness of their judgment. No general can now take his place without injury to the service and the cause. The clamors of the press and of unfeeling men for more bloody fields, without regard to results obtained and reasonable future ones, in my judgment should not prevail. The complaint about the organization of his army and the wrong inflicted on the inhabitants are untrue as to the old regiments, but true as to the new ones to a lamentable extent. They are of course being corrected. I repeat again, I hope General Buell has not and will not be removed.

JAMES GUTHRIE.

OCTOBER 27, 1862.

General NEGLEY, *Nashville:*

An ample force will be in supporting distance of you; and the railroad, which is already open to Bowling Green, will be completed to Nashville in a very short time. Of course you will hold your position at every hazard and to the last extremity. Inform yourself thoroughly in regard to any movement of troops that would seriously endanger your position and report particulars without a moment's delay. If necessary it will be possible by forced marches to expedite the movements for your relief. At any rate endeavor to report your condition every day or so. Is the bridge rebuilt at Bridgeport?

D. C. BUELL.

OCTOBER 27, 1862.

Col. S. D. BRUCE, *Bowling Green:*

Keep yourself carefully informed in regard to the movements of the enemy about Nashville or toward that point and report promptly.

D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE CAVALRY,
Camp near Munfordville, Ky., October 27, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY, *Chief of Staff:*

COLONEL: Because of the somewhat unintelligible and apparently unreasonable movements made by the forces under my command in the recent pursuit of Morgan and the fruitless result of the whole affair I

suppose it proper, both in justice to myself and because some wholesome inferences may be drawn from them, to state a few disconnected facts:

I was on my way to Bardstown (agreeably to your first order) and had reached a point 5 miles west of Springfield at 2 a. m. Monday morning (October 20); I had marched 48 miles since Sunday morning, and had only 23 miles to march in eight hours in order to reach Bardstown at 10 a. m. This I had fully intended to do, having given the men three hours' sleep at Perryville. But at this point I ran into General Gay's column. Sending forward to know what caused the delay I received an order to remain where I was until morning. Supposing him to have met the enemy or to have received (as the general's staff officer) other information, and greatly desiring to co-operate, I obeyed. When morning came I was ordered on by General Gay, and we reached Springfield at 10 a. m. Monday, 20th. From the time I reached him (Gay) until the morning I left Lebanon (Tuesday, 21st) the same anxiety to co-operate and the same inference as to his better acquaintance with the general's intentions led me to obey his orders.

On the morning of the 21st, having expected orders all night, I was incidentally informed that my command was an independent one, and that I was expected to "catch Morgan" in my own way. Failing to get any information or suggestions from General Gay or any one else, I started as soon as possible to Munfordville, Gay promising to go to Glasgow via Campbellsville. Of this I advised you, but the telegraph not working, you did not receive it promptly.

Reaching Munfordville on Wednesday night (October 22d), having marched 18 miles Tuesday afternoon and 33 miles on Wednesday, I left on Thursday morning, as soon as I had opened communication with Colonel Bruce at Bowling Green, for Brownsville.

I had proceeded 5 miles when the order disbanding my brigade and ordering the regiments to remain at Munfordville turned me back. I left again, pursuant to subsequent orders received from you, for the same place at 2 a. m. of Friday, and was within 4 miles of Brownsville at 3 p. m. same day. I there learned definitely where Morgan had gone, and returned next [day] (via Dripping Springs) to within 3 miles of Woodsonville, where I stopped for forage and sent on to Munfordville for rations. I would have gone on to Woodbury without rations or rest if any result had suggested itself. Morgan having, by all the testimony of soldiers, scouts, and citizens, left my track, I returned.

Morgan was at Bardstown Sunday morning (19th) at daylight. By unexampled marching I could only have reached there at 10 o'clock a. m., and then in such an exhausted condition as would have made me no match for his greatly superior force and have entirely unfitted me for pursuit. I should have reached him in that time and in that condition too if I had not been ordered differently.

Morgan was at Elizabethtown on Sunday night and at Litchfield Monday night (20th). He did not finally leave Litchfield until the morning of the 23d, and did not reach Morgantown until the 24th, or leave it until the day of Colonel Bruce's skirmish with him, the 25th. He was in no sort of haste. When at Springfield I urged General Gay to divide the forces, a part keeping higher up through New Haven, Hodgensville, Millerstown, and Litchfield, pressing Morgan rapidly down, and another part sent to Brownsville or Glasgow. This, with the disposition of Colonel Bruce's force at Bowling Green and Russellville, Colonel Craddock remaining at this point, would have made an

excellent trap to catch Morgan. If executed, this would certainly have hastened and perhaps destroyed him.

There were 300 of Morgan's men at Brownsville on Thursday, and remained during the day. At 8 o'clock of that day I was 5 miles toward B., and would certainly have struck him there had I not been ordered to return. Arriving at B. I might have pushed on to Litchfield or Woodbury, cutting off Morgan's stragglers, or with Bruce's forces attacked his main body. Starting when I did I knew every step was useless.

At no time has my force been sufficient to cope successfully with Morgan. He is known to have had Duke's and Gano's regiments and Breckinridge's battalion, aggregating, by all accounts, 2,000 men, and two pieces of artillery. Against this I had 575 seasoned troops (375 First Ohio and 200 First Kentucky), and 600 green troops, never under fire (Fourth Michigan), aggregating but 1,175 men, and not a single piece of artillery. In whatever way I might have met Morgan, had he had his back against the wall and shown fight, the result would have been doubtful and could not have been else than partial and unsatisfactory.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

MINOR MILLIKEN,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, October 27, 1862.

Maj. Gen. D. C. BUELL,
Commanding Army of the Ohio, Louisville, Ky.:

General Granger will be instructed to put a brigade at Frankfort and to throw forward from Lexington a force as far in advance as the practicability of supplies will permit. He is weak in cavalry, having only a single small and raw regiment. Can you spare him an additional one from your command? The railroad from Covington is now open, the cars running to Lexington, where General Granger is establishing camp of instruction for his raw troops.

WRIGHT.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
October 27, 1862.

Maj. Gen. GORDON GRANGER, *Lexington, Ky.:*

General Buell reports that Bragg's army has been pressed beyond London, and believes it has fled beyond mountains into East Tennessee. He thinks Kentucky may still however be liable to incursions of cavalry, and even infantry, through Cumberland Gap. He has posted a division at Bowling Green, with detached brigade at Munfordville and another at Lebanon, with guards along the road, the last two under Gilbert. This leaves the direct road to Cumberland Gap to be covered by your command, and you should throw a force forward from Lexington for the purpose as far as is prudent and as you can supply it. Also post one of your brigades at Frankfort to cover that place. Have requested General Buell to send you a regiment of cavalry from his command.

Truly,

WRIGHT.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *October* 28, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK:

Arrived here at 11 a. m. Have received yours, inclosing your letter to Major-General Buell, copy of General Orders, No. 138, and your letter of instructions. I shall proceed at once to carry them out. My horses will reach here to-night. I will leave to-morrow for General Buell's headquarters.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

CINCINNATI, *October* 28, [1862].

Major-General GRANT:

My orders are to relieve General Buell and assume command of the Department of the Cumberland, and we are to co-operate so far as possible to support each other's operations. Please keep me advised, and I will do the same for you.

I will go to Louisville to-morrow.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

OCTOBER 28, 1862.

Colonel BRUCE, *Bowling Green:*

Re-enforcements are moving to you rapidly. If you should be attacked of course you will be prepared and will defend your position to the last extremity.

D. C. BUELL.

OCTOBER 28, 1862.

General THOMAS, *Lebanon:*

Gay's cavalry is to remain at Lebanon. Order all the rest to Munfordville immediately, to receive their supplies at that point or in advance of that. I would like you to move on to Glasgow or to some point on the railroad as soon as the troops are started. I shall be at some point in advance by the time the troops get there. Order a sufficient force of Gay's cavalry to scour the country after stragglers in and about Lebanon, and send them forward to McCook's column for distribution.

D. C. BUELL.

OCTOBER 28, [1862].

General THOMAS, *Lebanon:*

If the divisions are only now marching they must make up the time by rapid marches. I wanted the cavalry to have as much time as possible to recruit. Will see first about their clothing, &c. Have they made requisitions, and when are they to be ready? Has the baggage of Crittenden's divisions gone forward to Columbia?

D. C. BUELL.

OCTOBER 28, [1862].

Captain GAY, *Lebanon:*

Send detachment of cavalry to Harrodsburg and in the section of country toward the Kentucky River, to pursue any rebel cavalry that may be there and to arrest all rebel officers and soldiers, whether on parole or not. Send them to this place under guard. Arrest also any of our own stragglers that may be found.

D. C. BUELL.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 317. } HDQRS. OF THE ARMY, ADJT. GEN.'S OFFICE, *Washington, October* 28, 1862.

* * * * * * *

Brig. Gen. A. Asboth, U. S. Volunteers, will report in person to Major-General Wright, commanding Department of the Ohio, at Cincinnati, Ohio, to assume command of his old division, supposed to be under General Granger.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Halleck:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *October* 29, 1862—8 a. m.

President LINCOLN:

General Morgan's entire command ought to be sent to Tennessee, and if not, all the Tennessee regiments should be sent. They are the troops we need here. Press the importance of sending these regiments to Tennessee upon General Halleck. I know if his attention is called to it he will not hesitate one moment. Let them come and we will redeem East Tennessee before Christmas. East Tennessee must be redeemed. I have much to say upon this subject at the proper time. Let sufficient forces be sent to Nashville. It must and can be held. I will communicate fully all that has transpired as soon as mail facilities are restored.

Very truly, &c.,

ANDREW JOHNSON.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *October* 29, 1862—11.30 a. m.

H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

If, as the papers report, my successor has been appointed, it is important that I should know it, and that he should enter on the command immediately, as the troops are already in motion.

D. C. BUELL,
Major-General.

LOUISVILLE, *October* 29, 1862.

General WRIGHT, *Cincinnati:*

The force at Lexington should furnish a guard for the bridge over the Kentucky River and for captured stores at Camp Dick Robinson

until they are removed. They are now guarded by detachments of cavalry that belong at Lebanon and can be better employed.

D. C. BUELL,
Major-General.

OCTOBER 29, [1862]—8.50 p. m.

Colonel MCCOOK, *Munfordville:*

Don't move at present. Where is Wolford's cavalry and the rest of Fourth Michigan? Colonel Kennett is at Munfordville. See him and tell him to have the First Ohio and Fourth Michigan join their proper brigade as soon as the brigade gets to or near Munfordville, and for him to learn all he can of Morgan and be prepared to pursue him if he is not gone.

JAMES B. FRY,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

OCTOBER 29, [1862].

General THOMAS, *Lebanon:*

I have just seen your letter to Fry.* I judge from what appears in the papers that Rosecrans has been ordered to relieve me. Under the circumstances I am sure I do not grieve about it.

D. C. BUELL.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *October* 30, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,

For the first time since my connection with the service I feel it my duty to advise as to the disposition of officers in the field. With one voice, so far as it has reached me, the army from Ohio demand the removal of General Buell.

DAVID TOD,
Governor of Ohio.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
October 30, 1862—3.40 p. m.

Governor TOD, *Columbus, Ohio:*

Eight days ago General Buell was superseded by General Rosecrans under order of this Department. I had been urging his removal for two months; had it done once, when it was revoked by the President. But Rosecrans is probably in command of the army in Kentucky to-day, and will retain that command if he proves worthy, as I believe he will. I am glad to find your opinion, although much later, concurs with my own.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Louisville, Ky., October 30, 1862.

General BOYLE,
Commanding U. S. Forces, Louisville:

Paragraph II of General Orders, No. 49, October 26, was made general

* Not found.

in terms intentionally, but it must be executed with caution and discretion. No arrest should be made until proof is submitted to you sufficient to justify it, and the arrest should then only be made on your special order in each case. It is intended to get rid of all who have actually aided in the invasion, but the order should not be permitted to serve as authority for improper arrests or persecution of persons not guilty.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. WRIGHT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

OCTOBER 30, 1862.

Colonel HALL, *Lebanon:*

The One hundred and first Indiana and One hundred and twenty-third Illinois are ordered to join you at Lebanon by forced marches. Communicate with them by telegraph. Soon as they arrive march with your entire brigade to Woodsonville, on Green River, and occupy the fortification there and defend the bridge. You must march the first day 5 miles beyond Salome; the second day through Summersville, across Green River, and down Green River to Port Royal or beyond there; the third day down Green River to the fortifications at Woodsonville. Take five days' rations for the entire command and purchase forage on the road; buy all the provisions you can near your station. Be vigilant, and drill and instruct your command daily. Your supplies will come from Louisville by rail as soon as the road is open. Acknowledge receipt and report your departure. Where is the rest of the battery? Have everything ready to march as soon as the regiments arrive at Lebanon.

JAMES B. FRY,
Colonel.

GALT HOUSE,
Louisville, Ky., October 30, 1862.

Maj. Gen. D. C. BUELL, *Galt House:*

GENERAL: Inclosed I transmit the autograph letter of General Halleck, directing you on its presentation to turn over your present command to me and report at [Indianapolis] for orders.* I know the bearer of unwelcome news has a "losing office," but feel assured you are too high a gentleman and too true a soldier to permit this to produce any feelings of personal unkindness between us. I, like yourself, am neither an intriguer nor newspaper soldier. I go where I am ordered; but propriety will permit me to say that I have often felt indignant at the petty attacks on you by a portion of the press during the past summer, and that you had my high respect for ability as a soldier, for your firm adherence to truth and justice in the government and discipline of your command. I beg you, by our common profession and the love we bear our suffering country, to give me all the aid you can for the performance of duties of which no one better than yourself knows the difficulties.

Please name an hour and place most convenient for me to meet you.

Very truly and respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

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* See Halleck to Buell, October 24, 1862, p. 642.

OCTOBER 30, [1862.]

General THOMAS, *Lebanon:*

I am ordered to Indianapolis to report for further orders. Can I do anything for you privately? I can hardly flatter myself that I can do anything officially, though I would be glad to try.

D. C. BUELL.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 50. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO, *Louisville, Ky., October* 30, 1862.

In obedience to orders from the Headquarters of the Army, Major-General Buell relinquishes the command of the District and Army of the Ohio to Maj. Gen. W. S. Rosecrans.

It is impossible for the general without feelings of regard and a warm interest in their future success to part with troops whom he has been the instrument of converting for the most part from raw levies into a powerful army, honored by common consent for its discipline and efficient organization, for its *esprit de corps*, and for victories unqualified by a single reverse, and whose fortunes he has followed for a twelve-month over a field of operations embracing considerable portions of four States, through difficulties and dangers which its fortitude and courage have mastered without accident or failure. It has recently, by a rapid march of some 500 miles, with limited subsistence, often with an inadequate supply of water, returned to Kentucky and driven from her borders a powerful army; and having re-established its communications, is now well on its way to meet the enemy at other points.

The occasion is not convenient for recounting its services during the past twelve months, but the army may safely recur to them with pride. If anything has not been accomplished which was practicable within the sphere of its duty the general cheerfully holds himself responsible for the failure.

The general reflects with pride that the army under his command has for the most part been free from petty jealousies and intrigues; that it has neither indulged in vain boasting nor tarnished its high character by bickerings and low criminations. It will enhance his gratification if it shall carry to its new commander, who already has earned its confidence and respect by distinguished service, the same noble qualities which have characterized it since its organization. He will pray that it may be the instrument of speedily restoring the Union to its integrity, and there is no individual in its ranks in whose honor and welfare he will not feel a special interest.

By command of Major-General Buell:

JAMES B. FRY,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HDQRS. FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS, DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, *Louisville, Ky., October* 30, 1862.

I. By direction of the general-in-chief the undersigned assumes the command of the Department of the Cumberland and the troops under General Buell's command, which will hereafter constitute the Fourteenth Army Corps.

II. The following staff officers are announced, and will act until a permanent organization of the staff is effected:

Lieut. Col. Arthur C. Ducat, Twelfth Infantry, Illinois Volunteers, acting assistant inspector-general and chief of staff.

Maj. C. Goddard, senior aide-de-camp, acting assistant adjutant-general.

Maj. W. P. Hepburn, Second Iowa Cavalry, acting judge-advocate.

Capt. Samuel Simmons, commissary of subsistence, acting chief commissary.

Capt. J. G. Chandler, assistant quartermaster, acting chief quartermaster.

Capt. N. Michler, chief topographical engineer.

Capt. J. H. Gilman, Nineteenth Infantry, U. S. Army, inspector of artillery.

Capt. J. C. Peterson, Fifteenth Infantry, U. S. Army, acting assistant inspector-general.

First Lieut. T. Edson, Ordnance Corps, ordnance officer.

First Lieut. Charles R. Thompson, Engineer Regiment of the West, aide-de-camp.

Second Lieut. Byron Kirby, Sixth Infantry, U. S. Army, aide-de-camp.

Surg. Robert Murray, U. S. Army, medical director.

Surg. A. H. Thurston, U. S. Volunteers, medical director.

Reports will be made and business transacted through them in accordance with existing orders and regulations.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *October* 30, 1862—6 p. m.

Major-General HALLECK:

Arrived here this morning and assumed command. My baggage will arrive to-night by water. Expect to go to Bowling Green on the day after to-morrow. Forces moving there and to Glasgow. The Salt River Bridge will be prepared by to-morrow night. Will then be able to cross. Provision trains can then run to Franklin. News from Bragg's force represents it as having scattered over East Tennessee. Rebel force at Murfreesborough said to be 9,000 of all sorts.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *October* 30, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

I find we have here eight regiments of cavalry. Would be able to do wonders under an able chief. Brigadier-General Stanley, besides being an able and indefatigable soldier, is a thorough cavalry officer. He can do more good to the service by commanding a cavalry than an infantry division. I beg you for that reason to send him to me. You know the expense of cavalry, and what the rebel cavalry has done. Stanley will double our forces without expense.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, October 30, 1862.

Major-General WRIGHT, *Cincinnati, Ohio:*

If you have any troops at Cincinnati or Louisville that you can spare send them to General Grant at Columbus immediately. It seems likely that he will be hard pressed. I will soon communicate with you in regard to the disposition of your other forces.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *October* 30, 1862—9 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

There is but one regiment in this vicinity, except detached companies, for guards, &c. The rest of the force which was assembled here has been moved to Lexington, Frankfort, and other points in that part of Kentucky. I can draw upon those for General Grant, if absolutely necessary. At Louisville there are few troops, aside from General Rosecrans' force, the larger half of which was drawn from my command. How much of this he can leave behind I do not know. Had arranged to meet him at Louisville to-morrow to settle this. If General Grant's needs are pressing part of the force at Lexington or Louisville should be sent him; if not, it would be better to take new regiments from States. How many regiments should be sent him and how soon must he have them? Please answer to-night.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

BOWLING GREEN, *October* 30, 1862.

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS,
Commanding Department of Cumberland:

My expedition to La Fayette, Macon County, Tenn., under Captain Welling, Fourth Kentucky Cavalry, has just returned. They captured Colonel Young, and several other prisoners, of the rebel army, together with all their papers, containing a list of conscripts for Macon County.

Respectfully,

S. D. BRUCE,
Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, October 30, 1862.

Maj. Gen. GORDON GRANGER, *Lexington, Ky.:*

Colonel Wadsworth, of Maysville, writes me that some of Marshall's men are still hanging about the country from Mount Sterling and Owingsville to West Liberty, committing outrages upon the people and depredations upon their property. The regiment sent to Mount Sterling, aided by some cavalry, ought to break up the gang. See if it can't be done. I shall go to Louisville in the morning.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 17. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *Cincinnati, Ohio, October* 30, 1862.

First Lieut. Miles D. McAlester, U. S. Engineers, is hereby appointed a member of the department staff, and announced as chief of engineers, Department of the Ohio.

By command of Major-General Wright:

N. H. McLEAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

CAMP NEAR CAMPBELLSVILLE, KY., *October* 30, 1862.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Commander-in-Chief U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: Soon after coming to Kentucky in 1861 I urged the Government to give me 20,000 men properly equipped to take the field, that I might at least make the attempt to take Knoxville and secure East Tennessee. My suggestions were not listened to, but were passed by in silence. Yet, without boasting, I believe I have exhibited at least sufficient energy to show that if I had been intrusted with the command of that expedition at that time (October, 1861) I might have conducted it successfully. Before Corinth I was intrusted with the command of the right wing of the Army of the Tennessee. I feel confident that I performed my duty patriotically and faithfully and with a reasonable amount of credit to myself. As soon as the emergency was over I was relieved and returned to the command of my old division. I went to my duties without a murmur, as I am neither ambitious nor have any political aspirations.

On the 29th of last September I received an order through your aid, Colonel McKibbin, placing me in command of the Department of Tennessee, and directing General Buell to turn over his troops to me. This order reached me just as General Buell had by most extraordinary exertions prepared his army to pursue and drive the rebels from Kentucky. Feeling convinced that great injustice would be done him if not permitted to carry out his plans I requested that he might be retained in command. The order relieving him was suspended, but today I am officially informed that he is relieved by General Rosecrans, my junior. Although I do not claim for myself any superior ability, yet feeling conscious that no just cause exists for overslaughing me by placing me under my junior, I feel deeply mortified and aggrieved at the action taken in this matter.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

I do not desire the command of the Department of the Tennessee, but that an officer senior to me in rank should be sent here if I am retained on duty in it.

GEO. H. THOMAS.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, October 31, 1862.

Major-General WRIGHT, *Cincinnati, Ohio:*

I telegraphed you that General Grant seemed likely to be hard

pressed, and directed that you send to him immediately what troops you could spare from Cincinnati. I cannot make the order more definite as to time or numbers.

H. W. HALLECK.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *October* 31, 1862.

GOV. ANDREW JOHNSON,
Nashville, Tenn., via Louisville, Ky.:

Yours of the 29th received. I shall take it to General Halleck, but I already know it will be very inconvenient to take General Morgan's command from where it now is. I am glad to hear you speak hopefully for Tennessee. I sincerely hope Rosecrans may find it possible to do something for her. David Nelson, son of the M. C. of your State, regrets his father's final defection, and asks me for a situation. Do you know him? Could he be of service to you or to Tennessee in any capacity in which I could send him?

A. LINCOLN.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *October* 31, 1862.

COL. A. STAGER:

A dispatch from General McCook to-night says Bragg is attempting by forced marches to reach Nashville ahead of our troops. A special states Bragg's intention is to push for Chattanooga for the purpose of advancing on Nashville. Has no provisions. Green River Bridge completed to-day.

SAM. BRUCH.

Abstract from Return of the Department of the Ohio, Maj. Gen. Horatio G. Wright, U. S. Army, commanding, for October 31, 1862.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.
	Officers.	Men.		
Army of Kentucky*	713	16,655	19,460	21,500
District of Louisville	282	9,478	11,981	12,963
District of West Virginia:†				
Cumberland Division	262	6,344	7,398	9,441
Kanawha Division	155	4,606	6,014	7,498
District of the Kanawha	271	6,452	7,281	8,169
Railroad Division	213	7,958	8,605	9,457
Total District of West Virginia	901	25,450	29,298	34,565
Miscellaneous commands	478	11,699	13,639	16,237
Total Department of the Ohio	2,374	63,282	74,378	85,265
Detachment of the Army of the Ohio:				
Tenth Division	240	6,933	7,969	10,076
Twelfth Division‡	326	9,272	10,300	11,951
Total Army of the Ohio	566	16,205	18,269	22,027
Grand total	2,940	79,487	92,647	107,292

*Approximate. For return of October 31, 1862, see p. 992.
†No return for the Cheat Mountain District or from post of Ceredo.
‡Last return received October 12.

*Organization of Troops in the Department of the Ohio, Maj. Gen. Horatio G. Wright, U. S. Army, commanding, October 31, 1862.**

ARMY OF KENTUCKY.†

Maj. Gen. GORDON GRANGER.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. STEPHEN G. BURBRIDGE.

Second Brigade.

Col. PETER T. SWAINE.

100th Ohio, Col. John C. Groom.
103d Ohio, Col. John S. Casement.
104th Ohio, Col. James W. Reilly.
22d Wisconsin, Col. William L. Utley.

Third Brigade.

Col. CHARLES C. DOOLITTLE.

18th Michigan, Col. Charles C. Doolittle.
22d Michigan, Col. Moses Wisner.
17th Ohio Battery, Capt. Ambrose A. Blount.

Cavalry.

10th Kentucky, Col. Joshua Tevis.
4th Indiana (one company), Capt. Joseph P. Lesslie.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. GREEN CLAY SMITH.

First Brigade.

Col. FREDERICK W. MOORE.

85th Indiana, Col. John P. Baird.
18th Kentucky, Maj. Frederick G. Bracht.
83d Ohio, Col. Frederick W. Moore.
21st Indiana Battery, Capt. W. W. Andrew.
10th Kentucky Cavalry (detachment).

Second Brigade

Col. JOSEPH W. VANCE.

96th Ohio, Col. Joseph W. Vance.
118th Ohio, Col. Samuel R. Mott.
23d Wisconsin, Col. Joshua J. Guppey.
1st Illinois Light Artillery, Battery F, Lieut. Josiah H. Burton.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. ABSALOM BAIRD.

Infantry.‡

77th Illinois, Col. David P. Grier.
92d Illinois, Col. Smith D. Atkins.
96th Illinois, Col. Thomas E. Champion.
97th Illinois, Col. Friend S. Rutherford.
108th Illinois, Col. John Warner.
112th Illinois, Col. Thomas J. Henderson.
115th Illinois, Col. Jesse H. Moore.
19th Michigan, Col. Henry C. Gilbert.
45th Ohio, Col. Benjamin P. Runkle.
106th Ohio, Company G.

Artillery.

5th Kentucky Battery, Capt. N. P. Shaler.
19th Ohio Battery, Capt. Joseph C. Shields.

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*According to Monthly Return of the Department.

† As reported for October 16, 1862. Regimental and battery commanders are given for October 31, as shown by returns for those organizations. For organization October 31, 1862, see p. 993.

‡ Brigade organization not indicated on the original.

DISTRICT OF LOUISVILLE.

Brig. Gen. JEREMIAH T. BOYLE.

*Bowling Green, Ky.**

Col. SANDERS D. BRUCE.

50th Indiana (one company).
70th Indiana, Col. Benjamin Harrison.
4th Kentucky (eight companies), Col. John T. Croxton.
28th Kentucky (four companies).
35th Kentucky (two companies).
9th Michigan (four companies), Capt. William Jenney, jr.
8th Kentucky Cavalry (ten companies), Col. James M. Shackelford.
9th Pennsylvania Cavalry (one company).
13th Indiana Battery,† Captain Benjamin S. Nicklin.
1st Ohio Light Artillery, Battery M.

Munfordville, Ky.

16th Kentucky, Col. James W. Craddock.

Louisville, Ky.

Col. ORLANDO H. MOORE.

97th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Robert F. Catterson.
99th Indiana, Maj. John M. Berkey.
34th Kentucky.
25th Mich., Lieut. Col. Benj. F. Orcutt.
6th Kentucky Cavalry.
1st Illinois Light Artillery, Battery M, Capt. John B. Miller.
1st Michigan Light Artillery, Battery F, Capt. John S. Andrews.
Convalescents' Barracks, Maj. W. H. Spencer.

West Point, Ky.

Capt. GEORGE W. BARTH.

28th Kentucky (one company).
11th Indiana Battery (one section).

DISTRICT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA.‡

Maj. Gen. JACOB D. COX.

CUMBERLAND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE W. MORGAN.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JAMES G. SPEARS.

3d Tennessee, Col. Leonidas C. Houk.
4th Tennessee, Col. Robert Johnson.
5th Tennessee, Col. James T. Shelley.
6th Tennessee, Col. Joseph A. Cooper.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. SAMUEL P. CARTER.

49th Indiana, Lieut. Col. James Keigwin.
3d Kentucky, Lieut. Col. Joel W. Ridgell.
1st Tennessee, Col. Robert K. Byrd.
2d Tennessee, Col. James P. T. Carter.

Fourth Brigade.

Col. JOHN F. DE COURCY.

22d Kentucky, Lieut. Col. George W. Monroe.
16th Ohio, Maj. Philip Kershner.
42d Ohio, Col. Lionel A. Sheldon.

Artillery.

Capt. JACOB T. FOSTER.

1st Michigan, Battery G, Capt. Charles H. Lanphere.
1st Wisconsin Battery, Lieut. Daniel Webster.

Cavalry.

1st East Tennessee, Col. R. M. Edwards.
2d East Tennessee, Col. Wm. R. Cook.

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* Sixtieth Indiana (two companies) borne on consolidated morning report for October 31.

† Also reported as in Twelfth Division, Army of the Ohio.

‡ The Cheat Mountain Division, Brig. Gen. R. H. Milroy commanding, not accounted for on the original return. For troops in the Kanawha Division, District of the Kanawha, and Railroad Division, see Series I, Vol. XIX, Part II.

MISCELLANEOUS COMMANDS.

*Camp Butler, Ill.**

Col. JOHN G. FONDA.

82d Illinois, Col. Frederick Hecker.
114th Illinois, Col. James W. Judy.
117th Illinois, Col. Risdon M. Moore.
118th Illinois, Col. John G. Fonda.
120th Illinois, Col. George W. McKeaig.
128th Illinois, Col. Robert M. Hundley.
130th Illinois, Col. Nathaniel Niles.
Illinois Cavalry Company, Capt. J. Reiser.
Springfield (Illinois) Battery, Capt. Thomas F. Vaughn.

Camp Douglas, Ill.§

Col. JOSEPH H. TUCKER.

90th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Timothy O'Meara.
93d Illinois, Col. Holden Putman.
113th Illinois, Col. George B. Hoge.
127th Illinois, Col. John Van Arman.
Elgin (Illinois) Battery, Capt. George W. Renwick.
Mercantile (Illinois) Battery, Capt. Charles G. Cooley.

Camp Chase, Ohio.†

Maj. PETER ZINN.

Governor's Guards.
Detachments.

Camp Dennison, Ohio.‖

Capt. E. V. BROOKFIELD.

Dennison Guards.
Detachments.

Cincinnati, Ohio.

Lieut. Col. SIDNEY BURBANK.

79th Ohio (one company).‡
115th Ohio (detachment).
18th U. S. (detachment).

Covington, Ky.

Brig. Gen. JACOB AMMEN.

120th Ohio, Col. Daniel French.

Newport Barracks, Ky.

Lieut. Col. SIDNEY BURBANK.

13th U. S. (detachment).
15th U. S. (detachment).
Permanent recruiting party.

Detroit, Mich.

5th Michigan Cavalry, Col. Joseph T. Copeland.

ARMY OF THE OHIO.¶

TENTH DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. CHARLES C. GILBERT.

Thirty-third Brigade (Munfordville).

Col. ALBERT S. HALL.

80th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Thomas G. Allen.
123d Illinois, Lieut. Col. James Monroe.
101st Indiana, Lieut. Col. William Garver.
105th Ohio, Lieut. Col. William R. Tolles.
19th Indiana Bat., Capt. Sam. J. Harris.

Thirty-fourth Brigade (Lebanon).

Col. SILAS A. STRICKLAND.

80th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Lewis Brooks.
50th Ohio, Col. Silas A. Strickland.
98th Ohio, Capt. James M. Shane.
121st Ohio, Col. William P. Reid.

Detached (Louisville and Nashville Railroad).

Col. WILLIAM H. BENNESON.

78th Illinois, Col. William H. Benneson.
91st Illinois, Col. Henry M. Day.
107th Illinois, Lieut. Col. H. C. McComas.
2d Kentucky Cavalry (one company).

* Near Springfield.
† Near Columbus.
‡ Not on post return for October 31, 1862.
§ Near Chicago. Sixty-seventh and Sixty-ninth Illinois reported on return as mustered out.
‖ Near Loveland.
¶ Detachment reported by General Wright for information of the War Department, though not of his command.

TWELFTH DIVISION.*

Brig. Gen. EBENEZER DUMONT.

Thirty-eighth Brigade.

Col. MARSHAL W. CHAPIN.

129th Illinois, Col. George P. Smith.
23d Michigan, Maj. Benjamin F. Fisher.
102d Ohio, Col. William Given.
111th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Benj. W. Johnson.

Thirty-ninth Brigade.

Col. GEORGE T. LIMBERG.

104th Illinois, Col. Absalom B. Moore.
106th Ohio, Col. Gustavus Tafel.
108th Ohio, Maj. Jacob A. Egly.

Fortieth Brigade.

Brig. Gen. ROBERT S. GRANGER.

98th Illinois, Col. John J. Funkhouser
72d Indiana, Col. Abram O. Miller.
75th Indiana, Lieut. Col. William O'Brien.

Ward's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM T. WARD.

102d Illinois, Col William McMurtrie.
105th Illinois, Col. Daniel Dustin.
79th Ohio, Col. Azariah W. Doan.

Artillery.

Chicago Board of Trade Battery, Capt. James H. Stokes.
13th Indiana Battery,† Capt. Benjamin S. Nicklin.
18th Indiana Battery, Capt. Eli Lilly.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *November* 1, 1862—5.15 p. m.

Major-General HALLECK:

In pursuance of your instructions of the 24th I have turned over my command to Major-General Rosecrans. Your letter leaves me in doubt as to the point I am required to report.

D. C. BUELL,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November* 2, 1862.

Major-General BUELL, *Louisville:*

The Secretary of War directed that you repair to Indianapolis, Ind., and report by letter. What further orders he purposed giving you I am not informed.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C., November 11, 1862.

Major-General BUELL:

GENERAL: By direction of the general-in-chief I inclose you a copy of communication from the Secretary of War to him, directing inquiry to be made into the operations of the forces recently under your command in Tennessee and Kentucky.‡

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*As reported October 12, 1862.
† Reported also as in the District of Louisville.
‡ See Part I, p. 6.

The order for the Commission and for your appearance before it will be sent to you to-day from the Adjutant-General's Office.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. KELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, *November* 15, 1862.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS, *Nashville, Tenn.:*

GENERAL: Your letter of October 30 is just received. I cannot better state my appreciation of you as a general than by referring you to the fact that at Pittsburg Landing I urged upon the Secretary of War to secure your appointment as major-general, in order that I might place you in command of the right wing of the army over your then superiors. It was through my urgent solicitations that you were commissioned.

When it was determined to relieve General Buell another person was spoken of as his successor and it was through my repeated solicitation that you were appointed. You having virtually declined the command at that time it was necessary to appoint another, and General Rosecrans was selected.

You are mistaken about General Rosecrans being your junior. His commission dates prior to yours. But that is of little importance, for the law gives to the President the power to assign without regard to dates, and he has seen fit to exercise it in this and many other cases.

Rest assured, general, that I fully appreciate your military capacity, and will do everything in my power to give you an independent command when an opportunity offers.

It was not possible to give you the command in Tennessee after you had once declined it.

Truly, yours,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

GALLATIN, TENN., *November* 21, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK,
Commanding U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th instant and to thank you sincerely for the kindness of its tone.

I should not have addressed you in the first place if I had known that General Rosecrans' commission dated prior to mine. The letter was written not because I desired a command but for being superseded, as I supposed, by a junior in rank when I felt that there was no cause for so treating me.

I have no objection whatever to serving under General Rosecrans now that I know his commission dates prior to mine, but I must confess that I should feel very deeply mortified should the President place a junior over me without just cause, although the law authorizes him to do so should he see fit.

I am, general, very truly, yours,

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS,
DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, November 27, 1862.

Maj. N. H. McLEAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff:

MAJOR: On the 6th September last I had the honor to receive General Orders, No. 11, of same date, issued from this department, in which was the following paragraph:

II. Maj. James H. Simpson, United States Topographical Engineers, having reported to the major-general commanding, is hereby appointed a member of the department staff, and announced as Chief of Topographical Engineers. He will be recognized and obeyed as such. Major Simpson is charged with the construction of such field works as may be deemed necessary for defensive purposes in the vicinity of Newport and Covington, Ky. He will proceed at once to examine and repair the intrenchments already thrown up, and will extend them if it should be deemed advisable. Major Simpson will submit to the commanding general as early as possible drawings of the works, accompanied with a report thereon.

Agreeably to said instructions I have the honor to submit the following report on the defenses in the vicinity of Covington and Newport, Ky.:

From a report dated November 1, 1861, marked Appendix C (herewith), of Col. Charles Whittlesey, who, under Brig. Gen. (late Maj. Gen.) Ormsby M. Mitchel, then commanding the Department of the Ohio, commenced these defenses in the fall of 1861, I learn that surveys of the adjacent country were made in May and June of that year by order of Major-General McClellan, by Lieutenant Poe, of the Topographical Engineers. A map was furnished Colonel Whittlesey containing the results, being a copy taken from Lieutenant Poe's original by direction of the city council of Cincinnati. Colonel Whittlesey could not learn that a plan of defense was decided upon, he finding no memoir on the subject at headquarters when he reached here on the 23d of September of the year mentioned. Colonel Whittlesey and assistants continued the surveys for minute topography, and made a new map, showing the position of the defensive line which he had adopted and the earthworks already constructed and proposed. From a report of Colonel Whittlesey, marked Appendix D (herewith), to Brig. Gen. (now Maj. Gen.) D. C. Buell, then commanding the Department of the Ohio, dated December 5, giving a further account of the defenses, I learn that he delivered to General Mitchel this map (which the latter took to Washington) and furnished a copy to General Buell. A search, at my request, was made for the original at Washington and an application to the headquarters of General Buell for the copy, but in both cases without success. The consequence is that almost an entirely new survey has been required to be made under my direction, a map of which, showing the minute features of the topography of the country and the location and character of the defenses, is herewith furnished. Accompanying will also be found plans in detail of the fortifications and batteries erected by Colonel Whittlesey and of those added, together with the military roads, since I took charge.

On looking at the map it will be noticed that the most notable feature of the region defended is the great bend of the Ohio River, by which the line of defense assumed by Colonel Whittlesey, extending back of Covington from 2¼ to 3 miles, sweeps around from bank to bank over a line of from 7 to 8 miles—the shortest probably that could be found. The next grand characteristic is the Licking River, coming in from the south, which divides this region into two nearly equal parts. The third

and very striking feature is the very broken character of the region, caused by deeply seated streams and ravines, tributary to the rivers mentioned, which, coming from plateaus between 400 and 500 feet above the level of the Ohio,* and quite precipitously, in a distance of about 3 miles, leaves on every side high plateaus or ridges, which form very commanding positions for defense, but which, on account of their number and equal claims to eligibility, make them in some instances difficult of choice.

The line of defense assumed by Colonel Whittlesey can readily be seen by reference to the fortifications and batteries delineated in red on the map, and in the main, while answering the purposes of the best defense possible, is yet susceptible of improvements, which should not be neglected and which will appear in the sequel. This line having been found defended by Fort Mitchel and four batteries on the west side of the Licking and three batteries on the east side at a time when the enemy was near at hand and threatening an assault there was no time, if there had been any inclination, to make a change; it was not therefore deemed advisable to assume a new line, but to strengthen and extend the works already existing in the shortest possible period. This line, it will be noticed, on the west side of the Licking River extends on nearly a continuous ridge stretching from the Ohio to the Licking, and presents on the side of the enemy declivities and ravines, filled in many instances with felled timber, which will make it difficult of assault. While on the east side of the Licking the works are on detached heights separated by ravines, having in their front the deep bed of one of the branches of Three Mile Creek, which, with the felled trees and rifle pits, will also make them difficult of assault.

The chief objection to the line on the west side of the Licking are the heights immediately beyond the ravines, in some instances (as in front of the intrenchments between the Kyle and the Burbank Batteries) overlooking the works and affording an enfilading fire. This, however, could very readily be prevented, as has been suggested by Lieut. John A. Tardy, Corps of Engineers, by constructing a battery on the plateau about 600 yards beyond the Kyle Battery, just to the west of the Wolf road, at the point designated on the map. This battery, while protected by Fort Mitchel and the Kyle Battery in its rear, would effectually command the heights referred to and preclude the possibility of the enemy seizing them for the purpose of obtaining a plunging fire on the works in his front. I therefore consider the addition of this work essential to the security of the line.

Again, on the east side of the Licking the heights immediately beyond the branches of Three Mile Creek, in front of the line of defense, overlook the Holt Battery, at Licking Point, and those on John's Hill; but while this is inevitable, yet they are in turn commanded by the McLean Battery, Shaler Battery, Phil. Kearny Battery, and Fort Whittlesey; and, like the works on the west side of the Licking, are so strengthened by rifle pits, a military road running from battery to battery, and felled trees, as with the accession of movable infantry and artillery to be very strong. In this connection I would point to the excellent position (see map) for a field battery on the ridge to the east of Fort Whittlesey, to

*NOTE ON ORIGINAL.—By the aneroid barometer the altitude above lowest stage of the Ohio at Covington Ferry of Fort Mitchel, the highest point on the west side of the Licking River, has been found to be 470 feet. By the same instrument Fort Whittlesey, the highest point on the east side of the Licking River, has been found to be 401 feet.

sweep the shore of the Ohio, which might become necessary in case of an attack during a low stage of the river.

Having discussed the general line of defense, I will state that the works added to the defenses since I took charge, September 6, have been eight batteries, put up entirely under the direction of Capt. William E. Merrill, Corps of Engineers, my assistant, on the west side of the Licking River, and the erection of a battery on Saint John's Hill, the enlargement of the Shaler Battery, and the construction of Fort Whittlesey by Colonel Whittlesey, my assistant, on the east side of the Licking. I have also erected under my immediate supervision Battery McLean on Locust Hill for four heavy guns, and a breastwork (Battery Pike Harrison) for three field pieces immediately below Locust Hill on the line of defense. All the forts as well as nearly all the batteries have been provided with bomb-proof magazines (the most of them calculated for 200 rounds), which have been properly ventilated and furnished with doors and locks, and, where possible, with drains.

In addition to the defenses named, there have been dug on the west side of the Licking 4.60 miles of rifle pits, and on the east side 4.35 miles. These rifle pits were commenced by order of General Lew. Wallace by citizens pressed to labor before I took charge, and while some of them are exceptionable on account of their position, and should in a few instances be filled up, in the main they contribute very materially to the defense of the line.

A very important accessory to the works and adding very considerably to their strength is the military roads which have been constructed between them, thus allowing the rapid concentration of artillery and infantry at any threatened point.

I must also add that many acres of timber have been felled, which was necessary both for the purpose of unmasking the enemy and obstructing his approach.

There yet remains something to be done to complete the works as they should be. On the east side of the Licking, Fort Whittlesey, which, on account of the expectation of an immediate assault, was thrown up in a great hurry, and a large portion of it in the night, is deficient on the fronts toward the south and west the proper thickness of parapet. This thickness, being only from 7 to 9 feet, should be increased about 6 feet, which could be readily done by using the earth from the interior and setting the revetment of the breast-height back as many feet, and making it of sod, lumber, or logs; or the earth could be taken from the ditch, which has not yet been made to the full width. A stockade, provided with loop-holes, should also be made on the north side of the work, as shown on the plan, to protect the troops passing from one fort to the other.

The Phil. Kearny Battery is an important battery on account of its being intermediate between Fort Whittlesey and the Shaler Battery and protecting a very considerable front; but at present it is entirely too small, and should be lengthened at either flank in the manner shown in the plan, and constructed for a field battery of six guns. The range not requiring guns of larger caliber than 12-pounders, the two 24-pounders now there ought to be removed to Fort Whittlesey.

The embrasures in the flanks of the Shaler Battery remain yet to be cut and formed in the parapet, and the two 32s in the advanced or old portion of the work should be removed to the new or more commanding position and field pieces at the proper time substituted in their stead. On the west side of the Licking the parapets of Fort Mitchel should be made thicker, and what I have already pronounced as essential, the

proposed work (see map) in front of the Kyle and McRae Batteries should be constructed.

Indeed at all the defenses, so soon as the work of establishing the guns is commenced, there will be some further labor required, which has been left unfinished on account of the uncertainty of the kind of guns which would be sent from the arsenals to arm the works. This however can be executed in a short space of time.

For an exhibit of the present and required armament of the forts and batteries I respectfully refer you to the tabular statement marked Appendix A. On the 26th September I addressed the general commanding a letter on this subject, marked Appendix B (herewith), and it is presumed that the guns which are now being received here are in consequence of a requisition by Lieut. Horace Porter, chief of ordnance in the department, based on that letter. From him I learn that he has required thirty heavy guns (twenty 32s and ten 24s), which, as the accompanying estimate calls for forty-two, leaves a deficiency of twelve yet to be procured; or, if the three on Price's Hill, just below Cincinnati, are used on the south of the Ohio, the deficiency will be nine.

With the sanction of the major-general commanding I have called the batteries after the gallant dead and living of the army and those citizens of Cincinnati who have been most conspicuous in furnishing and raising the necessary means for paying the laborers, &c., on the defenses. Fort Whittlesey, having been planned and erected by Colonel Whittlesey, who was the first superintendent of the works, I have deemed it but a proper compliment that it should bear his name.

Capt. William E. Merrill joined me September 13, and remained in sole charge of the work on the west side of the Licking till he was ordered to report to Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger, commanding the Army of Kentucky in the field, and was relieved by Lieut. John A. Tardy October 14.

Col. Charles Whittlesey was my assistant from the 6th September to the 7th October, when, having no further need of his services, he was discharged. His duties consisted in superintending the operations on the east side of the Licking, and his general knowledge of the works and line of defense I found such as to have been of considerable service.

To all the gentlemen named I tender my most cordial thanks, particularly to Capt. William E. Merrill, Corps of Engineers, who most effectually assisted me in taking charge of the operations on the west side of the Licking, where, on account of illness, I could not give them the attention they needed. I also acknowledge the valuable assistance I have received from Lieut. John A. Tardy, Corps of Engineers, his successor, whose *coup d'œil* I have found to be strikingly correct.

I must also express my thanks to my assistants, Messrs. John R. Gillis, G. A. Archbach, Col. O. P. Ransom, H. D. Paul, Prof. William H. Serles, and Mr. George H. Knight for important services rendered either in the surveys or prosecution of the operations on the defenses. Captain Merrill also informs me that the public is much indebted to Mr. John B. Earnshaw, civil engineer and superintendent of Cincinnati water works, for assistance rendered him.

From the 3d to the 8th of September the work on the defenses was performed by citizens from Cincinnati, Covington, and Newport, pressed under martial law into the service, the average number per day being about 600. From the 8th to the 13th September the work was done by laborers, hired under the supervision of the mayor of Cincinnati, Hon. George H. Hatch, at $1 each per day, the average daily number being, according to his statement, about 1,780. From the 15th of September to

the 3d of October, great difficulty having been experienced in getting the requisite number of laborers at $1 per day, paid, according to Mayor Hatch, from the city treasury, they were hired under the direction of A. F. Perry, esq., commissioner of fatigue forces, at $1.50 per day, and paid out of a subscription fund raised by the citizens of Cincinnati. The number thus employed aggregate, according to the pay rolls, as exhibited by Mr. George Carlisle, treasurer of the fund, an amount of labor equal to 19,134¼ days. To each of the gentlemen named and to Mr. J. Kiersted, who acted as superintendent of fatigue forces on the south side of the Ohio, I tender my thanks for their very zealous and effective co-operation with my assistants in supplying the intrenchments with the laborers necessary to place the works in a proper and immediate attitude of defense, the status of which with the troops on hand was so effectual in causing the rebels to retreat on the night of the 11th of September.

From the 6th October to the 1st of November some 50 laborers were employed on the works on both sides of the Licking and paid by the Engineer Department. A portion of this force continued to work on the west side of the Licking after this date under the superintendence of Lieut. Miles D. McAlester, Corps of Engineers, announced as chief of engineers Department of the Ohio, October 30, 1862.

Nothing has been done toward fortifying the city of Cincinnati by works thrown up on the north side of the Ohio River further than the erection by Colonel Whittlesey last fall of the two batteries on Price's Hill, on the river bank, just below the city, and the two batteries on Mount Adams, also on the bank of the river, above the city, the three guns (two 32s and one 24s) in the former of which, on Price's Hill, could be made better available in the defenses on the south side of the Ohio by removing them to that quarter. (The two guns placed by Colonel Whittlesey in the batteries on Adams' Hill were removed to a gunboat, I am informed, before I took charge.)

The Ohio River itself being a very formidable barrier to the enemy in any attempt which he might make to flank or get in rear of the city, the ease with which the ferry-boats could be destroyed by us or withdrawn and the gunboats be brought to bear upon him, and the means which could be at hand to resist him afforded by a competent movable force on the Cincinnati side of the river all combine, in my judgment, to make any expenditure for defenses on the north side of the Ohio, in this vicinity, at least, at the present time unnecessary.

I would fail to give a proper report upon the subject did I not lay stress upon a very important feature of the Ohio River, which, with the accessory means of a couple of strong inclosed works, would contribute immensely to the security of this city from an attack by the largest army coming from the South through Kentucky. Mention of this has been made by Colonel Whittlesey in his report, and while I agree with him in his conclusions I cannot better express the military advantages of the feature referred to than by using his own language, as follows:

> The river makes a large bend to the northward, including the counties of Campbell, Kenton, and Boone. Across the base of the peninsula the distance is about 32 miles, which is divided north and south into two nearly equal parts by the Licking River. The two main roads from the interior subdivide these equal parts, occupying on both sides the highlands between the Licking and the Ohio. Two inclosed works should be constructed at the proper time upon each of these roads 20 to 25 miles from Covington. An enemy could not pass them and maintain his line of communication till they were reduced. When they shall have been strengthened in the manner proposed no opposing general would think of approaching them with less than 100,000 men and a siege train.

Accompanying this report will be found the map of the defenses of Cincinnati, Covington, and Newport, before referred to, of scale 4 inches to the mile, and plans of the following batteries, naming them from right to left, as shown on the map:

1. J. L. Kirby Smith Battery; scale 40 feet to 1 inch.
2. Coombs Battery; scale 40 feet to 1 inch.
3. Bates Battery; scale 40 feet to 1 inch.
4. Old Battery*; not used; out of position.
5. Perry Battery; scale 40 feet to 1 inch.
6. { Fort Mitchel*; scale 40 feet to 1 inch.
   { Fort Mitchel, and vicinity; scale 200 feet to 1 inch.
7. Kyle Battery; scale 40 feet to 1 inch.
8. McRae Battery; scale 40 feet to 1 inch.
9. Hooper Battery*; scale 40 feet to 1 inch.
10. Carlisle battery; scale 40 feet to 1 inch.
11. Burbank Battery; scale 40 feet to 1 inch.
12. Hatch Battery; scale 40 feet to 1 inch.
13. Burnet Battery*; scale 40 feet to 1 inch.
14. Larz Anderson Battery; scale 40 feet to 1 inch.
15. John's Hill Battery; no plan of this battery.
16. Holt Battery*; scale 40 feet to 1 inch.
17. McLean Battery; scale 40 feet to 1 inch.
18. Pike Harrison Battery; scale 40 feet to 1 inch.
19. Shaler Battery*; scale 40 feet to 1 inch.
20. Phil. Kearny Battery*; scale 40 feet to 1 inch.
21. { Fort Whittlesey; scale 40 feet to 1 inch.
    { Fort Whittlesey; scale 200 feet to 1 inch.

I also forward plans and details of most of the magazines, that of McLean Battery being given as a general specimen of the others.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. H. SIMPSON,
Major and Chief Topographical Engineers Dept. of the Ohio.

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*These erected in 1861 and improved in 1862. All the others erected after Major Simpson was placed in charge [September 6, 1862].

APPENDIX A.

Present and required armament of the defenses of Covington and Newport, Ky.

Number.	Name.	Guns in position.			Additional guns required.								Field.	Total armament proposed.	Total number guns of every caliber required.	
		Parrotts.	Smooth-bores, barbette carriages.		Parrotts.			Smooth-bores, barbette carriages.			Smooth-bores, siege carriages.					
		30-pdrs.	32s.	24s.	30-pdrs.	20-pdrs.	10-pdrs.	32s.	24s.	18s.	32s.	24s.	18s.	12-pdrs.			
1	J. L. Kirby Smith Battery													4	4	4	
2	Coombs							2						4	6	6	
3	Bates		1					1						2	2	1	
4	Old																Not properly located, and therefore not used.*
5	Perry							2							2	2	
6	Fort Mitchel	1	2	2				1							6	1	
7	Kyle Battery	2						3							5	3	
8	McRae Battery													4	4	4	
9	Hooper Battery												2		2	2	Old Kyle Battery.*
10	Carlisle Battery												2		2	2	
11	Barbank Battery								3			2			5	5	
12	Hatch Battery							1				1			2	2	Brick-Yard Battery.*
13	Barnet Battery		1	1											2	.....	Quarry Battery.*
14	Larz Anderson Battery		1	1											2	.....	Tunnel Battery.*
15	John's Hill Battery																
16	Holt Battery		1	1				1							3	1	Licking Point Battery.†
17	McLean Battery				4										4	4	Locust Hill Battery, upper.†
18	Pike Harrison Battery														3	3	Locust Hill Battery, lower.†
19	Shaler Battery		2		2			1				4		3	12	10	Shaler Battery.
20	Phil. Kearny Battery		‡1	‡1										3	6	6	Beech Wood.
21	Fort Whittlesey				2			4	4	2				3	15	13	From total number guns (15) required subtract two 32s proposed to be taken from Beech Wood Battery.
22	Proposed field battery													4	4	4	This battery proposed on ridge to the east of Fort Whittlesey, as shown on map.
	Total	3	9	6	8			16	7	2		7	4	31	91	73	

* As given by Capt. William E. Merrill, Corps of Engineers, for the armament on the west side of the Licking River. † As given by Major Simpson, Topographical Engineers, for the armament on the east side. ‡ These out of place; should be removed where they will be needed, say to Fort Whittlesey.

RECAPITULATION.

		Heavy guns required.	Field guns required.	Grand total.
1	Parrotts, 30-pounders	8		
2	Smooth-bores, 32s, barbette carriages	16		
3	Smooth-bores, 24s, barbette carriages	5		
4	Smooth-bores, 18s, barbette carriages	2		
5	Smooth-bores, 24s, siege carriages	7		
6	Smooth-bores, 18s, siege carriages	4		
7	Field guns, 12-pounders		31	
	Total	42	31	73

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, November 27, 1862.

In the above is not included two 32s and one 24-pounder, on barbette carriages, in the two batteries on Price's Hill, just below Cincinnati, which could be made available for, and indeed ought to be transferred to, the works on the south side of the Ohio.

J. H. SIMPSON,
Major and Chief of Topographical Engineers Department of the Ohio.

APPENDIX B.

OFFICE TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS,
DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, September 26, 1862.

Maj. Gen. HORATIO G. WRIGHT, *Commanding:*

GENERAL: Agreeably to General Orders, No. 11, of the 6th instant, from the headquarters of this department, the field works in the vicinity of Newport and Covington have been repaired and very considerably extended. The works are nearly completed, and it is intended as soon as they are and the map to illustrate them is finished to give a full report. In the mean time it is proper for me to say that although with their present armament, to wit, twelve guns (24s, 32s, and three 30-pounder Parrotts) on the west side of the Licking, six (24s and 32s) on the east side, and three (24s and 32s) on Price's Hill, on the Cincinnati side of the Ohio, in connection with the many accessory rifle pits and felled woods, serving partially as abatis, a very respectable defense may be made; yet prudence dictates that while probably as many as fifty guns will be required to place them in perfect security, as many as twenty-five or thirty should be placed immediately in battery.

The purpose of this letter is to request that the last-named number may be required of the Government, and to state that while Parrott 30 or 20 pounders would be preferred, in case they are not available 32 and 24 pounders smooth-bore will answer.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. H. SIMPSON,
Major and Chief of Topographical Engineers.

APPENDIX C.

Report upon the defenses of Cincinnati, Ohio, November 1, 1861, *by Col. Charles Whittlesey.*

CINCINNATI, *November* 1, 1861.

Brigadier-General MITCHEL,
Commanding the Department of the Ohio:

GENERAL: As the means placed at my disposal for the defenses of this city are exhausted and the work upon them substantially closed I present a brief sketch of what has been done:

Surveys of the adjacent country were made in May and June last, by order of General McClellan, by Lieutenant Poe, of the Topographical Engineers, and his assistants. A map was furnished me containing the results of that survey, being a copy taken from Lieutenant Poe's original by direction of the city council. I cannot learn that a plan of defense was decided upon, no memoir on the subject being found in the office at headquarters when I reached here, on the 23d of September.

You assigned me as assistants Messrs. Michael Riteur, Geoffrey Stengel, and D. H. Swiles, civil engineers, whom I have found to be both able and zealous, and who have been engaged in the details of laying out and constructing batteries.

They have also extended the surveys for minute topography and constructed a new map, showing the position of our defensive line and its earthworks already constructed or proposed. The number of these works and their armament is shown by the annexed table.

On the Cincinnati side there are four, on three of which there are

guns, but these also form a part of the defensive system on the Kentucky side.

The line I have selected extends in rear of the cities of Newport and Covington from the Ohio River, at Pleasant Run, 2 miles below Cincinnati, across the bend of the river to a point which is 7½ miles above the city. It occupies the summits and ridges of the hills, which rise from 360 to 420 feet above low water, and is 8 miles in length, including an area of 19 square miles.

I refer to the accompanying map to show positions already occupied and the auxiliary positions proposed for occupation.

This line was found after close examination to possess great natural strength. It occupies mountain crests, along which good roads can be easily made from battery to battery. Beyond these crests are deep and in most cases precipitous ravines, generally crowned with growing timber. When the necessity arises, by felling the timber in these ravines a barrier can be made on very short notice that will render about one-half of the line impracticable for the passage of troops.

There are now finished on the Kentucky side eight batteries, occupying the most commanding points, and one bastioned fort. Eight more earthworks of a similar kind are projected as subsidiary to the above, the required armament for which appears in the following table.

The two platforms and the batteries on the Cincinnati side constitute part of the plan of resistance by protecting the river with its shipping and one of the flanks of the line. In these there are five guns mounted.

The only ordnance as yet received here consists of twenty barbette guns, 32 and 24 pounders, all of which are in place.

To complete the armament of the parapets now ready requires four 24-pounders, nine 18-pounders on wheels, four 12-pounders on field carriages, and fourteen howitzers.

In the proposed batteries twenty-four pieces of various kinds are necessary, and, to complete the preparations for a perfect defense, two batteries of field pieces, one-half smooth-bores. By means of the ridge roads above referred to all the movable pieces can be concentrated rapidly upon any exposed point.

It is presumed that an enemy from the South would not be permitted to cross the Ohio River in great numbers with their trains and equipage. On his approach every means of ferriage would be withdrawn or destroyed by us, and all attempts at a passage met by an immediate attack. His success in such an undertaking would be prevented by so little effort that I have not provided for intrenchments on the Ohio side as independent works. Such a line would increase the circuit of defense to twice the present length and the armament accordingly. Besides the fallen timber referred to, infantry breastworks, rifle pits, and abatis are indicated upon the map as part of the system of defenses. These artificial obstructions will be quickly made by the troops who may occupy the lines when the proper moment arrives.

Another feature of the country south of Cincinnati must not be overlooked. The river makes a large bend to the northward, including the counties of Campbell, Kenton, and Boone. Across the base of the peninsula the distance is about 32 miles, which is divided north and south into two nearly equal parts by the Licking River. The two main roads from the interior subdivide these equal parts, occupying on both sides the highlands between the Licking and the Ohio. Two inclosed works of some strength should be constructed at the proper time upon each of these roads 20 to 25 miles from Covington. An enemy could not pass them and maintain his line of communication till they were

reduced. When they shall have been strengthened in the manner I propose I am confident that no opposing general would think of approaching them with less than 100,000 men and a siege train.

In what is already done the money was advanced by the corporation of Cincinnati. Although the plan and the execution were carried forward in great haste there has been no waste of means in their construction. I had the cordial support of the committee of the council and of their agent, Samuel Stokes, esq. The energy and assiduity of this gentleman in procuring materials and attending to details enables us to discharge most of the workmen in the short space of three weeks. In this way the entire cost of the works thus far, including materials and the mounting of the guns and surveys, has not exceeded $6,000.

CHAS. WHITTLESEY,
Col. Twentieth Regt., and Chief Engineer Dept. of the Ohio.

[Inclosure.]

Batteries erected and in contemplation for defenses of Cincinnati, Ohio, and their armament.

Number.	Batteries now ready for their guns, Cincinnati side of the Ohio River.	Number of guns mounted.		Capacity of the batteries.				
		32-pdrs.	24-pdrs.	32-pdrs.	24-pdrs.	18-pdrs.	12-pdrs.	Howitzers, 8-inch and 24-pdrs.
1	Price's Hill							
2	Platforms							
3	No. 1 (Point of Hill)	1		1				1
4	No. 2 (Quarry)	1	1	1	1			1
5	Mount Adams							
6	Catholic Church	2		2		1		1
7	North Battery, Covington side of the Ohio River.				1	1		1
8	Ludlow's Hill				1	1		1
9	Rigga Battery				1	1		1
10	Fort Mitchel	4	1	4	1	2	3	2
11	Kyle Battery				1	2		1
12	Quarry Battery	1	1	1	1			1
13	Tunnel Battery	1	1	1	1		1	1
14	Three Mile Creek Battery	1	1	1	1			1
15	Shaler Battery	2		2		1		1
16	Beech Wood Battery		2		2			1
	Total mounted	13	7					
	Total capacity			13	11	9	4	14
	Capacity of proposed				3	8	5	8
	Total			13	14	17	9	22

Auxiliary works contemplated on the Covington side.

	24-pdrs.	18-pdrs.	12-pdrs.	8-inch howitzer.	24-pdr. howitzer.
Forrest Hill	1	1		1	
Bald Knob		1	1		1
Pleasant Run		1	1		1
Brick-Yard Knob	1	1		1	
Locust Point		1	1		1
Peach Orchard		2		1	
Ruffin's Hill	1		1	1	
River Bluff		1	1	1	
Total	3	8	5	5	3

APPENDIX D.

CINCINNATI, *December* 5, 1861.

Brig. Gen. D. C. BUELL, *Comdg. Dept. of the Ohio, Louisville, Ky.:*

GENERAL: Since my report to General Mitchel of November 1, a copy of which is herewith presented, I have expended most of the small balance in my hands in providing quarters, sentry-boxes, &c., for the guards, improving the interior of the batteries, and adding a small redan and battery to Fort Mitchel. This battery is not finished for want of money. A copy of the map delivered to General Mitchel is hereto attached, the original being at Washington. A separate plan of Fort Mitchel is also herewith. This work was laid out and constructed in great haste, intended at first for artillery; but failing to obtain the requisite guns, the bastions were changed to breastworks for infantry, with banquettes. A half ditch was made with a vertical counterscarp; depth 7 to 8 feet; surface breadth 11 feet; breath of bottom 4 feet; no bend. Slopes are 1 to 1, the earth being capable of that high angle. The interior revetment is of plank. An abatis of the honey or thorny locust placed along the northern front, intended to be carried around the work on the outer edge of the ditch. About 2 feet is to be taken off the natural surface on the west between the curtain and the four-gun battery, which goes to complete this battery and improve the ground on that side.

It did not seem to me necessary to construct plans of the batteries, which are simple earthworks sunk into the surface, with stone or plank revetments.

A schedule of guns and other property connected with the battery accompanies this paper; also my account with General Mitchel. It requires at least one maximum infantry company to guard the property. With the exception of those on the Cincinnati side these works are now guarded by detachments from my regiment, relieved every three days.

I shall continue this duty and the general supervision of the battery till further orders.

CHAS. WHITTLESEY,
Col. 20th Regt. Ohio Vols. and Chief Engineer Dept. of the Ohio.

[Inclosure.]

Schedule of the guns and other property in the batteries about Cincinnati and Covington.

Number.	Name.	32-pdrs., barbette carriages.	24-pdrs., barbette carriages.	Tarpaulins.	Vent-covers.	Sentry-boxes.	Guard-houses.	Stoves.	Wheelbarrows.	
1	Mount Adams at the church.	2	.....	2	2	1	1	1	.....	
2	Price's Hill	2	1	3	2	1	1	1	.....	
3	Fort Mitchel	4	1	5	5	2	1	1	.....	3 crow-bars, 7 post augers, 4 picks.
4	Quarry Battery	1	1	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	
5	Tunnel Battery	1	1	2	2	1	1	flue.	2	1 crow-bar.
6	Three Mile Creek Battery.	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	.....	
7	Shaler Battery	2	.....	2	2	1	1	flue.	.....	2 handspikes.
8	Beech Wood Battery.	.....	2	2	2	1	1	flue.	.....	
	Total	13	7	20	19	9	7	4	2	

In the office, 101 Third street, Cincinnati, 1 prismatic compass, 2 metallic tape-lines, 1 pocket-level.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *December* 3, 1862

Adjutant-General THOMAS:

We must have at once General Buell's official report and the map he sent with it. Also we require Colonel Fry, who should select and bring with him such reports as he will require to help on the investigation.

By order of the Commission:

DONN PIATT,
Judge-Advocate.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., December 4, 1862.

Maj. DONN PIATT,
Judge-Advocate Military Commission, Cincinnati, Ohio:

The Secretary of War desires to know whether Colonel Fry is required as a witness and whether his evidence cannot be given by letter or telegraph from here. It is desired to give the Commission any information he may possess, but his services cannot be spared from this office for longer than a few days as a witness, and not as assistant in conducting the case.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *December* 4, 1862.

Col. E. D. TOWNSEND:

I do not need Colonel Fry at present.

DONN PIATT,
Judge-Advocate.

[Brig. Gen. J. T. Boyle's report of Confederate prisoners received at Louisville, Ky., from October 1 to December 14, 1862, shows a total of 175 officers and 3,329 enlisted men. A copy of this report bears the following indorsement:]

HEADQUARTERS,
Louisville, December 16, 1862.

Respectfully forwarded to Major-General Rosecrans, as furnishing evidence of material and strength of rebel army in his front.

The prisoners captured by General Buell's army represent 225 regiments—177 infantry and 48 cavalry—and 32 batteries of artillery.

If General Buell did not receive statement sent him will General Rosecrans exhibit this to him?

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 118. } HDQRS. OF THE ARMY, ADJT. GEN.'S OFFICE, *Washington, March* 13, 1863.

* * * * * * *

IV. Maj. Gen. E. O. C. Ord, U. S. Volunteers, and Brig. Gen. A. Schoepf, U. S. Volunteers, are relieved from duty on the Military Com-

mission convened by Special Orders, No. 356, series 1862, from Headquarters Army. Major-General Ord will repair to Carlisle, Pa., and report by letter to the Adjutant-General of the Army. Brig. Gen. A. Schoepf will report for duty to Major-General Rosecrans, commanding Department of the Cumberland.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Halleck:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

CONFEDERATE CORRESPONDENCE, ETC.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *June* 11, 1862.

Maj. Gen. E. KIRBY SMITH, *Chattanooga, Tenn.:*

Barton's command here and leaves for Clinton. Glenn's men all left yesterday morning, and must have reached Chattanooga before your dispatches were received here at 11 o'clock last night. Howard reports all boats destroyed as directed. Walworth returned. I have no answer to dispatch to Dr. Smith concerning Major Clay.

J. F. BELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *June* 12, 1862.

Maj. J. A. BROWN,
Chief of Artillery, Chattanooga, Tenn.:

Hasten forward by telegraph the two Florida regiments. Order up one of the unarmed regiments and issue to them country rifles at Chattanooga. Morgan's whole force—infantry, cavalry, and artillery—have crossed into Powell's Valley. Show this to Leadbetter.

J. F. BELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *June* 12, 1862.

Brig. Gen. S. M. BARTON:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs me to say that the whole force of the enemy which have crossed into Powell's Valley are moving toward Cumberland Gap. They have also crossed from Virginia and are marching upon the same point. The general directs that you will immediately destroy all the boats upon the Clinch River, and that you will communicate your intentions to Colonel Allston in such manner that they would not be understood by the enemy should your messenger be intercepted. Stevenson, who gives this information by his last courier, expects some relief from us. Move your command as rapidly as possible to Tazewell. Reynolds' brigade will be ordered to move there from Morristown. The Fifty-second Georgia is also ordered to the same point, and will go up at once by rail to Morristown and thence to the crossing at Powell's River.

Captain Owen's company (cavalry) is ordered to Maynardville, from which point he will observe all the crossings of Clinch River from its

mouth to the crossing of the Knoxville road. Some cavalry, with a small force of infantry, should be left at Clinton. The boat should be retained there on this side under charge of a guard. It should be secured in such way as to be readily destroyed in case of necessity.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. BELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *June* 12, 1862.

Brig. Gen. D. LEADBETTER,
Commanding, &c., Chattanooga, Tenn.:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding will leave here to-morrow with such force as he can collect to meet the enemy, who have crossed the mountains with 10,000 men of all arms and twelve pieces of artillery and are moving to attack Cumberland Gap in rear. They are also reported as having crossed the mountains from Virginia and marching toward the same point. The commanding general desires me to say that you will now be left to your own resources, which you will employ as may be most effective for the defense of Chattanooga. You will push forward the defenses of your post as rapidly as possible and make the best stand in your power. He can give you no aid unless he defeats the enemy in Powell's Valley. He directs that the two Florida regiments when they arrive be organized as a brigade and Colonel Davis assigned to the command.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. BELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *June* 12, 1862.

Brig. Gen. D. LEADBETTER, *Chattanooga, Tenn.:*

You will send Colonel Reynolds' brigade, battery, and three regiments immediately to this point upon the rolling stock collected by Captain Banks. It is very important that they move promptly. Telegraph at what hour they will leave. In this movement consult with the agent of the Tennessee and Georgia Railroad.

By command of Maj. Gen. E. Kirby Smith:

J. F. BELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *June* 12, 1862.

Capt. W. P. OWEN,
Commanding Company of Cavalry, Maynardville, Tenn.:

CAPTAIN: The major-general commanding directs that you will send a detachment from your command to the Clinch River where the Knoxville road crosses, to secure and guard the boats at that point. When not in use the boats will be kept on the south side of the river.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. BELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *June* 12, 1862.

Col. BENJAMIN ALLSTON, *Commanding, &c.:*

COLONEL: I am directed by the major-general commanding to say that Barton's command is ordered to Tazewell. He will destroy all the boats on the Clinch River, except one at Clinton, in charge of a guard. The enemy have moved to the rear of Cumberland Gap. You will occupy the valley as long as possible, retiring to the south side of Clinch River when forced, watching and defending the crossings. The general will himself move to Tazewell with such force as he can collect for the relief of Stevenson to-morrow. Major Harper with a battalion of Morrison's cavalry was ordered via Kingston to Jacksborough. I will endeavor to stop them at Kingston and bring them to this place. Continue to send your dispatches here as usual.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. BELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *June* 12, 1862.

General S. COOPER, *Richmond, Va.:*

The concentration of my force to meet the attack from Kentucky leaves but two small regiments at Chattanooga for its defense until the arrival of the two Florida regiments.

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Major-General, Commanding.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *June* 12, 1862.

General S. COOPER, *Richmond, Va.:*

The enemy, 10,000 strong, with twelve pieces of artillery, have already crossed the mountains and are in rear of Cumberland Gap. With the force I can concentrate from Chattanooga and along the railroad (5,000) I will operate for the relief of General Stevenson. In the event of abandoning East Tennessee, with the Georgia and Virginia lines both open to me, which shall I take?

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Major-General, Commanding.

RICHMOND, VA., *June* 12, 1862.

Maj. Gen. E. KIRBY SMITH, *Knoxville, Tenn.:*

Every confidence is placed in you to make the best possible disposition that circumstances will admit. It seems to the President that, unless with a view to attack the enemy's rear with your present force, it would be better to adopt the Georgia than the Virginia line. Cannot General Beauregard return to you the troops you gave him? Telegraph him to this effect.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

RICHMOND, VA., *June* 12, 1862.

General G. T. BEAUREGARD, *Tupelo, Miss.:*

General Kirby Smith is pressed by superior force of the enemy and is actively operating against him. Can you under present circumstances return to him the troops you withdrew from his command? If so, send them with all possible dispatch.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *June* 12, 1862.

General BEAUREGARD, *Okolona, Miss.:*

The enemy in overwhelming force are entering Tennessee from various points. Chattanooga, the entrance to Georgia and on our right, is almost defenseless. Can you not spare some troops promptly for its defense?

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Major-General, Commanding.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *June* 12, 1862.

TO THE COMMANDING OFFICERS,
Charleston, Loudon, Strawberry Plains,
Flat Creek Bridge, Lick Creek Bridge, Zollicoffer:

The enemy are threatening the department. The commanding general directs that you use increased vigilance in guarding the bridge in your charge.

J. F. BELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *June* 12, 1862.

Captain BANKS,
Assistant Quartermaster, Chattanooga, Tenn.:

You will send forward all the cars and engines collected in Chattanooga, and follow after the trains leaving with troops with your empty cars. Keep such cars and engines as are absolutely necessary for the duties of the post.

By command of Major-General E. Kirby Smith:

J. G. MEEM, JR.,
Aide-de-Camp.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *June* 12, 1862.

General HUMPHREY MARSHALL, *Abingdon, Va.:*

The enemy have crossed the mountains, and 15,000 strong attack Cumberland Gap in front and rear. If forced, General Stevenson will fall back upon Abingdon. Can you by any movement in that direction co-operate with him?

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Major-General, Commanding.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *June* 13, 1862.

General BEAUREGARD, *Okolona, Miss.:*

The enemy have crossed the Cumberland Mountains from Kentucky in force. They also threaten Chattanooga from Middle Tennessee. My command is operating on the Kentucky line. Chattanooga is in danger. If you are not likely to be soon actively occupied can you not send two brigades or a division under an efficient officer to that point? The fall of Chattanooga opens the way into Georgia and exposes your right flank.

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Major-General, Commanding.

TUPELO, MISS., *June* 13, 1862.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.:

It would be fatal to detach any troops from this army at this moment, when I expect daily to meet such superior forces.

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *June* 13, 1862.

Col. BENJAMIN ALLSTON,
Commanding, &c., Cavalry Brigade:

COLONEL: A dispatch from General Stevenson, dated yesterday and received this evening, stated that he is in front of the enemy at Wilson's Gap and will endeavor to hold him in check until re-enforcements reach him. Reynolds' brigade has gone forward by rail to Morristown and will reach Tazewell to-morrow night. Barton is ordered to push forward his command and effect a junction with Reynolds at that time and place. The commanding general will be at Bean's Station to-morrow night, where he may remain, but will regulate his movements to correspond with those of Reynolds' command. The commanding general directs that you carefully observe the movements of the enemy, especially from Big Creek Gap and toward Clinton. He relies upon your cavalry to defend the crossing of the river and check any advances toward this point until, released from his operations in the valley, he can re-enforce you. General Barton was directed to leave a small force both of infantry and cavalry at Clinton. This it appears was not done, and the post is left without the garrison intended. You will give proper directions in respect to the security of the one boat ordered to be left there (the rest being destroyed), and will keep it on this side of the river.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. BELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *June* 13, 1862.

Brig. Gen. S. M. BARTON,
Commanding, &c., Brigade:

GENERAL: A dispatch was sent you by courier at 9.30 a. m. to-day. A communication was received this evening from General Stevenson,

stating that he was in front of the enemy at Wilson's Gap and would endeavor to hold him in check until re-enforcements arrived. Reynolds' brigade has gone forward by rail to Morristown and will reach Tazewell to-morrow night. The major-general commanding directs that you will push forward your command and effect a junction with him by that time. He also desires you to communicate with him frequently. Nothing has yet been received from you since leaving Clinton.

The general will leave here to-morrow morning and be at Bean's Station at night, where he may remain until morning, but he will be governed by Reynolds' movements.

Was the small force (infantry and cavalry) left at Clinton, as directed by letter of 12th instant?

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. BELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *June* 13, 1862.

Brig. Gen. C. L. STEVENSON,
Commanding, &c., Cumberland Gap:

GENERAL: Your dispatch of yesterday by courier at 6.30 a. m. received. The general commanding directs me to say that he will leave here to-morrow morning and will be at Tazewell on the morning of the following day. Reynolds' brigade has gone forward by rail to Morristown, and also the Fifty-second Georgia, and move thence toward Tazewell. Barton's command is marching upon the same point from Clinton, with orders to push forward and effect a junction with Reynolds by to-morrow night. Allston is directed to watch the movements of the enemy from Big Creek Gap and the crossings of the Clinch River. Nothing further from other quarters.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. BELTON.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *June* 14, 1862.

Col. A. W. REYNOLDS or COMMANDING OFFICER,
Morristown, Tenn.:

Send a courier forward and order Captain Burroughs to cross the Holston River with his battery and escort, and push forward to Tazewell with Reynolds' brigade.

By command of Maj. Gen. E. Kirby Smith:

J. G. MEEM, JR.,
Aide-de-Camp.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *June* 14, 1862.

Maj. Gen. E. KIRBY SMITH, *Morristown, Tenn.:*

The following telegrams received from Chattanooga:

7 A. M.

Colonel Davis reports 1,000 of the enemy at Stevenson, with four guns, coming this way, and 900 at Jasper. Enemy has scouts opposite Narrows, showing no disposition to attack. No report from scouts over the river.

D. LEADBETTER.

9 A. M.

All quiet here. No enemy has crossed the river. Say to the general this flank of his line is, I think, secure. I will try to-day to find where the enemy's forces are and what they are doing.

J. A. BROWN.

Nothing received from Kingston or Clinton.

E. CUNNINGHAM,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *June* 14, 1862.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant-General, Richmond, Va.:

Telegram received from Chattanooga of enemy's advance in force on that place. Mitchel is acting in concert with Morgan. My force is involved in its movement to support of Stevenson. If I can strike a blow in that direction I will move promptly by rail with my whole force to the support of Chattanooga. Leadbetter is advised to this effect. Unless the defense of Chattanooga is protracted my command will not reach them in time for its relief. The Florida regiments will leave Chattahoochee to-day.

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Major-General, Commanding.

BEAN'S STATION, TENN., *June* 14, 1862.

Brig. Gen. S. M. BARTON, *Tazewell, Tenn.:*

GENERAL: General Stevenson reports that the enemy have again retired across the mountains; Mitchel has attacked Chattanooga in force. The general will order the evacuation of Cumberland Gap, which movement you will cover. Details will be sent you in respect thereto. The general commanding leaves Morristown for Knoxville, *en route* for Chattanooga, to-morrow at 3 p. m. You will order Taylor's brigade forward to Morristown that it may move to Chattanooga. Transportation will be in readiness by daylight on Monday.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. BELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BEAN'S STATION, TENN., *June* 15, 1862.

Brig. Gen. C. L. STEVENSON,
Cumberland Gap, Tenn.:

GENERAL: Mitchel has attacked Chattanooga in force, acting in concert with Morgan by telegraph. The major-general commanding directs me to say that with his small force he finds it impossible to maintain both points, and he is compelled to order the evacuation of the Gap. The road into Georgia is most important. We have large stores at Atlanta, Dalton, Rome, and other points easily reached from Chattanooga. You will take your measures for the evacuation of your post promptly and quietly, sending away your ordnance stores and valuable property. The general hopes you will succeed in removing all your

best guns; if any must be abandoned they should be effectually made useless. Camp equipage must be destroyed. Barton will be ordered to cover your movement. Empty wagons have been ordered up and should reach you in two days. Your line of retreat will be upon Morristown, where transportation will be ordered for you at that point. The commanding general directs me further to say that he can give you no full and definite instructions for your government, but relies upon your good judgment and energy for the successful accomplishment of this movement. Your measures must necessarily be regulated by the operations of the enemy. Colonel Allston has been ordered to report to you. A copy of his instructions are herewith inclosed. If you ascertain that the enemy are withdrawing from your front with a view of falling back upon Lexington you will of course suspend your movement. If not pushed by the enemy you will, as soon as your command is in hand on the railroad, receive further instructions. Your line of retreat will be toward Cleveland, and thence either to Dalton or Chattanooga, as circumstances may determine.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. BELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BEAN'S STATION, TENN., *June* 15, 1862.

Col. BENJAMIN ALLSTON, *First Cavalry Brigade:*

COLONEL: Your communication of yesterday was received last night. The commanding general directs me to say that the facility with which the enemy turn Cumberland Gap and the obstructions placed on the road in front renders that pass comparatively unimportant. With the small force under his command he must decide upon defending one or the other end of the department. General Stevenson has been instructed to evacuate Cumberland Gap. His line of retreat will be toward Morristown and Chattanooga. The success of this difficult operation will in a great measure depend upon your efforts. You will cover Powell's Valley with your cavalry and check any advance toward Knoxville and the railroad. You will report to General Stevenson, who is charged with this operation and under whose orders you are placed. Chattanooga is attacked in force. With a portion of his command the general will proceed himself to that point. You will continue to send to Knoxville such information as it is important he should have. He will probably remain there until Tuesday (17th instant) morning. You will destroy this letter and make no mention of the contemplated movement.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. BELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JUNE 15, 1862.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.:

GENERAL: General Buell seems to be directing the movement against this department. Since the withdrawal of the army from Corinth they have been largely re-enforced, and the enemy in overwhelming numbers

are systematically moving to the occupation of East Tennessee. I can no longer, with my small force (5,000) mobilized, defend the line from Cumberland Gap to Chattanooga; to prevent the separation of my force one point or the other must be given up. During the withdrawal of the troops in Powell's Valley to the relief of Chattanooga the enemy removed the obstructions from the roads leading over the Cumberland Mountains, and also obstructed and fortified the road to Cumberland Gap from Kentucky. These facts make that point comparatively unimportant, and I have ordered its evacuation, concentrating toward Chattanooga for the defense of that line. Anticipating this movement the stores have already been almost entirely removed from the department.

General Stevenson, supported by Barton, will conduct the movement, while, with Reynolds' and Taylor's brigades (six regiments, 3,500), I proceed to the relief of Chattanooga. Stevenson, if not too hotly pressed, will, with his command in hand, hold the line of the railroad in the hope of co-operation from Beauregard. This I hope will soon be received, for the line into Georgia by Chattanooga has always been a favorite plan of invasion, and, with the defenseless condition of Georgia and Halleck's facility for transporting his army, may be made the most dangerous move in their campaign. I have striven for an opportunity to strike a blow; the enemy have invariably retired at my approach, and with every advantage would give me no opportunity. My command has been almost broken down by constantly moving from one end to the other of the line. Communicating by telegraph and acting in concert from behind natural defenses of great strength they have foiled every effort made by me. If I succeed in concentrating my force at Chattanooga I will have from 10,000 to 12,000 effective men.

The enemy are reported to have brought large supplies of arms, and in the event of occupying East Tennessee will raise and equip a large army from the disaffected population there.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

E KIRBY SMITH,
Major-General, Commanding.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *June* 16, 1862.

COMMANDING OFFICERS
At Loudon and Kingston, Tenn.:

Send all disposable cavalry out toward Loudon to cover the bridge there from attack to-night. Let them report to commanding officer at that post any information obtained. Keep good lookout for force of enemy crossing mountains toward Oliver's.

By command of Maj. Gen. E. Kirby Smith:

J. F. BELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *June* 16, 1862.

COMMANDING OFFICERS
At Loudon and Kingston, Tenn.:

Keep a lookout for force of enemy of from one to three regiments East Tennesseeans coming from Oliver's toward Loudon by way of

Waller's or Watson's Fords. Where is Major Harper's command, ordered from Kingston here? Push them on.

J. F. BELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *June* 16, 1862.

COMMANDING OFFICER LOUDON, TENN:

Re-enforcements are being sent you. Keep this to yourself, as well as all information sent through you respecting movements of the enemy.

J. F. BELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *June* 16, 1862.

Brig. Gen. C. L. STEVENSON,
Commanding, &c., Cumberland Gap, Tenn.:

GENERAL: The accounts from Chattanooga are that the enemy are attempting to cross the river. They are also threatening Kingston. The general commanding directs that you push forward your movement with all the rapidity you can consistent with order and safety. It is of the utmost importance that his whole command should be on or in the vicinity of the railroad as soon as possible. Taylor's brigade will leave Morristown to-morrow for this point. Whenever you think that Barton can move from Tazewell—if the movements of the enemy do not forbid—let him march direct to Knoxville, accompanied by his wagons. If not prevented you should take the route to Morristown, sending your wagons by direct road to Knoxville. Keep the general commanding advised of your movements. Notify him beforehand of probable time of your arrival at Morristown, as well as of Barton's at his point of embarkation, wherever it may be, that arrangements may be made for transportation by rail. Allston must have instructions to cover your movements and to watch all approaches from Powell's Valley south. If you think you can evacuate the Gap without being pressed in crossing Powell's River you had better direct Barton to fall back to the south side of Clinch River on the Knoxville road. This will lessen the distance to be marched by him and facilitate his movement to Knoxville. Indications are that the enemy will move from Powell's Valley to Clinton. Allston should be directed to keep a vigilant watch in that direction. With the principal portion of his cavalry he should make his headquarters at Lloyd's Cross-Roads. He should report direct to these headquarters, as well as to yourself, any information he may receive.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. BELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *June* 16, 1862.

Brig. Gen. S. M. BARTON,
Commanding Fourth Brigade:

GENERAL: The enemy are reported from Chattanooga as attempting to cross the river. They are also threatening Kingston. I am instructed by the major-general commanding to say that it is important

that his whole command should be concentrated on the railroad or in its vicinity as rapidly as possible. Taylor's brigade is ordered from Morristown to be at this point to-morrow and Reynolds' to Loudon. General Stevenson will take the route to Morristown, and you will be directed by him, if movements of the enemy permit, to fall back to the south side of Clinch River, ready to march direct to Knoxville. Indications are that the enemy will move from Powell's Valley by Clinton. Allston is directed to keep vigilant watch in that direction and of all the passes from Powell's Valley. You will report to these headquarters, as well as to General Stevenson, any information of importance you may obtain.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. BELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *June* 16, 1862.

Col. BENJAMIN ALLSTON,
Commanding First Cavalry Brigade:

COLONEL: Reports from Chattanooga are that the enemy are attempting to cross the river. They are also threatening Kingston. The commanding general directs me to say that it is important that his whole command should be concentrated on or in the vicinity of the railroad as soon as possible. Taylor's brigade will leave Morristown tomorrow for this point and Reynolds' for Loudon. Barton will be directed by General Stevenson, if movements of the enemy permit, to fall back to the south side of Clinch River, ready for marching direct to Knoxville. Stevenson will take the route to Morristown. You will be directed by General Stevenson to make your headquarters with the principal part of your cavalry at Lloyd's Cross-Roads. Indications are that the enemy will move from Powell's Valley by Clinton. You will direct a vigilant watch in that direction as well as the crossings of the Powell and Clinch Rivers, observing closely every movement and holding the enemy in check as long as possible. You will report direct to these headquarters, as well as to General Stevenson, all important information you may obtain.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. BELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *June* 16, 1862.

Brig. Gen. C. L. STEVENSON,
Cumberland Gap, Tenn.:

GENERAL: A telegram from Governor Harris, at Chattanooga, states upon reliable authority that last night 4,000 Federal infantry and cavalry were at McMinnville, with twelve pieces of artillery Three hundred wagons left McMinnville, on Friday morning for Pikeville; re-enforcements are moving there from farther east, destination Kingston. The general commanding wishes your movements to be hastened as much as possible, consistent with order and safety.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. BELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *June* 16, 1862.

Brig. Gen. S. M. BARTON,
Commanding Fourth Brigade, near Tazewell, Tenn.:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs me to state for your information that a telegram just received from Governor Harris, at Chattanooga, reports upon reliable authority that 4,000 Federal infantry and cavalry, with twelve pieces of artillery, were at McMinnville last night, and that 300 wagons left that place on Friday morning for Pikeville. Re-enforcements are moving there from farther east, destination Kingston. This intelligence is communicated to General Stevenson by the courier who bears this.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. BELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *June* 17, 1862.

Colonel MORRISON,
Georgia Cavalry, Commanding Post, Kingston, Tenn.:

COLONEL: Your communication of yesterday is received. The commanding general directs that you will continue to send out scouting parties and watch the movements of the enemy, especially toward Crab Orchard. If any advance is made you will hold him in check as long as possible, reporting promptly to these headquarters all that transpires. The bacon mentioned by you had better be removed to this side of the river, except what is required for immediate consumption by your command. If you need other subsistence stores draw them from Loudon. If you require forage notify the quartermaster here, that it may be sent you by boats. Colonel Starnes' command will remain with you. Colonel Reynolds' brigade is at Loudon, within supporting distance of you when needed. Keep the commanding general constantly advised of all movements.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. BELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *June* 17, 1862.

Col. THOMAS H. TAYLOR,
Commanding Brigade, Morristown, Tenn.:

Come with Third Tennessee Regiment, and leave a staff officer with proper proportion of cooked provision for Alabama regiment, who will follow as soon as possible.

J. F. BELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *June* 17, 1862.

Brig. Gen. D. LEADBETTER.
Commanding, &c., Chattanooga, Tenn.:

Pickets below the mouth of Hiawassee report the enemy on the other

side building boats 2 miles up Soddy Creek, and also at Clift's old mill, a mile up Sale Creek. Send a cavalry force up there.

J. F. BELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *June* 17, 1862.

Maj. J. A. BROWN,
Chief of Artillery, Chattanooga, Tenn.:

In addition to 1,500 arms already sent, 700 will be forwarded to-morrow. Will you have unarmed troops to take all these arms? Five hundred stand should supply the effective force of a regiment. Retain arms for unarmed Florida regiment, unless pressed by enemy. When you have accomplished all the good you can at Chattanooga and no prospect of immediate attack return to headquarters.

J. F. BELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *June* 17, 1862.

Brig. Gen. C. L. STEVENSON,
Commanding, &c., Cumberland Gap, Tenn.:

GENERAL: It has just been reported at these headquarters that twelve regiments of infantry and ten pieces of artillery with large wagon train passed Fincastle yesterday morning *en route* for Wilson's Gap. After their junction with the force at that point they were to move to Cumberland Gap. Be on your guard and endeavor to evacuate your post before the enemy reaches your rear. Keep the commanding general apprised of your movements and govern yourself by circumstances. He relies much upon your good judgment in conducting the matters with which you are charged. The commanding general also directs me to say that you must give Barton instructions when to fall back toward this point. Six thousand rations have been sent to Maynardville, and four wagon loads of corn for his use should he move by that route.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. BELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

10 P. M.

P. S.—Captain Owen, commanding cavalry company at Maynardville, states that his scouts report that the enemy left Big Creek Gap yesterday for Speedwell, up the valley; that they had parts of seven regiments and 140 wagons. All their force when together in the valley amounts to sixteen regiments or parts of them.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *June* 17, 1862.

Brig. Gen. S. M. BARTON,
Commanding Fourth Brigade:

GENERAL: Information has reached these headquarters that the enemy left Big Creek Gap yesterday morning and passed Fincastle *en*

route for Wilson's Gap, with parts of seven regiments, ten pieces of artillery, and 140 wagons. Their force in the valley is stated at sixteen regiments or parts thereof. General Stevenson is apprised of this. He will instruct you when to fall back toward this point; if by the Maynardville route, 6,000 rations and four wagon loads of corn have been placed there for your use. Colonel Taylor is here. The Fifty-second Georgia has reached Morristown; to be here to-morrow. Colonel Reynolds is at Loudon with his command. All quiet at Chattanooga.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. BELTON.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *June* 17, 1862.

Col. A. W. REYNOLDS, *Commanding, Loudon, Tenn.:*

Starnes will push on by forced marches to south side of Hiawassee and telegraph from Charleston his arrival. Enemy are reported preparing boats on Soddy and Sale Creeks, below the mouth of Hiawassee.

J. F. BELTON.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *June* 17, 1862.

Col. BENJAMIN ALLSTON, *Commanding First Brigade:*

COLONEL: Your communication of yesterday's date is received. Since writing you last night no additional information has reached these headquarters, except such as is confirmatory of that previously sent you respecting movements of enemy at Pikeville and Crab Orchard. All quiet in the direction of Kingston. Colonel Morrison has been directed to send out scouts and watch closely movement of the enemy. Reynolds' brigade is at Loudon, within supporting distance of Kingston. Taylor's brigade is now arriving at this point. No fresh demonstrations upon Chattanooga. No enemy crossing, but they are reported to be building a bridge across Battle Creek. Major Howard states that his pickets below the mouth of the Hiawassee report the enemy on the other side building boats 2 miles up Soddy Creek, and also at Clift's old mill, a mile up Sale Creek. Colonel Starnes has just been ordered to make his headquarters at Cleveland and to move his command to observe in that neighborhood. One company (B, Strickland's) of Morrison's regiment has been ordered to report to Col. A. W. Reynolds at Loudon.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. BELTON.

[JUNE 17, 1862.—For orders of Beauregard relinquishing and of Bragg assuming (temporarily) command of Western Department, see Series I, Vol. XVII, Part II, p. 606.]

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *June* 18, 1862.

Col. A. W. REYNOLDS, *Commanding, &c., Loudon, Tenn.:*

COLONEL: A body of the enemy are reported to have crossed over at Oliver's three days ago, and are somewhere on the other side of Clinch River, between it and Walden's Ridge. They speak of Loudon and Kingston as their destination. After Starnes has rested and recruited

his command direct him to keep a lookout for them. He may have a fine opportunity to secure the whole party.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. BELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *June* 18, 1862.

Brig. Gen. C. L. STEVENSON, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: Your telegram, stating that General Barton had gone by Bean's Station, has been received. I am directed by Maj. Gen. E. Kirby Smith to state that if not pushed by the enemy you can make a stand at Tazewell or its vicinity. If pushed to the rear you can hold Bean's Station and Clinch Mountain. The enemy should be detained as long as possible. The general wishes to force him on the Tazewell and Maynardville road toward Knoxville. Barton's command should take the road from Bean's Station to Knoxville; Allston's cavalry should occupy the Maynardville route and cover road from Powell's Valley. Six thousand rations and four wagon loads of corn have been sent to Maynardville for Barton's command and can be used by Allston. Keep the commanding general advised of all your movements, and notify him when transportation is wanted by rail for your brigade and for what number. All quiet at Chattanooga.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. BELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *June* 18, 1862.

Col. A. W. REYNOLDS,
Commanding, Loudon, Tenn.:

Major Howard reports large force of enemy at Post Oak Springs. If you hear anything to excite apprehensions for Kingston send Starnes in that direction. Order for court will be sent you by mail. Howard will send up two spies, whom you can try. Direct Starnes to make official report of his late operations to these headquarters.

J. F. BELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *June* 18, 1862.

Brig. Gen. D. LEADBETTER, *Chattanooga, Tenn.:*

GENERAL: I am instructed by the commanding general to state to you that a battle will soon be fought somewhere north of the railroad, the result of which he hopes will be the relief of East Tennessee. In order to success it is absolutely essential that his re-enforcements should reach him at the proper moment. To this end he directs that you collect cars sufficient to transport 2,000 troops and keep them at Chattanooga, so that you can send them off immediately on the receipt of a telegram from him. He understands that the people of Chattanooga are in continual apprehension and alarm lest the place should be abandoned. He therefore calls your attention to the fact that nothing is so

essential to you at the present time as the confidence both of your troops and the inhabitants of the town, and he directs that you publish an order stating that the place will not be abandoned, but defended to the last extremity. This you will have made plain, as well to the citizens of the town as the soldiers of your command. Instructions, he informs me, have already been sent you to put the two Florida regiments and Colonel Davis' regiment into a brigade, which will be commanded by that officer. He further directs that the lately arrived Georgia regiments be brigaded together and put under the command of the senior colonel.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. CUNNINGHAM,
Acting Aide-de-Camp.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *June* 18, 1862.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant-General, Richmond, Va.:

The 1,500 stand of arms sent early in June just arrived here, and, with 900 additional taken from the sick, have been forwarded to Chattanooga. This gives Leadbetter some 4,000 infantry and secures the place. A brigadier-general should be sent to command Georgia regiments just reached there, which will be armed with the 2,400 stand mentioned above. The enemy occupy Powell's Valley in force; my command concentrating between him and the railroad, the possession of which I will contest.

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Major-General, Commanding.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *June* 19, 1862.

Brig. Gen. C. L. STEVENSON,
Commanding, &c., at or near Clinch River, Tenn.:

GENERAL: Your communication, dated Clinch River, June 18, 2 o'clock, is just received (9.15 a. m.). Reports state that only eleven regiments crossed the mountains, and that they were to have moved on Cumberland Gap this morning. The general commanding directs that you make a stand at Clinch Mountain and Bean's Station. There seems to be no likelihood of the enemy's pressing you. Keep your cavalry at Tazewell, and scout toward Powell's River and the Gap. Barton will march his brigade, with his wagons and artillery, from Bean's Station to Knoxville by road. Supplies (subsistence and forage) have been sent to Maynardville. Dispatches have been sent you daily apprising you of all that has transpired and with instructions.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. BELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *June* 20, 1862.

Brig. Gen. C. L. STEVENSON:

Hold Clinch Mountain and Bean's Station. Keep cavalry in advance toward Tazewell and Powell's River. Have written by mail.

J. F. BELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *June* 20, 1862.

Brig. Gen. C. L. STEVENSON,
Commanding, &c., Bean's Station, Tenn.:

GENERAL: Your telegram was received this evening. The commanding general directs me to say that Clinch Mountain and Bean's Station form a position you should hold until at least the enemy make some demonstration in force. From Bean's Station the road is open to Knoxville, the Clinch Mountain covering your flank. If Barton has left Bean's Station he should halt at Blain's Cross-Roads, and with his command watch the roads coming in at that point and the Powder Spring Gap. Ashby succeeds to the command of Allston's brigade, and should instruct his cavalry to give duplicate information here of everything important that transpires in front. You will state the strength of your command and the number of cars required for the transportation of your artillery in case it is necessary for you to move by railroad. Captain Owen's company of cavalry was ordered to Maynardville, with directions to remain there. He is found to have left there without any instructions from these headquarters or giving notice of the fact. Major Harper's command will be sent there to-morrow.

The following information in regard to roads and distances is considered reliable by the commanding general:

From Bean's Station to Rutledge is 9 miles, at which point a road comes in across the mountains; this is an indifferent road and stated to be hardly practicable now (if at all so) for artillery. Ten miles farther on, or 19 from Bean's Station, is Powder Spring Gap, through which is another and practicable road. Five miles from Powder Spring Gap, or 24 from Bean's Station, is Blain's Cross-Roads, where Barton's command should be placed.

Barton should be instructed to report to these headquarters immediately upon his arrival at Blain's Cross-Roads.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. BELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *June* 20, 1862.

Capt. W. P. OWEN,
Commanding Cavalry Company:

CAPTAIN: Your report* of skirmish with the enemy and capture of prisoners, dated yesterday, has been received. It having been stated to the commanding general that you had quit Maynardville, and no report having been received from you, a note was last evening addressed to you upon the subject. It now appears that you had gone out to feel the enemy, which was right, and the major-general commanding directs me to say that if you always act with such promptness and energy you will soon achieve a reputation for yourself.

A wagon train with supplies was sent up to Maynardville yesterday. If the point of which you speak is more suitable for a depot you are authorized to place the stores at that place.

Major Harper's command of cavalry will be at Maynardville to-day.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. BELTON.

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*Not found.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *June* 20, 1862.

Brig. Gen. S. M. BARTON,
At or near Bean's Station, Tenn.:

GENERAL: I am instructed by the commanding general to say that he has given General Stevenson orders to hold Clinch Mountain and Bean's Station, placing your command at Blain's Cross-Roads, with directions to watch the roads coming in at that point and the Powder Spring Gap.

The following information in regard to roads and distances in that vicinity is considered reliable by the commanding general:

From Bean's Station to Rutledge is 9 miles, at which point a road comes in across the mountains; this is an indifferent one and stated to be hardly practicable now (if at all so) for artillery. Ten miles farther on, or 19 miles from Bean's Station, is Powder Spring Gap, through which is another and practicable road. Five miles from Powder Spring Gap, or 24 from Bean's Station, is Blain's Cross-Roads, where the main body of your command should be placed.

Major Harper's command has been ordered to Maynardville, at or near which point supplies have been placed. The commanding general directs that you report to him upon your arrival at Blain's Cross-Roads and keep him apprised of everything important which transpires.

Your obedient servant,

J. F. BELTON.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *June* 20, 1862.

His Excellency JOSEPH E. BROWN,
Governor of Georgia:

SIR: The following regiments and battalions of troops from your State are now under my command in this department, viz: Thirty-ninth Georgia Regiment (Colonel McConnell) Infantry; Forty-second Georgia Regiment (Colonel Henderson) Infantry; Fifty-second Georgia Regiment (Colonel Boyd) Infantry; Third Georgia Battalion (Lieutenant-Colonel Stovall) Infantry; Fortieth Georgia Regiment (Col. A. Johnson) Infantry; Forty-third Georgia Regiment (Colonel Harris) Infantry; 36th Georgia Regiment (Colonel Glenn) Infantry; Ninth Battalion (Major Smith) Infantry; First Regiment (Colonel Morrison) Cavalry. The regiments have now been reduced, chiefly by sickness, to an average effective strength of about 400 men. Can you not take measures for adding to them from conscripts and by calling upon all absentees who are now able for duty to rejoin their regiments, so that the muskets be kept constantly in use?

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Major-General, Commanding.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *June* 20, 1862.

Brig. Gen. HUMPHREY MARSHALL:

Cumberland Gap is evacuated and I am concentrating my troops along the line of railroad.

(To be forwarded from Abingdon, Va.)

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Major-General, Commanding.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *June* 20, 1862.

General BRAXTON BRAGG, *Tupelo, Miss.:*

Cumberland Gap being turned was abandoned to prevent its investment; my command concentrating along the railroad. This valley and railroad is of vital importance and should not be abandoned without a struggle. An immediate re-enforcement of at least two brigades is necessary to insure success.

E. KIRBY SMITH.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *June* 20, 1862.

Capt. J. M. GALT,
Commanding Post, Lynchburg, Va.:

CAPTAIN: Arms are very much needed in this department. Maj. Gen. E. Kirby Smith directs me to ask if you cannot furnish 500 stand, which are required for the immediate use of his command. Maj. T. W. Adrian has been ordered to proceed to Lynchburg, with authority to receive from you such quantity as can be supplied there. A large portion of our cavalry are unarmed. Carbines and shot-guns or arms suitable for mounted men are greatly wanted, and a supply at this time would add materially to our means of defense of this important department, now threatened on all sides by the enemy.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. BELTON.

[JUNE 20, 1862.—For order of the President assigning Bragg permanently to command of Western Department, see Series I, Vol. XVII, Part II, p. 614.]

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *June* 21, 1862.

Brig. Gen. D. LEADBETTER, *Chattanooga, Tenn.:*

Colonel Howard at Charleston reports the enemy in large body up Soddy Creek. He had 1 man killed and 1 taken prisoner in attempting to get their boats. Can you not take immediate measures for the destruction of these boats?

J. F. BELTON.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *June* 21, 1862.

Brig. Gen. D. LEADBETTER, *Chattanooga, Tenn.:*

When expedition goes to Soddy Creek destroy Clift's saw-mill and all lumber and boats there.

By command of Maj. Gen. E. Kirby Smith:

J. F. BELTON.

RICHMOND, *June* 21, 1862.

Hon. W. G. SWAN, *M. C.*,
Dr. J. G. M. RAMSEY, *Knoxville, Tenn.:*

GENTLEMEN: Your letters of the 16th instant,* in relation to the condition of things in East Tennessee, have been received and have been attentively considered.

* Not found.

The disastrous contingency to which you refer and the consequences which would result from it have not been overlooked, and I still hope that they may be averted. Every effort has been made to strengthen the command of General Smith. General Beauregard was requested to send back the regiments which were sent to him by General Smith, but he failed to comply with the request, stating that he could not spare a man. All the troops which could be spared from other quarters have, however, been sent forward to General Smith, in whose skill and judgment I have the utmost confidence.

By an energetic and prompt use of your influence among your people to induce as many as possible to take the field in aid of the force which is now defending your State you can contribute most efficiently to that defense and render most valuable service to the cause. I entertain no doubt that you will use your best exertions to that end, and I have strong hope that they will be attended with success.

General Bragg has succeeded General Beauregard, who left the command for the benefit of his health. If it should be in his power to aid General Smith he will not fail to do so; but I fear there is little hope of that.

Very respectfully and truly, yours,

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *June* 21, 1862.

Maj. W. H. TAYLOR,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Richmond, Va.:

MAJOR: On the morning of the 18th instant General Stevenson evacuated Cumberland Gap. The enemy had succeeded in turning the position and occupied Powell's Valley in force. On the night of the 18th, with twenty regiments and a large artillery train, they approached from the rear and took possession of our abandoned works. The enemy expected to have captured the garrison, which had moved out that very morning, taking away all stores and munitions, with the exception of some old tents left standing, and five siege pieces, which were first disabled and then thrown over the precipices. The enemy, under command of General Morgan, with five brigades, still occupy the Gap. My own force, distributed along the line of railroad from Morristown to Loudon, is in position to be concentrated at any point on which the enemy should advance. He moves cautiously and may not make any serious demonstration for several days, and then probably in co-operation with the force in Middle Tennessee. The abandonment of the Gap, by bringing my forces in hand and enabling me to concentrate readily, has strengthened my position. I am, however, seriously alarmed for the safety of this department, the defense of which now depends upon a decisive battle. The possession of this road and valley is of such vital importance to us that I feel it should not be given up without a struggle. I have so telegraphed General Bragg, and now inclose a copy of his dispatch to me. Could I be re-enforced in time a victory would be secured, where a defeat would entail the loss of the salines on one side and store-houses and arsenals on the other. My line of retreat would be by Cleveland or Chattanooga into Georgia, but with an enemy threatening my flank at Kingston and Chattanooga a defeat would I fear prove complete and disastrous.

I renew my request for a brigadier-general of sufficient rank to take

command at Chattanooga. Two should be sent me, for if General Leadbetter is relieved there will be but two officers of that grade in this department.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Major-General, Commanding.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *June* 22, 1862.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.:

GENERAL: I respectfully request that one or more engineer officers of skill and experience be directed to report to me for duty in this department. The movements of the enemy on North Alabama and Middle Tennessee indicate that the route into Georgia from Chattanooga may now become their line of operations. The mountainous character of that country renders it easy of defense at many points against superior forces by the aid of engineer skill.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. BELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *June* 22, 1862.

Brig. Gen. D. LEADBETTER, *Chattanooga, Tenn.:*

Send to Knoxville immediately 1,000 effective infantry. Let Hundley's regiment be among them. Hold an additional 1,000 in readiness to follow.

By command of Maj. Gen. E. Kirby Smith:

J. F. BELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *June* 22, 1862.

Col. A. W. REYNOLDS,
Commanding, Loudon, Tenn.:

Send up Starnes' cavalry without delay.

By command of Maj. Gen. E. Kirby Smith:

J. F. BELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *June* 22, 1862.

Brig. Gen. C. L. STEVENSON,
Commanding, near Clinch Mountain, Tenn.:

GENERAL: Your communication of 6 p. m., June 21, has been received. The commanding general directs me to say that he does not wish the Clinch Mountain given up without a show of resistance. His desire was to force the enemy down the Tazewell road. Barton can be ordered up by you within supporting distance and Taylor will be directed to take post at Blain's Cross-Roads. The general directs me to

say further that he does not wish to yield the railroad without a contest. The force of the enemy which made its appearance at Tazewell he cannot but believe is a foraging expedition. Should he, however, advance in strength the commanding general will endeavor to concentrate and meet him. All communications by courier have failed. You had better establish a line, with relays from your headquarters, to Knoxville by Blain's Cross-Roads, and send duplicate copies of your dispatches by Morristown. If Yeiser has extra men enough to man four pieces direct him to send the men immediately to Knoxville, when pieces and equipments, ready here, will be turned over to him.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. BELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

P. S.—If Yeiser has not a sufficient number of extra men to man four pieces the complement may be made up from the Eufaula Light Artillery. The general also directs that you send your extra wagons not required by you at once to Knoxville.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *June* 22, 1862.

Brig. Gen. D. LEADBETTER, *Chattanooga Tenn.:*

Send here 2,000 infantry instead of 1,000, as ordered by telegraph this morning.

By command of Maj. Gen. E. Kirby Smith:

J. F. BELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *June* 22, 1862.

Brig. Gen. C. L. STEVENSON,
Commanding Second Brigade:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that you will send all the companies of Cooke's regiment Tennessee Volunteers now with your command to Strawberry Plains, including also that at Morristown. Lieutenant-Colonel Eakin should accompany them and assume command at that post.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. BELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *June* 22, 1862.

Maj. A. R. HARPER,
Commanding Cavalry, Maynardville, Tenn.:

MAJOR: The major-general commanding directs that you will scout well and thoroughly toward Tazewell. You should communicate with the forces at Blain's Cross Roads by courier and apprise the commanding officer there of all movements of the enemy, and send also to these headquarters all information you may obtain. The general desires to be informed whether you have arranged for a line of couriers and where the relays are posted. Harbesson's, 12 miles from here, has been heretofore one of the stations.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. BELTON.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *June* 22, 1862.

Lieut. Col. J. B. MCLIN,
Lloyd's Cross-Roads, Tenn.:

COLONEL: The major-general commanding has received no report from you. He directs that you will inform him immediately how your command is employed, and communicate to department headquarters all important intelligence you may gain respecting the movements of the enemy. You will be active and vigilant, and keep your scouts well out in the direction of the enemy. Major Harper, who is at or near Maynardville with his command, reports that one of his scouting parties was fired into about 300 yards this side of Powell's River, on the Hurst Ford (Clinch River) road, by a party of about 80 infantry posted on an eminence. They succeeded in cutting off one of his lieutenants and 4 men, but who may not have been captured. This occurred yesterday. A large body of Federal troops are reported to have crossed at Rogers' Gap. You must watch all their movements closely.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. BELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *June* 22, 1862.

Col. A. W. REYNOLDS,
Commanding, Loudon, Tenn.:

Transportation will be ready for your brigade to-night, and you will embark them and proceed to this place as early to-morrow as the train can leave. Latrobe's battery will accompany you. Kain's section, if with you, will remain, and should be put in position near the bridge.

By command of Maj. Gen. E. Kirby Smith:

J. F. BELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *June* 22, 1862.

Brig. Gen. D. LEADBETTER, *Chattanooga, Tenn.:*

Thirty cars with their engines have left here for Chattanooga; also 3 extra engines, to bring up 25 cars reported ready by Captain Banks. This rolling stock is sufficient to transport the 2,000 men you are ordered to send up, to the embarkation of which you will give your personal attention, and see that they leave at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning or sooner. These re-enforcements will have barely time to reach here.

By command of Maj. Gen. E. Kirby Smith:

J. F. BELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *June* 22, 1862.

Col. J. W. STARNES,
Commanding Cavalry, on road toward Kingston, Tenn.:

COLONEL: The major-general commanding directs that you push on with all dispatch with your cavalry to this point and immediately on arrival here to report to him in person.

By command of Maj. Gen. E. Kirby Smith:

J. F. BELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *June* 22, 1862.

Major HARPER,
Commanding Cavalry, Maynardville, Tenn.:

MAJOR: The enemy were reported to be in force at Tazewell last night, and the major-general commanding directs that you keep your command vigilant and send out pickets in that direction, promptly reporting to these headquarters any information you may get. He has made preparations to meet them in their advance.

By command of Maj. Gen. E. Kirby Smith:

E. WALWORTH,
Aide-de-Camp.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *June* 22, 1862.

Brig. Gen. C. L. STEVENSON,
(*Care Captain Willis, Morristown, Tenn.:*)

GENERAL: General Taylor leaves here at daylight to-morrow morning for Blain's Cross-Roads. General Reynolds leaves Loudon at daylight to-morrow morning by rail; he leaves the railroad at McMillan's Station, 10 miles above here, and ought to reach Blain's Cross-Roads to-morrow evening. Two thousand infantry leave Chattanooga to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock; they can be placed at New Market Tuesday morning and march to Rutledge, so that if required near 10,000 infantry can be concentrated in the vicinity of Rutledge by Tuesday evening. Keep me constantly informed as to the enemy's movements. I presume that you have drawn Barton to Rutledge or in supporting distance. Communicate with me by telegraph and send also duplicate information by courier on the road from Bean's Station here. Communicate with the several brigade commanders also. Should the enemy take the route to Maynardville new dispositions can be made. Have you sent cannoneers for the four pieces here?

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. BELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *June* 22, 1862.

Brig. Gen. S. M. BARTON,
Commanding Fourth Brigade, Blain's Cross-Roads:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs me to inform you that General Stevenson reports the enemy at Tazewell in full force last night, showing indications of advancing upon the Morristown road. General Stevenson was directed to order you up to Rutledge, where he supposes this will find you. Taylor marches to-morrow morning early for Blain's Cross-Roads. Reynolds, leaving Loudon also to-morrow morning and getting off the cars 10 miles from here, ought to reach Blain's about the same time as Taylor. Two thousand infantry leaving Chattanooga at 8 to-morrow morning can, if required, reach Rutledge Tuesday evening from New Market, so that if the enemy force the passage of the Clinch Mountain at Bean's Station we can be in position near Rutledge with about 10,000 men on Tuesday evening or Wednesday morning. Should he maneuver toward Maynardville our disposition can be taken accordingly.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. BELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *June* 22, 1862.

Maj. J. L. MORGAN,
Chief Quartermaster, Morristown, Tenn.:

MAJOR: It is probable that from 10,000 to 12,000 men will be in the vicinity of Rutledge on Tuesday evening. Make disposition for throwing a supply of corn and provisions to that point from Morristown or New Market without delay.

By command of Maj. Gen. E. Kirby Smith:

J. F. BELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *June* 22, 1862.

Col. A. W. REYNOLDS,
At Railroad Depot East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad:

COLONEL: The major-general commanding directs that you proceed to McMillan's Station, on the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, where you will disembark your men and proceed as rapidly as possible to Blain's Cross-Roads, sending the train back to Knoxville. Ten wagons have been already sent to meet you at the station (McMillan's), 4 loaded with provisions, 2 with corn, and 4 empty, for camp equipage. Colonel Taylor's brigade will meet you at Blain's Cross-Roads this afternoon. When it arrives you will detail 1 commissioned officer and 20 men from Captain Alexander's company of cavalry, now with that brigade, and keep them with you for duty at your headquarters. General Stevenson is at Clinch Mountain. General Barton has been ordered up within supporting distance at Rutledge, Colonel Taylor's brigade and your own remaining at Blain's Cross-Roads. Orders will be sent you from these headquarters, but should orders be received by you from General Stevenson to support him you will execute them immediately.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. BELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

TUPELO, MISS., *June* 22, 1862.

General S. COOPER, *Richmond, Va.:*

Halleck has divided his army. Buell is now crossing Tennessee at Tuscumbia, going east, with 25,000; three or four divisions sent to Grand Junction and toward Memphis, and threaten line Mississippi Central Railroad. I have sent strong corps to Oxford with orders to co-operate with General Van Dorn. This army is rapidly improving in health and spirits. It should strike enemy's center as soon as possible. Limited transportation presents bar to movement, but I am hopeful. Cannot Kirby Smith be most efficiently aided from Georgia?

BRAXTON BRAGG.

RICHMOND, VA., *June* 23, 1862.

General BRAXTON BRAGG, *Tupelo, Miss.:*

Have you not received the President's telegram assigning you permanently to the command of the department? You have full authority

to attempt the movement you indicate or any other which in your judgment promises success. We have re-enforced the forces at Chattanooga from Georgia as rapidly as we could arm the troops, and have more men than we can arm. General Smith is still in great need of re-enforcements. Six of his regiments were sent to Corinth and never returned to him. Aid him if you can.

G. W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *June* 23, 1862.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.:

The enemy have pushed their advance to Tazewell. General Bragg telegraphs me from Tupelo, date yesterday, thus:

I propose soon to assume offensive, with hope of success. Will want every man. Have the President to send you aid from Savannah.

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Major-General, Commanding.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *June* 23, 1862.

Col. THOMAS H. TAYLOR, *on March:*

COLONEL: The following is just received from General Barton:

BLAIN'S CROSS-ROADS—6 a. m.

I am just leaving camp; will reach Rutledge by 12 m. General Stevenson reports the enemy endeavoring to turn his flanks and urges haste.

The commanding general directs that you open all dispatches meeting you on the march, reseal after reading, indorse, and forward to headquarters.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. BELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *June* 23, 1862.

Brig. Gen. D. LEADBETTER, *Chattanooga, Tenn.:*

Send up troops and remove obstructions from the road. Delay will then be short. Try and supply place of broken cars and push on the re-enforcements. The enemy are pressing us.

By command of Maj. Gen. E. Kirby Smith:

J. F. BELTON,
Assistant-Adjutant-General.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *June* 23, 1862.

Col. J. W. STARNES:

COLONEL: The major-general commanding directs that you will move forward with your command to Maynardville with the least possible delay, and from that point you will throw forward your cavalry and keep back the cavalry of the enemy and prevent their foraging around

the country. You will make reports to these headquarters of all movements of the enemy, and also keep the commanding officer at Blain's Cross Roads advised of all important movements. You will receive from Major Harper such instructions as were given him.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. MEEM, JR.,
Aide-de-Camp.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *June* 23, 1862.

Col. J. W. STARNES, *on March:*

COLONEL: The instructions to Colonel Starnes are modified in so much as pertains to his proceeding to Maynardville. He will proceed to Blain's Cross Roads, at which point he will communicate by courier with Major Harper at Maynardville, and govern himself by such orders or such information as he may receive.

By command of Maj. Gen. E. Kirby Smith:

E. WALWORTH,
Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *June* 23, 1862.

Lieut. Col. J. B. MCLIN,
Commanding Cavalry, Lloyd's Cross-Roads, Tenn.:

COLONEL: No reports of your movements have yet been received at these headquarters. I wrote by courier yesterday p. m., giving you the substance of a report from Major Harper, in the vicinity of Maynardville. The major general commanding directs me to reiterate the instructions already given you to keep your scouts well advanced, to watch closely the enemy in Powell's Valley as well as in other directions, and to report promptly everything of importance which transpires.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. BELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

RICHMOND, VA., *June* 23, 1862.

Maj. Gen. E. KIRBY SMITH,
Chattanooga, Tenn.:

General James Wood desires to be authorized to inform all citizens of East Tennessee now in the Federal Army and desirous of returning to their homes, with whom he can open communication, that upon taking the oath of allegiance to the Confederate Government and sending their names to your headquarters they will be exempted from enrollment as conscripts and that any arms which they may bring in will be paid for. I have instructed General Wood to communicate with you immediately, and you will authorize and carry out the proposed arrangement unless in your opinion obstacles exist which render it impossible.

G. W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *June* 24, 1862.

Col. THOMAS H. TAYLOR,
Commanding First Brigade:

COLONEL: Your dispatch of last night was duly received. The major-general commanding is of the opinion that General Barton's information is incorrect, as dispatches from General Stevenson and from the front indicate nothing of the kind. If you have moved from Blain's Cross-Roads and received no urgent and confirmatory information from General Barton you will halt your brigade opposite Powder Spring Gap. That guards the only road across the mountain this side and to the west of Rutledge, and puts you in close communication with both Barton and and Reynolds. You will detach a commissioned officer and 20 men from Captain Alexander's company to report for duty to Colonel Reynolds. You must govern your further movements by such information as you get from General Barton, and must report promptly any movements of the enemy to these headquarters. Supplies have been sent to Rutledge, and when necessary you will draw from that place.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. MEEM, JR.,
Aide-de-Camp.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *June* 24, 1862.

Brig. Gen. S. M. BARTON:

GENERAL: The major-general directs me to say that his information from the front and General Stevenson report all quiet. He wishes you to remain at Rutledge, unless ordered away by General Stevenson. Supplies have been ordered to Rutledge.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. MEEM, JR.,
Aide-de-Camp.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *June* 24, 1862.

Brig. Gen. C. L. STEVENSON,
Commanding Second Brigade:

GENERAL: Colonel Ashby's letter of June 23 to you has been received. It is impossible for me from this point to direct the movements of Colonel Ashby's command, further than that it should cover your front, prevent the enemy from foraging, and if possible force him to develop his plans. I wish, however, all the movements of the cavalry in your front subject to your order.

I have ordered Colonel Starnes' cavalry to proceed to Blain's Cross-Roads. Major Harper, with four companies, is at Maynardville. He is subject to the orders of Colonel Ashby, and was directed by me to cover all the approaches from Tazewell and Powell's Valley.

Captain Owen is at Maynardville, but is my escort, and was sent to that point when no other cavalry was disposable. I directed him to report any information he might receive to Colonel Ashby. Where is Major McLin's cavalry?

I think I shall order Colonel Starnes to Rogersville to scout in Hawkins and Hancock. He had better receive instructions to govern his movements from Colonel Ashby or yourself. It would be well to detail some man from Colonel Ashby's command who knows the

country of Hawkins and Hancock, as Colonel Starnes' command is from Middle Tennessee. If Captain Phipps' company of Partisan Rangers, from Hawkins County, can be found he might be ordered to report to Colonel Starnes, as they could act as guides for him.

Respectfully,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Major-General, Commanding.

P. S.—Colonel Starnes is instructed that his movements will be governed by orders from Colonel Ashby, so that all cavalry can act together and work in unison.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *June* 24, 1862.

Brig. Gen. C. L. STEVENSON,
Commanding, Bean's Station, Tenn.:

GENERAL: As instructed by the commanding general, I have the honor to say, in reply to your communication of yesterday, that Taylor has been ordered to halt his command at Powder Spring Gap. Reynolds will take his place at Blain's Cross-Roads. The arrangements for couriers and messengers and respecting the lines at Morristown are good. The provost-marshal has received instructions respecting stragglers from your command. Two field pieces, with equipments and horses complete, for Yeiser's command are to leave by this train for Morristown.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. BELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *June* 24, 1862.

Col. J. W. STARNES,
Commanding Regiment of Cavalry:

COLONEL: The commanding general directs that you will move with your command via Bean's Station to Rogersville immediately. At Bean's Station you will report to General Stevenson for any instructions he may wish to give you. From Rogersville you will scout in Hawkins and Hancock Counties and toward Estillville. Watch the movements of the enemy at Cumberland Gap, drive back his detachments, prevent him from foraging in the Clinch Valley, and keep them within their lines as much as possible. You will report promptly to Colonel Ashby and General Stevenson any information you may receive, and your movements will be governed by orders from those officers, so that all the cavalry force will be acting in concert. You will find Captain Phipps' company of Partisans in Hawkins County. Direct him to attach his company to your command during your operations in that section. As you draw your supplies from the country you will not require train. You cannot operate successfully with wagons in that country. Send back all your wagons to Knoxville except two, which you can take to Rogersville.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. BELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *June* 24, 1862.

Maj. A. R. HARPER, *Maynardville, Tenn.:*

The commanding general directs that you order a reconnaissance in Powell's Valley and about the gaps, and ascertain, if possible, the movements of the enemy in that quarter.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. BELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *June* 24, 1862.

General S. COOPER, *Richmond, Va.:*

I request that Brigadier-General Leadbetter be relieved from duty in this department and an efficient officer be ordered in command of the troops at Chattanooga.

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Major-General, Commanding.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *June* 24, 1862.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.:

General Bragg having notified me that no re-enforcements can be expected from his army* the War Department should be plainly apprised of my situation. I have an army opposed to me which, though numerically superior, I believe that I can hold in check were my flank at Chattanooga secure. Should the enemy operate against Chattanooga at the same time that he makes an advance upon my front, either Chattanooga must fall or the upper portion of this department be abandoned. If the Government wishes Chattanooga secured a re-enforcement of at least 2,000 armed men must be immediately sent there and an officer of ability assigned to the command.

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Major-General, Commanding.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *June* 25, 1862.

Col. THOMAS H. TAYLOR,
Commanding First Brigade:

COLONEL: The major-general commanding directs me to inform you, in response to a communication from your headquarters signed by your acting assistant adjutant-general, that there is no objection to the removal of your command to a pass in the mountain between what is called the Maynardville Valley and Blain's Cross-Roads, provided it is not thereby separated from Colonel Reynolds' brigade, which will remain at the latter place, a greater distance than 3 or 4 miles. He also approves your suggestion for the purchase of commissary supplies in that neighborhood. A train of 15 wagons loaded with rations will leave Knoxville to-day. The officer in charge of it has instructions to

* See Smith to Cooper, June 23, p. 702.

report to the commanding officer at Blain's Cross-Roads, turn over the supplies, and return immediately with the wagons.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. L. CLAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *June* 25, 1862.

His Excellency JOSEPH E. BROWN,
Governor of Georgia, Milledgeville, Ga.:

SIR: The enemy are collecting, as I have heretofore advised you, a large force for the invasion of East Tennessee. General Morgan with a large command holds the passes of the Cumberland Mountains, and General Buell is reported advancing with a column from Corinth up the Tennessee Valley to co-operate with General Mitchel. My force is not sufficient to defend this department against these two concerted invasions, and I request that you will place such regiments of infantry as you can command at some point on the Western and Atlantic Railroad convenient to Chattanooga subject to my orders. I have assurance from the War Department that arms will be immediately forwarded to me, which will enable me to bring the troops you may place at my disposal promptly in the field to resist every demonstration that may threaten Chattanooga, the key to Northern Georgia.

Hoping to have your favorable response at an early day, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Major-General, Commanding.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *June* 25, 1862.

Col. E. P. WATKINS,
Commanding Georgia Brigade:

COLONEL: The major-general commanding directs me to inform you that you will hold your brigade, composed of your own and Colonel Johnson's regiments, in readiness, with one day's cooked rations, to proceed by railroad to-morrow morning at 7.30 o'clock. You will have your command at the depot precisely at that hour. Wagons will be at your camp at 6 a. m. to transport the baggage of your command.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. L. CLAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

RICHMOND, *June* 25, 1862.

General E. KIRBY SMITH, *Knoxville, Tenn.:*

Brigadier-General Heth has been ordered to report to you for duty at Chattanooga and I hope is *en route*. I esteem him very highly and am sure he will meet your requirements. Re-enforcements to a larger extent than the number named by you have been ordered to Chattanooga, and I will endeavor still further to increase your command.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

RICHMOND, VA., *June* 25, 1862.

Col. H. W. HILLIARD, *Montgomery, Ala.:*

Re-enforcements are needed at Chattanooga. When can you move? Your arms can be sent to Chattanooga. How many do you require? Answer by telegraph. Your cavalry and artillery might follow when they are ready, and your infantry go at once, if ready to move.

G. W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *June* 26, 1862.

Brig. Gen. D. LEADBETTER,
Commanding, Chattanooga, Tenn.:

Watkins' and Johnson's regiments sent this morning to report to you. Colonel Gillespie's regiment at Charleston can be ordered up as an additional re-enforcement when absolutely necessary.

H. L. CLAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

RICHMOND, VA., *June* 26, 1862.

Col. H. W. HILLIARD, *Montgomery, Ala.:*

Move your infantry at once to Chattanooga. Let your cavalry and artillery follow. Telegraph when you start and I will send the arms to meet you. Let me know how many muskets you require. Answer by telegraph.

G. W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War.

RICHMOND, VA., *June* 26, 1862.

Maj. Gen. E. KIRBY SMITH, *Knoxville, Tenn.:*

Hilliard's Legion is ordered from Montgomery to Chattanooga. By what route shall we send the arms for it? Col. H. W. Hilliard is in command. You had better give him directions. I had telegraphed to hurry Heth to Chattanooga.

G. W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War.

RICHMOND, VA., *June* 26, 1862.

Maj. Gen. W. W. LORING, *Dublin Depot, Va.:*

Has Heth gone? He should lose no time. The enemy are threatening Chattanooga in force. In supplying his place you must consult the interests of the service, and if the order of the Department in that respect embarrasses you report the fact.

G. W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *June* 26, 1862.

General R. E. LEE, *Richmond, Va.:*

General Leadbetter telegraphs that the enemy again threaten Chat-

tanooga in strong force. The re-enforcements should be promptly pushed forward and General Heth telegraphed to come on immediately.

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Major-General, Commanding.

RICHMOND, VA., *June* 27, 1862.

General LEADBETTER, *Chattanooga, Tenn.:*

Lawton's cavalry regiment is at Atlanta. If you desire more cavalry it will be ordered to you by telegraph. Answer at once.

G. W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War.

RICHMOND, VA., *June* 27, 1862.

Col. H. W. HILLIARD, *Montgomery, Ala.:*

Does the telegraph report you correctly in saying you can move your infantry by the 22d of July? This will be too late for service at Chattanooga. I had hoped that you could move 1,000 men at least in forty-eight hours. By the 22d of July the fate of the campaign may be determined. I can send arms to Chattanooga. Can you carry the men?

G. W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *June* 27, 1862.

Hon. GEORGE W. RANDOLPH, *Richmond, Va.:*

It will be well to order Lawton's cavalry here, but what we now need is 15,000 infantry. Buell's army is believed to be crossing at Decatur, coming up the Huntsville Railroad, and concentrating at Battle Creek, below Jasper. If re-enforced here by General Smith, Knoxville and the Tennessee road are wholly exposed.

D. LEADBETTER,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, June 27, 1862.

General BRAXTON BRAGG, *Tupelo, Miss.:*

Buell is reported crossing the river at Decatur and daily sending a regiment by rail toward Chattanooga. I have no force to repel such an attack.

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, June 27, 1862.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.:

General Leadbetter telegraphs that he learns upon good authority that the Memphis and Charleston Railroad trains bring up one regiment

daily, which is pushed on to Battle Creek, and that Buell's army is crossing the river at Decatur by steam ferry-boat. Where is General Heth? He should be pushed on to Chattanooga and the re-enforcements speedily forwarded. I am weak from typhoid fever and may break down in taking the field. General Heth's arrival at Chattanooga will greatly lessen my anxiety.

E. KIRBY SMITH.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 96. } HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT NO. 2, *Tupelo, June* 27, 1862.

* * * * * * *

II. Major-General McCown will repair with all practicable dispatch with his division of the Army of the West to Chattanooga and report for duty to Maj. Gen. E. Kirby Smith.

* * * * * * *

By command of General Bragg:

THOMAS JORDAN.

[JUNE 27, 1862.—For orders of Bragg assuming permanent command of Western Department, see Series I, Vol. XVII, Part II, p. 626.]

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *June* 28, 1862.

General S. COOPER,

Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.:

General Stevenson reports the enemy at Cumberland Gap re-enforced by 6,000 troops. They probably have more than thirty regiments there. Prisoners state General Morgan was ordered to delay his advance for some days, evidently awaiting co-operation of Buell's army. Large re-enforcements speedily forwarded can alone save Chattanooga.

E. KIRBY SMITH.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *June* 28, 1862.

General S. COOPER,

Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.:

General Leadbetter telegraphs this morning that all the information received by him indicates that Buell's army is moving up to Bridgeport, and that large re-enforcements should be sent without delay by the War Department.

E. KIRBY SMITH.

RICHMOND, VA., *June* 28, 1862.

Maj. Gen. W. W. LORING, *Dublin Depot, Va.:*

Where is General Heth? His presence at Chattanooga is urgently required; the enemy is advancing upon it in heavy force. General E. Kirby Smith is sick and unable to take the field. Unless General Heth

gets there soon he will be too late to effect anything. Answer by telegraph.

G. W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War.

RICHMOND, VA., *June* 29, 1862.

Major DUNWODY, *Calhoun, near Marietta, Ga.:*

Order all the new infantry regiments and battalions in a condition to march immediately to Chattanooga. Order also Lawton's cavalry regiment and Capers' artillery battalion, the latter to serve for the present as infantry if their battery is not ready. Give this order in my name. Telegraph to me without delay the number of arms required and I will send them. You must connect your headquarters with a telegraph line, if possible, or change your quarters while operations around Chattanooga are progressing.

G. W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War.

(Operator at Marietta please forward by courier, if necessary.)

RICHMOND, VA., *June* 29, 1862.

Col. H. W. HILLIARD, *Montgomery, Ala.:*

Move at once to Chattanooga with such infantry as you can carry. Telegraph the number; I will send arms. The demand for re-enforcements is urgent and I rely upon your energy to meet it.

G. W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *June* 29, 1862.

COMMANDING OFFICER ATLANTA, GA.:

Re-enforcements are expected from General Bragg for this department. Inform me by telegraph of the first arrival of them at Atlanta.

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Major-General, Commanding.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *June* 29, 1862.

COMMANDING OFFICER MORRISTOWN, TENN.:

Inform General Stevenson immediately that Major Harper sends intelligence of a rumor that a regiment of enemy's infantry camped last night within 5 miles of Capp's Ford, on the main road from Tazewell to Knoxville, and 7 miles from Tazewell, and that a company of infantry is advancing toward Maynardville on the Owsely Ferry road, 7½ miles from Maynardville.

H. L. CLAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *June* 29, 1862.

Col. THOMAS H. TAYLOR,
Commanding First Brigade:

COLONEL: I am directed by the major-general commanding to forward for your information a copy of a dispatch,* now inclosed, which has just been received from Major Harper at Maynardville. He desires that you will keep a vigilant lookout for any advance of the enemy and advise Colonel Reynolds of their approach. If necessary you will fall back toward Blain's Cross-Roads until you can form a junction with Colonel Reynolds, who will move up to your support. You will also give General Barton like information of the enemy's advance, and if it be in force he will move his command to support you. With these the enemy can be held in check until Brigadier-General Stevenson, upon being informed by you, can bring up his command to co-operate with you, if this co-operation be requisite. It is probable this may be a foraging party, in small force, of the enemy, and, if so, it may give you an opportunity of engaging them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. L. CLAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *June* 29, 1862.

Brig. Gen. S. M. BARTON,
Commanding Fourth Brigade:

GENERAL: I am directed by the major-general commanding to forward for your information a copy of a dispatch, now inclosed, which has been received from Major Harper at Maynardville. This is probably but a small foraging party of the enemy. If, however, it be an advance in force Colonel Taylor has been ordered to fall back in the direction of Blain's Cross-Roads and effect a junction with Colonel Reynolds. Upon receiving information from Colonel Taylor or Colonel Reynolds of such an advance in force you will promptly move your command to their support, and with them hold the enemy in check until the arrival of General Stevenson.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. L. CLAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *June* 29, 1862.

Col. A. W. REYNOLDS,
Comdg. Third Brigade, Blain's Cross-Roads, Tenn.:

COLONEL: I am directed by the major-general commanding to forward for your information a copy of a dispatch, now inclosed, which has just been received from Major Harper at Maynardville. It is probable the troops referred to by Major Harper are a foraging party, which may not require your co-operation with Colonel Taylor. In the event, however, it be an advance in force, you will move up to his support and, with him, hold the enemy in check until the arrival of Generals

* Not found.

Barton and Stevenson. These will move their brigades to co-operate with you and Colonel Taylor whenever informed that the enemy is advancing in force.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. L. CLAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *June* 29, 1862.

Brig. Gen. C. L. STEVENSON,
Commanding Second Brigade:

GENERAL: I am directed by the major-general commanding to forward for your information a copy of a dispatch, now inclosed, which has just been received from Major Harper at Maynardville. It is probable this is a small foraging party of the enemy. If, however, it should be an advance in force you will be promptly advised of it by Colonel Taylor. Colonels Reynolds and Taylor, with the co-operation of General Barton, are directed to hold the enemy in check until you can move up to their support.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. L. CLAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

TUPELO, MISS., *June* 30, 1862.

Hon. GEORGE W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War:

No troops going east from here but Buell's command. Twenty-five thousand crossing the Tennessee at Tuscumbia and moving by Huntsville toward Chattanooga. Want of transportation holds me in check. Am sending a small division to East Tennessee.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *June* 30, 1862.

Hon. GEORGE W. RANDOLPH:

Your great, good news received. Buell's whereabouts is not positively known here. Mitchel is at the mouth of Battle Creek, with 6,000 men and probably 20 guns. I am assured that he has also a pontoon train of rubber. We shall do our endeavors to keep him there, as the enemy is understood to have withdrawn to Cumberland Gap. The East Tennessee road is safe.

D. LEADBETTER,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, June 30, 1862.

Brig. Gen. C. L. STEVENSON:

Colonel Taylor reports information that enemy (some 3,000) is crossing the river in several places, the main body moving down Powell's

Valley. Hold yourself ready to move at a moment's warning. Have you any information of this movement?

H. L. CLAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *June* 30, 1862.

Maj. A. R. HARPER, *Maynardville, Tenn.:*

MAJOR: Your communication of 29th instant, reporting movements of the enemy on the Tazewell and Owsely Ferry roads, is received. Instructions have been sent Colonel Taylor that in the event the enemy advance in too great force he will back toward Blain's Cross-Roads and form a junction with Colonel Reynolds. The major-general commanding directs that you will continue to closely observe all the enemy's movements and communicate them to Colonels Taylor and Reynolds, and in the event an attack is deemed advisable you will co-operate with them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. L. CLAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *June* 30, 1862.

COMMANDING OFFICER ATLANTA, GA.:

McCown's division, from Bragg's army, is ordered to this department and ought to be now arriving in Atlanta. I desire that you will have rations cooked and ready for these troops as they arrive by detachments.

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, June 30, 1862.

Col. J. B. MCLIN, *Wallace's Cross-Roads,*
COMMANDING OFFICER AT CLINTON:

I am directed by the major-general commanding to inform you that a dispatch has just been received from Colonel Taylor that he has information that the enemy are crossing Clinch River in several places, numbering some 3,000, and that the main body is going down Powell's Valley. The general directs that you will push out scouts as far as possible into the valley to ascertain if this be true, and that you will report the information obtained to these headquarters.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. L. CLAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Return of the Department of East Tennessee, commanded by Maj. Gen. E. Kirby Smith, for June, 1862 (headquarters Knoxville, Tenn.).

Troops.	Present for duty.						Total present.	Aggregate present.	Total present and absent.	Aggregate present and absent.	Field artillery.
	Infantry.		Cavalry.		Artillery.						
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.					
Department staff								9		9	
1st Brigade, Col. Thomas H. Taylor.	94	1,031	4	38	4	66	1,307	1,416	2,494	2,650	4
2d Brigade, Brig. Gen. C. L. Stevenson	207	3,038			8	206	3,725	3,958	5,001	5,275	14
3d Brigade, Col. A. W. Reynolds.	111	1,337			5	80	1,731	1,853	3,007	3,164	4
4th Brigade, Brig. Gen. S. M. Barton.	84	924			5	97	1,250	1,353	3,029	3,206	6
1st Cavalry Brigade,* Col. Benjamin Allston.											
Chattanooga: Brig. Gen. D. Leadbetter.	147	2,050	30	466	9	104	3,311	3,507	4,462	4,714	8
Total	643	8,380	34	504	31	553	11,324	12,096	17,993	19,018	36
Unattached:											
Infantry	202	2,543									
Cavalry			33	484							
Artillery					3	48	3,937	4,207	5,552	5,877	4
Total	202	2,543	33	484	3	48	3,937	4,207	5,552	5,877	4
Grand total	845	10,923	67	988	34	601	15,261	16,303	23,545	24,895	40

* Numbers not given.

*Troops in the Department of East Tennessee, Maj. Gen. E. Kirby Smith, C. S. Army, commanding, June 30, 1862.**

First Brigade.†

Col. THOMAS H. TAYLOR.

23d Alabama, Col. F. K. Beck.
52d Georgia, Col. Weir Boyd.
3d Tennessee (Provisional Army), Col. J. C. Vaughn.
Marshall Rangers, Capt. D. W. Alexander.
Rhett Artillery, Capt. W. H. Burroughs.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. CARTER L. STEVENSON.

30th Alabama, Col. C. M. Shelley.
42d Georgia, Col. R. J. Henderson.
3d Georgia Battalion, Lieut. Col. M. A. Stovall.
29th North Carolina, Col. Robert B. Vance.
4th Tennessee (Provisional Army), Col. J. A. McMurry.
11th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. G. W. Gordon.
3d [14th] Tennessee [Cavalry] Battalion, Lieut. Col. James E. Carter.
Mileham's (Virginia) company, Captain Mileham.
Cherokee Artillery, Capt. J. G. Yeiser.
Eufaula Artillery, Lieut. W. A. McTyer.

Third Brigade.

Col. A. W. REYNOLDS.

[36th] Georgia, Col. Jesse A. Glenn.
39th Georgia, Col. J. T. McConnell.
43d Georgia, Col. Skidmore Harris.
3d Maryland Battery, Capt. H. B. Latrobe.

Fourth Brigade.

Brig. Gen. SETH M. BARTON.

20th Alabama, Col. Isham W. Garrott.
40th Georgia, Col. Abdah Johnson.
9th Georgia Battalion, Maj. Joseph T. Smith.
31st Tennessee, Col. W. M. Bradford.
Botetourt Artillery, Capt. Joseph W. Anderson.

Cavalry Brigade.

Col. BENJAMIN ALLSTON.

1st Georgia, Col. J. J. Morrison.
1st Tennessee, Col. H. M. Ashby.
2d Tennessee, Col. John B. McLin.

* According to Monthly Return, but see organization reported for July 3, 1862.
† Organized June 10, 1862.

Troops in the Department of East Tennessee, &c.—Continued.

Post of Chattanooga.

Brig. Gen. D. LEADBETTER.

46th Alabama, Col. M. L. Woods.
1st Florida Cavalry, Col. W. G. M. Davis.
7th Florida, Col. M. S. Perry.
56th Georgia, Col. E. P. Watkins.
59th [34th] Georgia, Col. J. A. W. Johnson.
Holmes' company, Capt. J. R. Holmes.
Jackson Artillery, Capt. George A. Dure.
Lookout Artillery, Capt. R. L. Barry.
Leutz's cavalry, Capt. B. W. Leutz.
Sappers and Miners, Capt. G. R. Margrave.

Unattached.

31st Alabama, Col. D. R. Hundley.
6th Florida, Col. J. J. Finley.
39th North Carolina, Col. David Coleman.
43d Tennessee Col. J. W. Gillespie.
59th Tennessee,* Col. J. B. Cooke.
3d Tennessee Cavalry, Col. J. W. Starnes.
Tennessee Cavalry Battalion,† Lieut. Col. James R. Howard.
Tennessee Cavalry Battalion, Lieut. Col. C. C. Spiller.
Greer's cavalry company, Capt. W. S. Greer.
Mabry Artillery, Capt. W. C. Kain.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, July 1, 1862.

Lieut. Col. W. L. EAKIN, *Strawberry Plains;* Capt. WILLAM H. THOMAS, *Strawberry Plains;* Capt. W. C. KAIN, *Loudon:*

Information has just been received from Wallace's Cross-Roads to the effect that a plan is being secretly formed to burn the bridges at Loudon and Strawberry Plains. It is said Federal soldiers dressed in citizens' clothes have been seen concerting with Union tories, who act as spies and guides and are busy in collecting their friends about those bridges to burn them. The major-general commanding directs that you will be doubly vigilant in your guard over the bridge and watchful of everything that transpires in the vicinity and use every effort to detect the persons engaged in this plot. Should you succeed you will promptly arrest them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. L. CLAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *July* 2, 1862.

Maj. A. R. HARPER,
Commanding Cavalry, Maynardville, Tenn.:

MAJOR: I am directed by the major-general commanding to express his gratification at the promptness, zeal, and gallantry of the officers and men of your command in the pursuit and engagement of the enemy beyond Powell's River, on the 30th ultimo. Before crossing the river it would have been better if a reconnaissance had been made by the detail of a few men, whose report would have enabled you to act with accurate information of the position and force of the enemy. To cross a river with the entire force in the face of the enemy is always hazardous, and the major-general commanding congratulates you upon the boldness of your attack, the success attending it, and the skill with which you withdrew your men from a difficult position.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. L. CLAY.

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* Two companies attached to Second Brigade.
† Composed of Alabama and Tennessee troops

RICHMOND, VA., *July* 2, 1862.

General E. KIRBY SMITH, *Knoxville, Tenn.:*

I have ordered to Chattanooga the Forty-first Alabama Regiment, at Tuscaloosa, said to be 1,250 strong; the regiments of Colonels Harkie and Barkuloo, near Dalton; the battalions of Colonel Smith and Major Capers and the cavalry regiment of Colonel Lawton. They are all unarmed. Communicate with the Forty-first Alabama directly, and with the others through Maj. John Dunwody, Camp Randolph, via Dalton. Instruct them where they shall receive their arms, and instruct Col. H. W. Hilliard at Montgomery, where he shall arm his Legion. He requires about 1,000. I don't know the strength of the others. We are sending to Atlanta the 6,000 stand of arms called for, and can increase the number if you desire it. Severe fighting still going on between Lee and McClellan on James River, 15 miles below Richmond. Acknowledge the receipt of this telegram.

G. W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War.

RICHMOND, VA., *July* 2, 1862.

Major DUNWODY, *Camp Randolph, via Dalton:*

Report by telegraph the movements of the troops to General Leadbetter at Chattanooga, and General E. K. Smith, Knoxville, and inform them that they are unarmed. General Smith has requested arms to be sent to Atlanta, and will give the necessary orders about arming the troops.

G. W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War.

RICHMOND, VA., *July* 2, 1862.

Governor SHORTER, *Montgomery, Ala.:*

I will order the Firty-first Alabama Regiment to Chattanooga. If Colonel Hilliard is still in Montgomery inform him that General Kirby Smith has requested arms for 6,000 men to be sent to Atlanta. I am shipping arms as rapidly as possible. He had better telegraph to General Smith for instructions about arming his Legion.

G. W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *July* 2, 1862.

Brig. Gen. HENRY HETH,
Commanding Forces Chattanooga, Tenn.:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs me to inform you that General McCown's division will soon commence to arrive at Chattanooga. You can ascertain by telegraph where the head of his column is. He suggests the propriety of apprising your troops of the arrival of re-enforcements and encouraging them by some order calculated to inspire confidence. Meanwhile, should the enemy attack you, he hopes you will be able to hold your position till the re-enforcement arrives. I am further directed to say that Colonel Boggs, chief of engineers, of Governor Brown's staff, having offered his services, has been temporarily assigned to duty on the staff of the major-general com-

manding as chief of engineers, and will report to you. It would be well, the commanding general thinks, to give him the general supervision and control of the artillery of your command.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. CUNNINGHAM,
Lieutenant and Acting Aide-de-Camp.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *July* 2, 1862.

Capt. W. C. KAIN,
Commanding Post, Loudon, Tenn.:

CAPTAIN: It is reported that the regiment of infantry which threatened Loudon Bridge a short time since retired to strengthen itself, and will return with a like object in view before many days. The commanding general directs that you will redouble your vigilance, send out cavalry pickets, and throw up palisades of cross-ties, &c., on the west side of the river. Secure on the east side of the river all the boats in the vicinity of Loudon, where, if necessary, you can have them guarded, and take every precaution necessary to prevent surprise in the event an attack is made. The detachment of the Thirty-ninth Regiment North Carolina Volunteers, now at Charleston, has been ordered to Loudon.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. L. CLAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *July* 2, 1862.

COMMANDING OFFICERS,
Atlanta, Montgomery, and Mobile:

Major-General Smith directs me to ask if Major-General McCown, with his division, has passed your post *en route* for Chattanooga. Please give him this telegraph, that he may know there is great need of the presence of his troops at Chattanooga now, and that he may push through with all possible dispatch.

J. A. BROWN,
Major and Chief of Ordnance, Department of East Tennessee.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *July* 2, 1862.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.:

General Leadbetter telegraphed yesterday that the enemy are prepared to cross the Tennessee River at Alley's Ferry, about 20 miles above Chattanooga, with pontoons for two bridges. Their artillery is in position to protect their crossing at two points. Their attack may be daily looked for. General Heth arrived at Chattanooga yesterday. Re-enforcements from Bragg's army are *en route*, but have not arrived. I have directed the enemy to be held in check through mountain approaches, to give time for arrival of re-enforcements.

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Major-General, Commanding.

Organization of the Troops in the Department of East Tennessee, July 3, 1862.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. C. L. STEVENSON.

Second Brigade.

Col. JAMES E. RAINS.

4th Tennessee, Col. J. A. McMurry.
11th Tennessee, Col. J. E. Rains.
42d Georgia, Col. R. J. Henderson.
3d Georgia Battalion, Lieut. Col. M. A. Stovall.
29th North Carolina, Col. R. B. Vance.
Yeiser's battery, Capt. J. G. Yeiser.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. S. M. BARTON.

30th Alabama, Col. C. M. Shelley.
31st Alabama, Col. D. R. Hundley.
40th Georgia, Col. A. Johnson.
52d Georgia, Col. W. Boyd.
9th Georgia Battalion, Maj. J. T. Smith.
Anderson Battery, Capt. J. W. Anderson.

Fourth Brigade.

Col. A. W. REYNOLDS.

20th Alabama, Col. I. W. Garrott.
[36th] Georgia, Col. J. A. Glenn.
39th Georgia, Col. J. T. McConnell.
43d Georgia, Col. S. Harris.
39th North Carolina, Col. D. Coleman.
3d Maryland Battery, Capt. H. B. Latrobe.

Fifth Brigade.

Col. T. H. TAYLOR.

23d Alabama, Col. F. K. Beck.
46th Alabama, Col. M. L. Woods.
3d Tennessee, Col. J. C. Vaughn.
31st Tennessee, Col. W. M. Bradford.
59th Tennessee, Col. J. B. Cooke.
Rhett Artillery, Capt. W. H. Burroughs.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. HENRY HETH.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. D. LEADBETTER.

43d Tennessee, Col. J. W. Gillespie.
59th [34th] Georgia, Col. J. A. W. Johnson.
56th Georgia, Col. E. P. Watkins.
43d Alabama, Col. A. Gracie, jr.
Jackson Artillery, Capt. G. A. Dure.

Second Brigade.

Col. W. G. M. DAVIS.

6th Florida, Col. J. J. Finley.
7th Florida, Col. M. S. Perry.
1st Florida Cavalry, Col. W. G. M. Davis.
Marion Artillery, Capt. J. M. Martin.

First Cavalry Brigade.

Col. BENJAMIN ALLSTON.

1st Tennessee Cavalry, Col. H. M. Ashby.
2d Tennessee Cavalry, Col. J. B. McLin.
3d Tennessee Cavalry, Col. J. W. Starnes.
1st Georgia Cavalry, Col. J. J. Morrison.
Howitzer Battery, First Lieut. G. A. Huwald.

Second Brigade.

Col. N. B. FORREST.

1st Kentucky Cavalry, Lieut. Col. T. G. Woodward.
1st Louisiana Cavalry, Col. John S. Scott.
8th Texas Cavalry, Col. John A. Wharton.

Official:

H. L. CLAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *July* 4, 1862.

General BRAXTON BRAGG, *Tupelo, Miss.:*

The enemy is in considerable force 25 miles below Chattanooga. Buell's whole force is across the Tennessee River. He is said to contemplate a movement through North Alabama to Rome, Ga.

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Major-General, Commanding.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *July* 4, 1862.

General GEORGE W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War, Richmond, Va.:

Your telegram of 2d instant received. Orders have been issued to push forward the arms and for the disposition of the troops. No attack on Chattanooga yet made. Buell's whole force is on the north side of the Tennessee River. He is said to contemplate a movement through North Alabama to Rome, Ga. This has been telegraphed to General Bragg.

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Major-General, Commanding.

RICHMOND, VA., *July* 4, 1862.

Col. S. J. SMITH,
Camp Nelson, via Dalton, Ga.:

An order has been issued to send all the organized corps ready for the field to Chattanooga. I wish you to move as soon as you can. Report by telegraph to General Heth, in command at Chattanooga, and ask instructions. You can attach Captain Harlow's company to your battalion of cavalry.

G. W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *July* 4, 1862.

Maj. JOHN DUNWODY,
Commanding Camp Randolph, Calhoun, Ga.:

Retain Colonels Harkie's and Barkuloo's regiments near Dalton and Colonel Smith's and Major Capers' battalions and Colonel Lawton's cavalry regiment when they arrive until further orders.

H. L. CLAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *July* 4, 1862.

Col. H. W. HILLIARD, *Montgomery, Ala.:*

Proceed with your Legion to Atlanta, Ga., and await there for further orders. Report your arrival.

H. L. CLAY.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *July* 4, 1862.

Brig. Gen. HENRY HETH,
Commanding Forces, Chattanooga, Tenn.:

Watch the movements of the enemy reported in Will's Valley. On arrival of a sufficiency of force of McCown's division, if practicable, drive them out of it and across the river. Five wagons per regiment and one per battery are allowed. General order will be sent by mail to-morrow.

H. L. CLAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *July* 4, 1862.

Maj. Gen. JOHN P. MCCOWN,
Commanding, &c., Chattanooga, Tenn.:

GENERAL: Upon arriving at Chattanooga the major-general commanding directs me to say you will immediately assume command of the post and the troops in that military district. Brigadier-General Heth will communicate to you all orders issued from these headquarters and whatever information you may desire relative to the troops, their disposition, &c.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. L. CLAY.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *July* 4, 1862.

Brig. Gen. HENRY HETH, *Chattanooga, Tenn.:*

Colonel Scott states that 2 men, just from Nashville, report that troops were passing through that city to Kentucky. Have those men found, if possible, and learn the facts, reporting them here. If re-enforcements be going north Richmond should be advised of it. One thousand six hundred Enfield rifles ordered to-day from Atlanta to Chattanooga.

H. L. CLAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *July* 5, 1862.

Brig. Gen. C. L. STEVENSON,
Commanding First Division:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs me to say to you that he observes that Major Harper's command has been taken away from Maynardville by Colonel Allston and sent to Kingston. This leaves the country from Maynardville to Kingston without any cavalry force of which he is aware, except one company at Clinton. Captain Owen's company, constituting the escort of the commanding general, and having been sent to Maynardville only for the emergency, must soon be withdrawn from that point. Major Harper's command was taken by him from Chattanooga and sent to Maynardville expressly for duty at that point, in view of its great importance and the necessity of having a cavalry force there. In case of his removal it will be absolutely necessary, in the opinion of the general, to supply his place by a force from Colonel Allston's command, and also to station a detachment of cavalry at Loy's Cross-Roads, at the junction of Powell's and Clinch Rivers, where there seems to be none. I am further directed by him to say that it has been reported to him that an infantry force of the enemy had crossed into Clinch Valley, threatening the bridge at Loudon, but, finding the force in that vicinity too strong for them, had recrossed above Kingston. He has directed Colonel Morrison to keep a sharp lookout for them with his cavalry force.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. L. CLAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *July* 5, 1862.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.:

General Bragg telegraphs his information leads him to the conclusion

that Buell and Mitchel are moving to Washington. I have information that bodies of troops are passing through Nashville on the Louisville road.

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Major-General, Commanding.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *July* 5, 1862.

Capt. W. C. KAIN,
Commanding, Loudon, Tenn.:

Forward the following dispatch to commanding officer at Kingston, with instructions to send it immediately to Colonel Morgan:

Col. JOHN H. MORGAN:

Federal troops in large numbers are reported passing by rail through Nashville to Kentucky. It may be re-enforcements for McClellan. If you verify this you will do great good by burning their line of transportation.

H. L. CLAY.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *July* 5, 1862.

Brig. Gen. HENRY HETH,
Commanding Forces, Chattanooga, Tenn.:

If there is a sufficient force of cavalry to form two commands under Scott and Forrest, co-operating together and acting on different routes, organize them, after retaining such force as you may require, and push the expedition off without delay. If impracticable to organize two commands, Colonel Scott, as senior officer, must command. It is all-important that prompt verification of reported evacuation of Tennessee by the enemy should be had.

H. L. CLAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *July* 6, 1862.

Brig. Gen. HENRY HETH,
Commanding Division, Chattanooga, Tenn.:

Send Colonel Scott's regiment of cavalry to Kingston immediately. Let him report his arrival to these headquarters and await orders at that point. Push preparations in Colonel Wharton's and Colonel Lawton's regiments. They will go to Middle Tennessee under Colonel Forrest. If Colonel Forrest desires it he is authorized to take with him the squadron of Kentucky cavalry which is for the war. The rest of the Kentucky cavalry will remain at Chattanooga.

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Major-General, Commanding.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *July* 6, 1862.

Col. J. J. MORRISON,
Commanding Regiment Cavalry, Kingston, Tenn.:

COLONEL: You will put your regiment in marching order without delay. Complete your preparations, and on the arrival of Major Har-

per, who left here for Kingston this morning, push on with the effective part of your regiment by the most expeditious route to McMinnville. On arriving at that point you will await orders from Colonel Forrest, who, with a brigade from Chattanooga, will command the whole expedition. You will subsist your command on the country until your junction with Colonel Forrest. He has funds for the subsistence of the whole command. You will attach to your command two companies of Colonel Spiller's battalion, provided two companies fit for service in the field can be found. You should at all events have with you some portion of Colonel Spiller's command, as the men are acquainted with the country and may render you valuable service.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Major-General, Commanding.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *July* 6, 1862.

Brig. Gen. C. L. STEVENSON,
Commanding Division, Bean's Station:

GENERAL: I am instructed by the major-general commanding to say that difficulties in the organization of an expedition into Middle Tennessee from Chattanooga made it necessary for him to order Colonel Morrison from Kingston to that district. Colonel Scott's First Louisiana Cavalry has been ordered from Chattanooga to Kingston, and will remain there until the return of Colonel Morrison from the expedition.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. BELTON,
Aide-de-Camp.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *July* 6, 1862.

General BRAXTON BRAGG, *Tupelo, Miss.:*

It is reported by General Heth at Chattanooga that Buell has concentrated a large force at Huntsville. Reports from other sources that Federal troops are passing through Nashville by rail into Kentucky. My cavalry has been pushed into Kentucky and Middle Tennessee, and I am mobilizing my command for movement on General Morgan or into Middle Tennessee, as circumstances may demand.

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Major-General, Commanding.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *July* 7, 1862.

Maj. Gen. JOHN P. MCCOWN,
Commanding, Chattanooga, Tenn.:

Your military district embraces counties of Marion, Sequatchie, Bledsoe, Rhea, Hamilton, Meigs, Bradley, McMinn, and Polk. Your command will consist of Brigadier-General Heth's division and your own troops.

H. L. CLAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *July* 7, 1862.

Brig. Gen. C. L. STEVENSON, *Commanding Division:*

GENERAL: I am directed by the major-general commanding to say to you that we may soon assume the offensive against General Morgan's column, in which case it will be of the utmost importance to push a cavalry force across upon his line of communications for the purpose of cutting off his supplies. If we can succeed in doing this the enemy will be obliged to evacuate his position at Cumberland Gap or come out and give us battle. He wishes you to make careful inquiries and get all the information you can with reference to the practicability of moving such a force through Big Creek Gap or by any other route which you may think most practicable. Particular inquiries should be made about the position of the enemy's magazines. The general thinks from information received that they have depots at Flat Lick and Loudon. If your investigations prove the scheme to be feasible three regiments of cavalry may be sent to capture them. By taking these, capturing the trains on the road, pushing on and destroying the bridge over the Kentucky River, a blow could be given which would so cripple the enemy's resources as to compel the evacuation of the position. The force sent on this expedition would have two lines of retreat: one south by Kingston and Sparta; the other east, into Virginia, through Pound Gap, or some other pass in that vicinity. The commanding general desires you to make the necessary inquiries without exciting suspicion or attracting attention. The plan should not be known till the expedition is determined on and started.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. CUNNINGHAM,
Acting Aide-de-Camp.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *July* 8, 1862.

Brig. Gen. C. L. STEVENSON,
Commanding Division, Bean's Station, Tenn.:

GENERAL: I have the honor, by order of the commanding general, to inclose herewith a communication* from Colonel Reynolds received at these headquarters. Colonel Reynolds has been directed not to destroy supplies, as it is probable our troops will soon occupy the country where he is operating, in which case everything it can afford will be needed for our own use. A communication from Cumberland Gap was forwarded you to-day. The commanding general thinks it would be well for you to make arrangements without delay for closing up with your command nearer to Cumberland Gap, on the line either of the Clinch or Powell's River, as you may think best for maintaining communication and co-operation between the brigades of your command. Meanwhile he desires you to push forward the preparations for moving the cavalry force referred to in the communication of yesterday, as from indications of the enemy's movements it may be necessary to assume the offensive sooner than was at first anticipated. A Florida regiment has been ordered from Chattanooga to Knoxville. This will leave two regiments in reserve here to be ordered wherever occasion may require.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. CUNNINGHAM,
Lieutenant and Acting Aide-de-Camp.

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* Not found.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *July* 8, 1862.

Col. A. W. REYNOLDS, *Fourth Brigade:*

COLONEL: I am directed by the major-general commanding to say that your communication of the 7th instant is received. He does not consider it expedient at the present time to commence a destructive and devastating system of warfare. Such supplies as you do not need for your command and cannot conveniently remove had better be left in the country where you are operating, as he hopes soon to occupy that section, when he will need everything the country can afford for the support of our troops. He further directs me to say that he hopes the same forbearance which he has heretofore urged will be observed toward citizens and their property, as he has in no manner changed his policy in that particular.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. L. CLAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *July* 10, 1862.

Brig. Gen. C. L. STEVENSON,
Commanding Division, Bean's Station:

GENERAL: Major-General Smith left this morning for Montvale Springs to recruit his strength. He will be absent a few days. He directed me to say, in response to your communication of the 9th instant, that the expedition contemplated will depend altogether upon the state of affairs at Chattanooga. General Heth telegraphs that Buell's army, numbering 30,000 men, is concentrating between Huntsville and Bridgeport. Subsequent information derived from officers direct from Huntsville confirms intelligence of the movement. The dispatch from General Morgan, United States Army, is received.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. L. CLAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *July* 10, 1862.

General BRAXTON BRAGG,
Commanding, Tupelo, Miss.:

General Heth, at Chattanooga, telegraphs that Buell's army, numbering near 30,000, is concentrating between Huntsville and Bridgeport. Fifteen hundred prisoners paroled by General Beauregard have passed through Nashville, but I cannot verify the report that the Federal Army is passing through that place.

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Major-General, Commanding.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., *July* 11, 1862.

General GEORGE W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War:

GENERAL: I have the honor to state that upon receiving your order to move my infantry to Chattanooga I immediately applied for transportation, and was informed that some days must elapse before it could

be had, as the railroad was preoccupied by troops moving from Mississippi to that point. I urged dispatch, and the very next day after being notified that transportation could be had I proceeded to arrange for my infantry to move. In the meanwhile your dispatch to Governor Shorter, instructing me through that functionary to report to General Kirby Smith and apply for arms for the Legion, was communicated to me, and I forthwith telegraphed that officer for orders. He replied, ordering my entire command to Atlanta, Ga., to await further orders. I have now the honor to report that my entire infantry and nearly my whole cavalry are at Atlanta, waiting further orders from General Kirby Smith. I am about to move my artillery to that point, and shall proceed immediately myself to take command of the entire Legion. I am happy to report to you a decided improvement in the health of my command, and to state that at least 1,200 infantry are ready for duty. I earnestly trust that arms will be supplied to us at Atlanta; for sixty days I have energetically sought to obtain them without success. In the course of two weeks more I am confident of being able to take to the field 3,000 troops of the most effective kind. I beg you to believe that I shall do everything within my power to make my command serviceable to the country, and I must thank you for your kind and prompt attention to my wishes in regard to its organization.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY W. HILLIARD.

[Indorsement.]

Inform him that General E. K. Smith informed the Department that no arms were needed but those called for by himself, and that his requisitions have been filled.

G. W. R.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *July* 11, 1862.

Maj. A. LAWTON, *Commanding Post, Atlanta, Ga.:*

Send Hilliard's Legion to Chattanooga to report to Major-General McCown.

H. L. CLAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MONTVALE, TENN., *July* 14, 1862.

His Excellency JEFFERSON DAVIS,
President Confederate States of America:

Mr. PRESIDENT: I inclose you the Knoxville Register of the 13th. The two articles marked in pencil, if you can spare the time, I wish you would read. The accompanying letter* I have just sent to the editor of the Register, with the request that he publish it in the next edition of his paper. This is the first, and I hope the last, time I shall be forced to appear in the columns of a paper. I cannot discover that any troops have passed through Nashville on their way north. Buell's corps is massed between Huntsville and Chattanooga. Morgan hugs the Cumberland Mountains close, and gives no opportunity for an attack. He will not move from the mountain fastnesses, except in

* Not found.

co-operation with Buell. I see by the Northern papers that three divisions of Grant's army are to operate against East Tennessee in connection with Buell's corps. This brings an overwhelming force, that cannot be resisted except by Bragg's co-operation.

Gen. Bragg telegraphed me June 26 that McCown's division (3,000 effective) would leave that day for Chattanooga, and that he would immediately move on Buell's rear. McCown arrived at Chattanooga on the 3d instant. Bragg was then at Tupelo; the difficulty of obtaining transportation, I understood, prevented the movement of his army.

I have organized my command into two divisions. General Stevenson, with four brigades of infantry and one of cavalry, occupies the line of the Clinch. His force (10,000 effective) is mobilized, well equipped, and efficient. General Stevenson is an officer of worth and merit, and has been a treasure to me in this department.

General Heth, with three brigades of infantry, and General McCown, with two of infantry and one of cavalry (about 10,000 men), hold Chattanooga and its approaches. Colonel Morgan was sent by me with 1,300 cavalry into Kentucky; the disorders in that State are extremely propitious for his operations. Colonel Forrest, with three regiments of cavalry, was sent into Middle Tennessee. He will, I trust, delay Buell's movement till Bragg's columns make their appearance. The Federal armies will not, I think, attempt any movement south this summer. They will concentrate all their strength on East Tennessee, and with it as a base and its resources at their disposal will be prepared for a vigorous campaign south next fall.

I came here a few days since convalescing from an attack of typhoid fever and weak and debilitated from its results. I have recovered rapidly, and in a few days will be ready for active service.

With the highest regard and respect, I remain, yours,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Major-General, Commanding.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *July* 16, 1862.

Col. JOHN S. SCOTT, *First Regt. Louisiana Cav., Kingston, Tenn.:*

COLONEL: The following dispatch has just been received from General Stevenson:

Colonel Reynolds writes: "Two deserters from Houk's regiment were brought in, giving me the information that ten regiments, under General Spears, had left Cumberland Gap on Friday afternoon *en route* for Loudon, to burn the bridge, numbering nearly 8,000 men. I have but little doubt the boys are telling the truth. * * * * General Spears is to cross at Wheeler's Gap and down by Kingston."

The major-general commanding directs me to add to this intelligence that four companies of cavalry, under command of Captain Mims (Second Regiment Tennessee Cavalry, Colonel McLin), at Wallace's Cross-Roads, 8 miles above Clinton, were surprised yesterday morning at 10 o'clock by two full regiments of the enemy. Captain Mims retreated with supposed loss of about 20 men, captured, killed, and wounded, and all his baggage, &c. The general desires that you redouble your vigilance, push out scouts up the river, and keep him advised promptly of every movement which may be made by the enemy in that direction.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. L. CLAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *July* 16, 1862.

Brig. Gen. C. L. STEVENSON,
Commanding First Division, Bean's Station, Tenn.:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs me to say that he wishes Powell's Valley constantly scoured with cavalry and every approach carefully watched to prevent a recurrence of surprises by the enemy like that at Wallace's Cross-Roads. The enemy should be kept in close to the Gap. General McCown telegraphs to-day that he has it from two sources the enemy are in Sequatchie Valley, moving in the direction of Dunlap and Pikeville.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. L. CLAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *July* 16, 1862.

Col. JOHN S. SCOTT,
Commanding, Kingston, Tenn.:

Push scouts up Clinch Valley. Reported enemy intends approaching Loudon via Kingston. Dispatch sent you to-day by courier.

H. L. CLAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *July* 17, 1862.

Brig. Gen. C. L. STEVENSON, *Morristown, Tenn.:*

General McCown telegraphs nothing but a scouting party in Sequatchie Valley. The taking of Murfreesborough confirmed. I advised you by letter sent by freight train this morning that Captain Owen reported the four regiments of Federal infantry from Wallace's Cross-Roads had crossed the river, going toward Big Creek Gap.

H. L. CLAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *July* 17, 1862.

Maj. Gen. JOHN P. MCCOWN, *Chattanooga, Tenn.:*

Send the infantry of Colonel Davis' brigade and the Marion Artillery to Loudon.

H. L. CLAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 123. } HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT No. 2, *Tupelo, Miss., July* 17, 1862.

The following operations will take place without delay:

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II. The available cavalry force of the Army of the West, under Acting Brigadier-General Armstrong, will move at once toward the Tennessee River as near as practicable to Decatur. General Armstrong will communicate with Captain Roddey, commanding cavalry scouts in that quar-

ter, after which he will operate at his own discretion, doing all practicable things to harass the enemy and cut off any detachments or supply trains. General Armstrong will likewise destroy all cotton within the district of his operations.

By command of General Bragg:

THOMAS JORDAN,
Chief of Staff.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 50. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. AND INSP. GEN.'S OFFICE, *Richmond, Va., July* 18, 1862.

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III. The Department of East Tennessee will include that part of the State of Georgia which is north of the railroad leading from Augusta via Atlanta to West Point, and so much of North Carolina as is west of the Blue Ridge Mountains in that State.

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By command of the Secretary of War:

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *July* 19, 1862.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.:

General McCown reports General Buell with his whole force (probably 20,000 or 30,000) in the vicinity of Stevenson and Battle Creek and daily expected to attack Chattanooga. Colonel Forrest, who was sent into Middle Tennessee, has recently taken Murfreesborough, capturing 2 brigadier-generals, 1,200 men, and a field battery. This may delay General Buell's movement and give General Bragg time to move on Middle Tennessee. The safety of Chattanooga depends upon his co-operation.

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Major-General, Commanding.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *July* 20, 1862.

Maj. Gen. JOHN P. MCCOWN, *Chattanooga, Tenn.:*

Dispatch Forrest to retire before being involved by Buell's army. If he retreats by Pikeville toward Washington and be pressed send him supporting force by railroad via Athens to protect his crossing at Washington or to such point on the river as may be necessary.

H. L. CLAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *July* 20, 1862.

Maj. Gen. JOHN P. MCCOWN, *Chattanooga, Tenn.:*

Telegraph General Bragg any reliable information you may have. Keep him posted. His co-operation with the force in East Tennessee is all-important.

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Major-General, Commanding.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *July* 20, 1862.

Col. W. G. M. DAVIS, *Commanding, Loudon, Tenn.:*

Keep your command ready for service at any moment, with three days' cooked rations. Send the battery of your brigade on to Knoxville without moving it from the cars.

H. L. CLAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *July* 20, 1862.

Brig. Gen. C. L. STEVENSON,
Comdg. First Division, Blain's Cross-Roads, Tenn.:

GENERAL: I am directed by the major-general commanding to send you the following copy of a telegram received to-day from General Barton, at Bean's Station:

Major CLAY, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

The enemy's advance engaged Ashby's pickets at Jones' Station at 11 a. m., slowly driving them in. Ashby is ready for them at Clinch River. Am pressed. Will advise you of my movement.

S. M. BARTON,
Brigadier-General.

The commanding general further directs me to say that he thinks you should draw in the Fourth and Fifth Brigades before they become involved in Powell's Valley. General McCown telegraphs from Chattanooga to-night that Buell is prepared to attack him. Morgan's movement may be in co-operation with him. If he (Morgan) is advancing in force concentrate your brigades, let him involve himself in the march, and then we can give him battle with a good prospect of success. He further says that in case General Morgan's movement proves a serious affair he will order up the Florida regiment, now at Loudon, to this place, whence it can be sent with the troops here to the point where they may be most needed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. CUNNINGHAM,
Lieutenant and Acting Aide-de-Camp.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *July* 20, 1862.

General BRAXTON BRAGG, *Tupelo, Miss.:*

Buell has completed his preparations, is prepared to cross near Bridgeport, and his passage there may be hourly expected. General Morgan's command moving on Knoxville from Cumberland Gap. Your co-operation is much needed. It is your time to strike at Middle Tennessee.

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Major-General, Commanding.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *July* 21, 1862.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.:

On the 19th instant I telegraphed General Bragg as follows:

Buell with his whole force is opposite Chattanooga, which he is momentarily ex-

pected to attack. If possible hasten your movement on East Tennessee. The successful holding of Chattanooga depends upon your co-operation.

He answers me on the 20th instant:

I am confronted by a largely superior force, strongly fortified, and menaced on my left. Curtis has reached the Mississippi at Helena.

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 4. } HEADQUARTERS OF THE FORCES, *Tupelo, Miss., July* 21, 1862.

I. The Army of the Mississippi, Major-General Hardee commanding, will be transferred with the least delay practicable to Chattanooga, Tenn., in the following order and manner:*

1st. The artillery, cavalry, engineer, pioneer, and wagon trains will move via Aberdeen, Columbus, Miss., Tuscaloosa, through Will's Valley to Gadsden, Ala., and Rome, Ga. The batteries may be sent by rail from Randolph via Talladega, the horses by the ordinary roads, meeting the batteries at the terminus of the railroad.

2d. The regiment of Louisiana infantry will march with the trains as an escort.

3d. Cheatham's, Withers', and Jones' divisions will be dispatched by rail via Mobile in the order named. Wood's division will move in accordance with instructions to be hereafter given; meantime it will be held in readiness.

4th. The several chiefs of staff departments of the forces will take measures to carry out these movements.

5th. Commanders especially and officers of all grades are earnestly called on to enforce discipline, secure good order, and prevent straggling. No delays must occur by the wayside from tardiness on the part of the troops. The high reputation this army has made for itself must not be sacrificed for petty personal gratifications; its efficiency must be preserved in order that it may strike the enemy effectively and decisively in the impending campaign.

II. Major-General Price, commanding Army of the West, will assume command of all troops in the State of Mississippi not included in the Districts of the Mississippi and of the Gulf. He will be charged with all operations within the prescribed limits and Northwest Alabama. This command will be known as the District of the Tennessee.

III. The available infantry force now at Mobile and Pollard will be thrown forward to Chattanooga with all possible dispatch. They will be replaced by a part of Jones' division, Army of the Mississippi.*

By command of General Bragg:

THOMAS JORDAN,
Chief of Staff.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *July* 22, 1862.

Maj. Gen. JOHN P. MCCOWN,
Commanding, &c., Chattanooga, Tenn.:

Prepare for large re-enforcements to your command at Chattanooga. They are already *en route* from Mobile and will rapidly arrive.

H. L. CLAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General,

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* Modified by Special Orders, No. 6, July 23, p. 733.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *July* 22, 1862.

Maj. Gen. JOHN P. MCCOWN,
Commanding, &c., Chattanooga, Tenn.:

General Bragg telegraphs as follows:

The crossing must be retarded by all means. Strong assistance is moving to your support; part ought to reach you in two days; impossible to reach Middle Tennessee from here.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

The general directs that you employ every means to retard the advance of the enemy till the arrival of re-enforcements. Contest the crossing of the river if you can do so with a prospect of success.

H. L. CLAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *July* 22, 1862.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to transmit herewith the return* for this department for the months of May and June last. The troops in the department were nearly all raw and undisciplined, and their officers inexperienced and uninstructed. To obtain a report of any description has been attended with great difficulty, and a correct return has been had not without the greatest diligence. This will explain the delay and seeming neglect in forwarding the required returns. I also send a list† of the brigades of my command organized since the 30th ultimo.

General McCown, with his division, some 3,000 strong, arrived at Chattanooga from Tupelo, and reported for duty on the 6th instant. As soon as his returns are received a consolidated report of the whole command will be forwarded.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Major-General, Commanding.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *July* 22, 1862.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.:

GENERAL: If not conflicting with public interest I would ask that the Forty-second Regiment North Carolina Volunteers, now on prison duty at Lynchburg and Salisbury, be ordered to this department. I am induced to make this application, knowing Colonel Gibbs personally, and believing his regiment, after an exchange of prisoners has been effected, will not be required for its present duty.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Major-General, Commanding.

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*That for May, in Vol. X, Part II, p. 573.
†Not found, but see July 3, p. 719.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *July* 22, 1862.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.:

GENERAL: Re-enforcements having greatly increased the army in this department it has been organized into two divisions, under Brigadier-Generals Heth and Stevenson. Including General McCown's division of two brigades, recently arrived from the Army of the Mississippi, there are eleven brigades serving in the department. Only two of these brigades (Leadbetter's and Barton's) are commanded by brigadier-generals. To complete the organization and increase the efficiency of the command the colonels commanding brigades should be promoted or appointments made to their commands. Should any new appointments be made for this command I would most respectfully recommend to the Executive Lieut. Col. Edward D. Tracy, of the Nineteenth Regiment Alabama Volunteers, and my assistant adjutant-general, Maj. H. L. Clay. Upright, intelligent, and accomplished, Colonel Tracy, by his services at Manassas and Shiloh, has attested his soldierly qualities. His integrity, his firmness and decision of character, and the untiring zeal with which he has discharged the laborious duties of his office recommend Major Clay for promotion.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 6. } HEADQUARTERS OF THE FORCES, *Tupelo, Miss., July* 23, 1862.

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So much of paragraph III, Special Orders, No. 4, Headquarters of the Forces, July 21, 1862, as relates to Jones' division is revoked, and Major-General Hardee will detach from his command the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Regiments Alabama and the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Regiments Louisiana Volunteers to form part of the garrison of the defenses of Mobile, and to report to the commanding general of the District of the Gulf.

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By command of General Bragg:

JNO. M. OTEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *July* 24, 1862.

Brig. Gen. C. L. STEVENSON,
Commanding Division, Bean's Station, Tenn.:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs me to inclose to you the following copy of a dispatch just received from Col. John H. Morgan:

GEORGETOWN, KY., *July* 16, 1862.

General SMITH:

I am here with a force sufficient to hold all the country outside of Lexington and Frankfort. These places are garrisoned chiefly with Home Guards. The bridges between Cincinnati and Lexington have been destroyed. The whole country can be

secured, and 25,000 or 30,000 men will join you at once. I have taken eleven cities and towns with very heavy army stores.

JOHN H. MORGAN,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

If this report be true General Morgan will be compelled to detach a portion of his command. When he does so it will present the most favorable opportunity of pushing forward your operations, and probably enable you to enter Kentucky. The inclosed papers are forwarded for your information. The general directs that you return them after examination.

H. L. CLAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Substance of Colonel Morgan's dispatch telegraphed also to the Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va., and to General Bragg, Tupelo, Miss.)

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, Tenn., July 24, 1862.

General BRAXTON BRAGG,
Commanding Army of the Mississippi:

GENERAL: Buell's movements and preparations indicate a speedy attack on this department. The completion of his arrangements was delayed by the expedition under Colonel Forrest. The expedition was sent with the expectation that it would retard the enemy and give time for your advance. Your telegrams of 20th and 21st instant inform me that re-enforcements have been sent to this department and of the impossibility of entering Middle Tennessee from your present position. The enemy will, I think, attempt no invasion of Mississippi or Alabama this summer. The character of the country, the climate, and the necessity for concentration east are insurmountable obstacles; he will confine his efforts to securing his present conquests and to obtaining possession of East Tennessee, making it a base for fall and winter operations.

Can you not leave a portion of your forces in observation in Mississippi, and, shifting the main body to this department, take command in person? There is yet time for a brilliant summer campaign; you will have a good and secure base, abundant supplies, the Tennessee can be crossed at any point by the aid of steam and ferry boats, and the campaign opened with every prospect of regaining possession of Middle Tennessee and possibly Kentucky. I will not only co-operate with you, but will cheerfully place my command under you subject to your orders. The force now under my command in this department consists of three divisions. General Stevenson commands the First Division, composed of one cavalry and four infantry brigades. His command (9,000 effective) is well organized and mobilized and in good condition for active service. He is opposed by General Morgan, occupying a strong position near Cumberland Gap, with four brigades, estimated at 10,000 effective. General Heth commands the Second Division, comprising a legion, one brigade of cavalry, and three of infantry—about 6,000 effective. General McCown reports 3,000 effective men in his division. I have placed him in command of the District of Chattanooga. With General Heth, his command numbers some 8,000 or 9,000 effective. This department was organized independent of the Army of the West and by orders reports

directly to the War Department. It was, I presume, a mistake of your assistant adjutant-general calling upon me for weekly reports. I have directed my adjutant-general, however, to make out and send you a copy of the consolidated return. You will find a great disproportion of artillery and cavalry, and the regiments very generally new levies, lately ordered to the department.

I am, general, your obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CAVALRY BRIGADE,
McMinnville, Tenn., July 24, 1862.

Maj. H. L. CLAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Knoxville, Tenn.:

SIR: Yours of 20th ultimo is just received, requesting me to send my captured battery and other public property which I had taken back across the Tennessee River. In reply I would say that your order has been anticipated to some extent. I sent by Colonel Wharton, of the Eighth Texas Regiment, all the wagons and mules, with the exception of eight wagons and four mules to the wagon, which were necessary for my brigade. I also forwarded all the horses (after selecting the best to mount my men), replacing those I kept by others which were unfit at present for service. The battery I have still and should like much to retain it, as I have a competent captain who has organized a company, and with it I feel greater security. I will await your further orders in regard to the battery. I also retained 100 muskets, which were necessary for recruits that have joined my brigade. I will retain my present position unless I find I am pressed by the enemy. I have information that the enemy are falling back from Battle Creek. I have two engines and all of their transportation between the break across Mill Creek and Murfreesborough. I am of the opinion that he will fall back with the most of his force to Murfreesborough. We have succeeded in drawing 10,000 from Athens, via Columbia, to Nashville and to Murfreesborough, and also causing them to move three times in the past five days between Nashville and Murfreesborough.

Yours, respectfully,

N. B. FORREST,
Brigadier-General, Second Cavalry Brigade,

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *July 25, 1862.*

Col. A. W. REYNOLDS,
Commanding Fourth Brigade,
Col. THOMAS H. TAYLOR,
Commanding Fifth Brigade:

COLONEL: Intelligence has been received from a spy that the enemy intend to attack Knoxville to-morrow morning at daylight. Their plan is, having made a demonstration upon Clinton this morning, and hoping thereby to draw our forces to the defense of that point, to advance by the Jacksborough road to this place. They are said to have a force of 3,000 infantry and several hundred cavalry. The major-general commanding has directed the officer commanding at Wallace's Cross-Roads

to watch to-night all the approaches from the direction of Clinton and Jacksborough, and give prompt information to our troops at Maynardville and Blain's Cross-Roads of the appearance of the enemy. You will hold your command in readiness to march immediately upon the receipt of such intelligence across the country on the roads leading from the direction of Jacksborough and Clinton into Knoxville and intercept the advance of the enemy or take them in rear. You will forward this intelligence to General Stevenson.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. L. CLAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *July* 25, 1862.

COMMANDING OFFICER WALLACE'S CROSS-ROADS:

CAPTAIN: A spy has given information that the enemy contemplates an attack on Knoxville to-morrow morning at daylight. He reports they will cross the Clinch River above Clinton, probably between that place and the mouth of Powell's River. The major-general commanding directs that you watch most vigilantly to-night all the approaches across the river from Clinton to the confluence of Clinch and Powell's Rivers. If any advance of the enemy is made you will immediately send couriers to Maynardville and Blain's Cross-Roads, reporting the fact to our forces at those points and also to headquarters at this place.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. L. CLAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *July* 26, 1862.

Maj. Gen. E. KIRBY SMITH, *Chattanooga, Tenn.:*

Major Harper sends this dispatch:

General Forrest three days ago was within 4 miles of Nashville. He has burned several railroad bridges; captured and killed 125 Federal soldiers; has three commissioned officers captured, and is now at McMinnville.

Major Harper is ordered by General Forrest from Crossville back to McMinnville and by General McCown to Athens. He obeys General Forrest's order. The officer bringing the dispatch says the artillery captured was near Bon Air Springs, 5 miles east of Sparta, protected by 75 or 80 Rangers, and that Forrest would make a stand at McMinnville.

H. L. CLAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *July* 27, 1862.

Maj. Gen. E. KIRBY SMITH, *Chattanooga, Tenn.:*

General Stevenson reports the enemy in force at Tazewell. They have not disclosed their line of advance.

J. F. BELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *July* 27, 1862.

Brig. Gen. C. L. STEVENSON,
Bean's Station, via Morristown, Tenn.:

Maj. Gen. E. Kirby Smith telegraphs from Chattanooga:

Enemy reported marching up Sequatchie Valley in force to form junction with Morgan's command. Should Morgan attempt movement toward Kingston, Stevenson must attack if possible and prevent it.

J. F. BELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *July* 27, 1862.

Col. W. G. M. DAVIS,
Commanding Forces, Loudon, Tenn.:

SIR: The major-general commanding directs that you turn over the command at Loudon to Colonel Perry and proceed without delay to Knoxville, where you will assume command of the post.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. CUNNINGHAM,
Lieutenant and Acting Aide-de-Camp.

RICHMOND, *July* 27, 1862.

General HUMPHREY MARSHALL, *Abingdon, Va.:*

Your letter received. Move and be governed by circumstances. Your wishes are noted and will be complied with as far as practicable, but let your operations depend upon what is before you and with you.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *July* 28, 1862.

Col. JOHN S. SCOTT,
Commanding, &c., Louisiana Cavalry:

COLONEL: Buell's army is moving up the Sequatchie Valley in force. The major-general commanding directs that you put yourself in advance and on his flank, so as to keep apprised of all his movements, and operate against him as well as circumstances will permit. Inform General Forrest and Colonel Morgan of this movement of Buell's army, and keep the commanding general advised of all his operations.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. BELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *July* 28, 1862.

Maj. Gen. JOHN P. MCCOWN,
Commanding, &c., Chattanooga, Tenn.:

If the reported movement of Buell's army up the Sequatchie is confirmed, and he is not crossing Walden's Ridge by the Harrison road, you will order one of your divisions to Kingston, the other to Athens,

supplying their places by Bragg's troops. Telegraph any information you receive of the enemy's movements, and whether the president of the railroad shall be directed to send transportation for your troops immediately to Chattanooga.

By command of Maj. Gen. E. Kirby Smith:

J. F. BELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *July* 28, 1862.

Brig. Gen. C. L. STEVENSON,
Commanding First Division, Bean's Station, Tenn.:

GENERAL: The commanding general directs me to say that General James Wood, of Georgia, who was sent to him by the President, has just returned from General Morgan's command. Together with other information he gives the following as the strength of the Tennessee regiments in his army: Johnson's, 160; Shelley's, 500; Cooper's, 310; Houk's, 650. These regiments constitute General Spears' brigade. Byrd's regiment, 900; Carter's, 700. He says that on Friday, the 25th, General Spears' command was to have started toward Clinton; object unknown to him, but supposed to be a foraging expedition. The general directs that you be on the lookout, and if possible force them in and prevent their foraging. If there are indications of a general movement, or any attempt to form a junction with General Buell, you will make every possible arrangement to intercept them. General Wood will return to General Morgan's camp in a few days. He will go via Bean's Station and have a personal interview with you.

I am, general, your obedient servant,

E. CUNNINGHAM,
Lieutenant and Acting Aide-de-Camp.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *July* 28, 1862.

Maj. Gen. JOHN P. MCCOWN,
Commanding, Chattanooga, Tenn.:

Move Churchill's division to Loudon. Let the others remain until Buell's movement is developed.

By command of Major-General Smith:

J. F. BELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[JULY 28, 1862.—For Beauregard to Bragg, see Part I, p. 711.*]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, Tenn., July 28, 1862.

Brig. Gen. C. L. STEVENSON,
Commanding First Division, Bean's Station:

GENERAL: The commanding general has just returned to this point from Chattanooga, and directs me to say to you the Army of the Mis-

*Copy of this dispatch was captured by Union scouts at Glasgow, Ky., September 18, 1862. (See Fry to Kelton, September 25, 1862, p. 543; also Beauregard to Cooper, September 5; Beauregard to Jones, October 24, and Jones to Beauregard, November 5, *post*.)

sissippi is arriving at Chattanooga; two or three brigades had arrived yesterday (27th); General Bragg comes in person. The offensive will be assumed immediately on the arrival of the whole of his forces. Complete the arrangements for the mobilization of your command so that when the offensive is assumed there will be no delay. The general returns to Chattanooga to-morrow.

Can you employ a signal corps now? If so, would you like for a detachment to be sent up to you? If they are sent you will detail a lieutenant to be instructed in the alphabet, who will act as signal officer of your division.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. CUNNINGHAM,
Lieutenant and Acting Aide-de-Camp.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *July* 28, 1862.

Col. JOHN H. MORGAN,
Commanding Cavalry, &c., at or near Kingston, Tenn.:

COLONEL: The major-general commanding directs that you remain with your command at Kingston until further orders. If before receiving this you should have passed Kingston on your march to this place you will immediately return, reporting your arrival there to these headquarters by letter. Buell is reported advancing up the Sequatchie Valley in force. This information has been imparted to General Forrest and Colonel Scott. You will of course watch closely their movements, and report promptly everything important that may transpire.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. BELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *July* 29, 1862.

Col. J. J. MORRISON,
Comdg. First Georgia Cavalry, Kingston, Tenn.:

COLONEL: The major-general commanding directs that you will select 300 good men, well mounted and with efficient officers, and, placing them under command of Major Harper, send them to Clinton with as little delay as possible. They will be provided with rations for four days and a full supply of ammunition. If your own regiment cannot furnish a sufficient number of effective men you are authorized to call upon any other cavalry at Kingston. You will report by return courier when the detachment will leave Kingston and at what time it will reach Clinton, at which last place Major Harper will find orders awaiting him.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. BELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *July* 30, 1862.

Hon. GEORGE W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War, Richmond, Va.:

SIR: While in Richmond and since, I urged upon your consideration the propriety of ordering the Tennessee regiments now in service in

Virginia to this State. The wishes of the regiments harmonized with my own views of policy. The reasons then presented have gathered additional force. An effort for the recovery of Middle Tennessee is now, as you are advised, upon the eve of being made by General Bragg. It so happens that all these regiments are from that portion of the State, while two of them are from counties on the line of march from here to Nashville; and hence it is confidently believed that were these regiments here they would in a short time be recruited by voluntary enlistment to their full strength. The ties and association of friendship and locality would induce this result. I need not present to you the wishes of these commands further than to say whatever promotes the cheerfulness of the man increases the efficiency of the soldier. But, aside from the wishes of these regiments and their friends at home, I may be permitted to say that their discipline and soldierly bearing among the raw, who will soon fill our army, will be worth much. Their presence among our people will give confidence, faith, and hope to those who, in the oppression of the Federalists, have desponded of our success, and in addition will be by them taken and esteemed a marked token of remembrance upon the part of the Confederate Government.

Since submitting this matter to you I learn that General Lee is debating the propriety of consolidating these regiments into one. I beg leave, with every confidence in the ability, justice, and patriotism of General Lee, to appeal against the propriety of such an order. These regiments were among the first to volunteer in behalf of Southern independence—one in fact prior to any action upon the part of the State, and it would be unjust to them in dismissing a number of worthy officers, destroying the *esprit de corps*, sinking the independence of the man, and working detrimentally upon the whole command. The mortification of the command in consequence of such an order would be shared by the people of the State, who feel some degree of pride in the continuance of these organizations, which have won character for themselves and State. It is unfortunate for the officers and men that they cannot muster their original strength. The battle-fields and burial grounds of your State furnish one reason and the occupation of their homes by the enemy another. They desire not to lose their identity, but to recover their homes, recruit their strength, and thus successfully aid the struggle in which we are all involved. I am sure my motive will not be questioned when I renew the request for their removal to Tennessee. It is believed their place may well be supplied without detriment to the public service.

I am, with high respect, yours, truly,

ISHAM G. HARRIS.

[Indorsement.]

Inform him that it is impossible to detach troops from the army here, as the enemy are moving in greatly superior force. He has been [written] to on the subject of these regiments, and has probably received the communication ere this.

G. W. RANDOLPH.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *July* 31, 1862.

Col. J. GORGAS:

General Bragg ordered to establish a depot of ordnance and ordnance stores at Dalton, Ga., where supplies should be deposited for 60,000 infantry, 5,000 cavalry, and 100 pieces of field artillery. At present the

army of Tupelo is supplied with 100 rounds each man of infantry and 200 rounds each piece of field artillery. Besides that I ordered to be sent from Tupelo 1,342,000 of small-arm cartridges and 50 rounds of ammunition (fixed for field pieces) each. The supplies at different arsenals and depots in Department No. 2, considering demands of armies at Mobile, Vicksburg, &c., is limited, and the deficiency of lead does not permit more rapid fabrication of cartridges. Of 34,000 pounds of lead recently purchased at Mobile I was ordered to send 5,000 pounds to General Holmes, 16,000 to Captain Wright, Atlanta Arsenal, and the balance equally divided to Major Chambliss and Captain White. It is impossible yet to make full report of necessities at this point, but in a few days I will be able to transmit it to you. I respectfully request that at least 4,000 muskets be sent to this place. The army is increasing, and the arms out of order should be replaced, as it is impossible to repair them as fast as they are injured. Some gun-carriages, implements, and harness it will be necessary in a very few months to replace by new, and if the campaign will be prolonged till next spring all accouterments now in hands of troops will be nearly unserviceable.

Respectfully,

H. OLADOWSKI.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT NO. 2,
Chattanooga, Tenn., August 1, 1862.

S. COOPER, *Adjutant and Inspector General:*

GENERAL: In pursuance of my purpose and plan of operations, reported from Tupelo, I reached here on the morning of the 30th ultimo. The troops are coming on as rapidly as the railways can carry them.

Maj. Gen. E. Kirby Smith, commanding Department of East Tennessee, met me here yesterday by appointment, and we have arranged measures for mutual support and effective co-operation. As some ten days or two weeks must elapse before my means of transportation will reach here to such extent as to enable me to take the field with my main force it has been determined that General Smith shall move at once against General Morgan, in front of Cumberland Gap. Should he be successful, and our well-grounded hopes be fulfilled, our entire force will then be thrown into Middle Tennessee with the fairest prospect of cutting off General Buell, should that commander continue in his present position. Should he be re-enforced meantime from the west side of the Tennessee River, so as to cope with us, then Van Dorn and Price can strike and clear West Tennessee of any force that can be left to hold it.

Our cavalry forces thrown out from Tupelo are harassing the enemy successfully in that region, and I trust will hold him in check until we can drive his forces from Middle Tennessee.

The feeling in Middle Tennessee and Kentucky is represented by Forrest and Morgan to have become intensely hostile to the enemy, and nothing is wanted but arms and support to bring the people into our ranks, for they have found that neutrality has afforded them no protection.

Both Buell at Bridgeport and Morgan at Cumberland Gap are now and have been for some days on short rations, owing to the exhaustion of the country and our interruption of the railroads in their rear, which leave them without adequate means of transportation.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

[BRAXTON BRAGG,]
General, Commanding.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *August* 1, 1862.

Major-General LORING,
Commanding Department Western Virginia:

GENERAL: A movement in co-operation with General Bragg is contemplated into Middle Tennessee. The great obstacle to the expedition is the want of transportation. Can you not send me some from your department? If so, ——— ———, the bearer of this communication, will give you receipts for all you can spare. The animals should be pushed forward by the most expeditious route as rapidly as possible, while the wagons and harness can be sent by rail to Knoxville.

Your obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Major-General, Commanding.

AUGUST 1, 1862.—For Loring to Randolph, in reference to Marshall's operations in Kentucky, see Series I, Vol. XII, Part III, p. 921.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 137. } HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT NO. 2, *Chattanooga, Tenn., August* 1, 1862.

I. Brigadier-General Maney will assume the immediate command of the post of Chattanooga. He will issue orders and take all needful measures to secure good order, military discipline, and the most thorough police and cleanliness within the corporate limits of the town and its environs. For all matters concerning his duties as post commander he will communicate with and receive orders direct from these headquarters.

II. A careful census and precise register of all citizens, residents, or denizens will be taken as soon as possible, which shall show also the occupation, business, or trade of every inhabitant, and include every member, white and black, of his family.

By command of General Bragg:

THOMAS JORDAN,
Chief of Staff.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *August* 3, 1862.

Maj. Gen. JOHN P. MCCOWN, *Chattanooga, Tenn.:*

Order the company of Sappers and Miners to this point. When your command leaves Chattanooga report yourself in person at department headquarters.

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Major-General, Commanding.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *August* 3, 1862.

General BRAXTON BRAGG, *Chattanooga, Tenn.:*

Will you order a regiment or battalion temporarily to relieve Colonel Gillespie's regiment at the Hiwassee Bridge at Charleston? Colonel Gillespie's regiment is ordered to report to General Marshall.

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Major-General, Commanding.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *August* 4, 1862.

Lieut. Col. JAMES R. HOWARD,
Commanding Cavalry, Athens, Tenn.:

You will proceed with your command without delay and report to Brig. Gen. N. B. Forrest wherever he may be.

J. F. BELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *August* 4, 1862.

Maj. Gen. JOHN P. MCCOWN,
Commanding, &c., Loudon, Tenn.:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that you remain at Loudon, push forward your transportation, and hold your command in readiness to move up. Orders will be sent you in a few days.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. BELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *August* 4, 1862.

Brig. Gen. N. B. FORREST,
Comdg. First Cavalry Brigade, Middle Tennessee:

GENERAL: General Bragg having requested it, the major-general commanding directs that you remain in the section of country in which you are now operating. Starnes' regiment, Howard's battalion, and Huwald's mountain howitzer battery have been ordered to join you. Scott's brigade, consisting of his own and Lawton's regiments, have been ordered to Kingston. It is important that the order be obeyed promptly. They should already have reached there.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. BELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *August* 4, 1862.

Brig. Gen. N. B. FORREST,
Commanding First Cavalry Brigade:

GENERAL: The commanding general directs me to say that as General Bragg desires you to maintain yourself somewhere in the section of country where you now are, the order directing you to proceed with your command to Kingston has been countermanded. The regiments of Colonels Scott and Wharton have, however, been ordered to proceed to Kingston and should be there now. Colonel Howard's regiment of cavalry from Athens has been ordered to join you. Colonel Starnes' regiment of cavalry and Captain Huwald's howitzer battery, from General Stevenson's division, have also been ordered to join you. It will probably be two weeks before the latter two commands can reach you. Inclosed is a copy of the order reorganizing your brigade, the original of which has been already forwarded you. Colonel Crawford's regiment of cavalry from Georgia, which will report in a few days, will be assigned to your command. The commanding general

announces with pleasure that your commission as brigadier-general was some time since received but has not been forwarded, owing to the absence of a safe opportunity. It will be sent so soon as such an opportunity offers.

A duplicate of all important information should be furnished by you to General Bragg at Chattanooga.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. CUNNINGHAM,
Lieutenant and Acting Aide-de-Camp.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *August* 4, 1862.

Brig. Gen. C. L. STEVENSON,
Commanding First Division:

Your communication of this date is received. The commanding general instructs me to say that Leadbetter's brigade is moving to take post at Clinton. If you desire re-enforcements at any point make your wishes known by return courier. Colonel Davis' brigade is at this post.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. BELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *August* 5, 1862.

Col. JOHN S. SCOTT,
Commanding First Louisiana Cavalry:

COLONEL: The major general commanding instructs me to direct that you proceed with your command immediately to Kingston. Arrived at that point, you will report without delay in person to the commanding general at Knoxville or such other point on the line of railroad as you may prefer and designate for him to meet you. Notice should be given him in advance.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. CUNNINGHAM,
Lieutenant and Acting Aide-de-Camp.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *August* 5, 1862.

Col. J. A. WHARTON,
Commanding Eighth Regiment Texas Cavalry:

SIR: I am instructed by the major-general commanding to direct that you proceed with your command without delay to Kingston.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. CUNNINGHAM,
Lieutenant and Acting Aide-de-Camp.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 142. } HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT No. 2,
Chattanooga, Tenn., August 5, 1862.

I. Cleburne's brigade, Third Division, and Smith's brigade, First Division, Army of the Mississippi, without artillery, will proceed by

rail to Knoxville, Tenn., with all possible dispatch, and report to Maj. Gen. E. Kirby Smith for temporary service. These brigades will move with two days' cooked rations and 100 rounds of ammunition to each man and in light marching order, prepared to take the field and meet the enemy at once. The chief quartermaster will give all possible celerity to the movement.

By command of General Bragg:

THOMAS JORDAN,
Chief of Staff.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *August* 6, 1862.

Col. W. G. M. DAVIS, *Commanding Sixth Brigade,*
COMMANDING OFFICER HILLIARD'S LEGION:

COLONEL: The major-general commanding directs that you have three days' cooked rations prepared for your command and hold it in readiness to move at a moment's warning.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. BELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

RICHMOND, VA., *August* 6, 1862.

General HUMPHREY MARSHALL, *via Dublin, Va.:*

The return of Colonel Morgan changes the view taken of your position. As you cannot now expect co-operation it will be necessary to wait for a more propitious opportunity.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *August* 7, 1862.

Brig. Gen. HENRY HETH,
Commanding Second Division:

GENERAL: Inclosed is a copy of a dispatch received this morning from General Stevenson, from which it will be seen that he is in no need of re-enforcements. A communication from General Leadbetter to Colonel Gracie was brought to these headquarters this morning, and was returned to those officers (Leadbetter and Gracie) with an indorsement countermanding the order for the movement to support General Stevenson. The major-general commanding directs that the brigades of General Leadbetter and Colonel Gracie resume the position originally assigned them before moving toward Tazewell.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. BELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT NO. 2,
Chattanooga, Tenn., August 8, 1862.

General E. KIRBY SMITH,
Comdg. Department of East Tennessee, Knoxville, Tenn.:

GENERAL: By General Orders, No. 50, War Department, July 18, I find myself within the limits of your department. Without an expla-

nation this might seem an unjustifiable intrusion but for your letter of the 24th ultimo, received by me in Montgomery, inviting me to make the move I was then executing. The general order in question, which was duly received on the 6th instant, defines the eastern boundary of my department very differently from my previous instructions, copies of which are herewith. Under these I acted, and should feel much embarrassed in my present position but for the cordial manner in which you have offered co-operation, and indeed placed your command at my disposition. Neither of us have any other object than the success of our cause. I am satisfied no misunderstanding can occur from necessary union of our forces.

Respectfully and truly, general, your obedient servant,

BRAXTON BRAGG.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *August* 8, 1862.

Brig. Gen. C. L. STEVENSON,
Commanding First Division:

GENERAL: I am instructed by the commanding general to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th instant, but the incomplete map spoken of has not come to hand. The general expects to receive it on the arrival of Colonel Carter. Colonel Hilliard has been ordered to report to you with his brigade. He will leave Knoxville to-morrow to join you, proceeding via Maynardville. At this point (Maynardville) you will have guides to point out the positions you wish him to occupy in Big Valley. Further, I am instructed to say that the telegraphic operator has not yet reported at these headquarters; that the commanding general directs that you keep with you all such cavalry as you will need when the troops have closed in on the Gap, but such other cavalry as will not then be needed by you, together with Starnes' regiment Tennessee cavalry and Huwald's howitzer battery, he wishes to be sent without delay either to Rogers' Gap or Clinton, as may be ordered. The commanding general also directs me to say that, being about to carry into effect the arrangements lately discussed with you, he would like to meet you if possible within the next four days at some convenient point on the railroad for consultation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. BELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 109. } HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT NO. 2, *Chattanooga, August* 8, 1862.

I. Until otherwise ordered the forces in this department, when taking the field, will be provided with the following means of transportation: One wagon for cooking utensils, &c., for 100 men; 1 wagon for extra ammunition for 100 men; 1 wagon for each regimental headquarters; 1 ambulance or light two-horse wagon for 300 men; 1 wagon each for brigade and division headquarters; 2 wagons headquarters army corps.

Camp equipage.—One tent to each regiment for medical department; 1 tent to each regimental headquarters; 2 tents to each brigade headquarters; 2 tents to each division headquarters; 6 tent-flies for every 100 men.

Ammunition.—One hundred rounds of ammunition of proper description for all small-arms, a full supply for the artillery, and 100 rounds for infantry and 50 rounds for the artillery extra, to be transported by the ordnance train.

II. All surplus wagons and teams and other means of transportation not prescribed in the first paragraph of these orders will be turned in immediately to the quartermaster's department.

III. All surplus tents will be transferred to the division quartermaster's, to be turned in to the nearest depot quartermaster, or for disposition by the chief quartermaster of the forces.

IV. Division and brigade commanders will be held responsible for the prompt and faithful execution of the foregoing orders. They will have a thorough inspection made before taking the field of every regiment, company, and man, to see that these and previous orders fixing the marching outfit of officers and soldiers are complied with.

V. All quartermasters will be required on the march to remain habitually with the rear of their trains, unless specially detached, moving promptly along to the front whenever the train is interrupted, to ascertain and correct the difficulty, if in their trains.

By command of General Bragg:

THOMAS JORDAN,
Chief of Staff.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *August* 9, 1862.

Col. JOHN S. SCOTT,
Comdg. Second Cavalry Brigade, Kingston, Tenn.:

COLONEL: I am directed by the major-general commanding to inform you that in consequence of the movements of the enemy in and around McMinnville it becomes necessary to detach Colonel Wharton's regiment from your brigade, and you will therefore order it to report without delay to Brig. Gen. N. B. Forrest, at Roddy, Tenn. He directs me further to say that your own regiment and that of Colonel Morrison will accompany you on your proposed expedition, and will be joined on the other side of the mountain by Col. J. W. Starnes with his regiment of cavalry.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. BELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *August* 9, 1862.

Brig. Gen. C. L. STEVENSON,
Commanding First Division:

GENERAL: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 8th instant, addressed to Major Clay. The major-general commanding congratulates you and your command upon your success in the engagement with the enemy on the 6th instant, and instructs me to say that the good conduct displayed on that occasion was only what he had reason to expect from troops in the state of discipline to which you had brought them. The commanding general approves of the exchanges of prisoners, both political and military, you proposed to make, and which you will effect as soon as practicable. Hilliard's command will not be able to move this morning, as was ordered yesterday, but will march to-morrow. It is about 1,200 strong and has a fine battery of artillery (six pieces). The commanding general directs me

to say that he cannot spare Starnes' cavalry from the purpose for which he has ordered it detached from your command. You can replace it with the cavalry of Hilliard's Legion. It is only armed with sabers, but can be made available for scouts or distributed among better-armed mounted troops.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. BELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *August* 9, 1862.

General BRAXTON BRAGG, *Chattanooga, Tenn.:*

GENERAL: The movements of Nelson's division for the past few days indicate a possible intention of his taking such position on the road between Kingston and Sparta as to enable him by a rapid movement to take possession of Kingston, and thus obtain a foothold in this valley. I have therefore thought it proper to respectfully suggest to you to place a force (say one division of your army) at Loudon, for the purpose of moving on Kingston or any other point threatened by this division of the enemy. From the present position of Buell's forces the road to Sparta would seem to be one of your natural lines of operations into Middle Tennessee, and you will see by reference to the map that Loudon is a convenient point from which to rapidly move upon any point threatened, and sufficiently near Chattanooga to bring the force rapidly back to your main body if needed.

General McCown's division arrived here to-day. The cavalry (900 strong) under Colonel Scott will move from Kingston toward London, Ky., on Tuesday, and I will be able to move my forces from Clinton about the same time. I understand General Morgan has at Cumberland Gap nearly a month's supply of provisions. If this be true the reduction of the place would be a matter of more time than I presume you are willing I should take. As my move direct to Lexington, Ky., would effectually invest Morgan, and would be attended with other most brilliant results in my judgment, I suggest my being allowed to take that course, if I find the speedy reduction of the Gap an impracticable thing. I inclose a letter* bearing on that point. It is from the lieutenant-colonel of Col. John H. Morgan's regiment, and I know him to be the man of that command. He is said by all to do all the drilling, planning, and fighting which has gained his regiment such *éclat*, and as he is a modest and intelligent gentleman I think his views are entitled to be well considered.

Very respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT NO. 2,
Chattanooga, Tenn., August 10, 1862.

Maj. Gen. E. KIRBY SMITH,
Commanding Department of East Tennessee:

Yours of yesterday's date, with its inclosures, is received this morning, and I thank you for the valuable information and suggestions. Lieutenant-Colonel Duke's report, herewith returned, is very interesting

* Not found.

and instructive, and corresponds with all my information from other sources. From my present information there seems to be no danger from the movement of General Nelson now as far as you fear, and the return of General Forrest, which I am glad to hear from him you have directed, will hold him in check or keep me advised. A portion of my cavalry ought soon to be in, when Forrest will be re-enforced, so as to harass Nelson out of all idea of advancing. Should danger threaten us there, however, I will promptly throw forward a sufficient force.

It will be a week yet before I can commence crossing the river, and information I hope to receive will determine which route I shall take, to Nashville or Lexington. My inclination is now for the latter.

Expedite your movements by all means in your power, especially the cavalry, so as to cut off Morgan's supplies at the earliest moment. Humphrey Marshall should also get in motion immediately. In this connection I will say that your request for troops at the Hiwassee Bridge was promptly complied with and the order given immediately. I have sent to know why they have not moved. It may be for want of transportation, which is very limited on that road and has been entirely occupied by your movements.

It would be unadvisable, I think, for you to move far into Kentucky, leaving Morgan in your rear, until I am able to fully engage Buell and his forces on your left. But I do not credit the amount of Morgan's supplies and have confidence in his timidity. When once well on the way to his rear you might safely leave but 5,000 in his front, and by a flank movement draw the rest to your assistance. He will never advance to escape.

Van Dorn and Price will advance simultaneously with us from Mississippi on West Tennessee, and I trust we may all unite in Ohio.

Very respectfully and truly, yours,

BRAXTON BRAGG,
General, Commanding.

ORDNANCE OFFICE,
Atlanta, Ga., August 10, 1862.

Capt. R. M. CUYLER, *Commanding Arsenal, Macon, Ga.:*

SIR: Inclosed herewith I send requisition for ordnance stores for General Bragg's army. I have not been able to learn from his ordnance officer the wants of the army, but as I am directed to provide for same, and have an intimation of their wants from past experience, I desire to be prepared for any emergency.

About 40,000 men of Bragg's army had passed through up to last night. There were 15,000 at Chattanooga before, and Bragg's entire cavalry and artillery force sent overland, so you can form an idea of strength of the army. I have to supply in addition Smith's army, at least 25,000 strong, at Knoxville. If the ammunition should not be needed I can turn it over to Augusta. The great point now is to prepare for immediate wants. The supply for Augusta was designed as a reserve.

I have now my new laboratories ready. Can work 125 boys, and will be able to turn out 75,000 rounds per day if lead is supplied me. If you are in want of anything like friction-primers, port-fires, &c., we can supply you with an excellent article.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. H. WRIGHT,
Captain Artillery, C. S. Army.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *August* 10, 1862.

Brig. Gen. HENRY HETH,
Commanding Second Division, Clinton, Tenn.:

GENERAL: I am instructed by the commanding general to inform you that the Florida brigade will leave here for Clinton on Tuesday. This, with Leadbetter's brigade, will constitute your command to accompany the general commanding upon the expedition soon to move. Colonel Gracie's brigade will then remain at Clinton.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. BELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *August* 10, 1862.

Brig. Gen. HENRY HETH,
Commanding Second Division, Clinton, Tenn.:

GENERAL: I am instructed by the commanding general to say that a force of the enemy, some 400 strong, has been organized under a man named Clift, and is now at Huntsville, Scott County, where it may cause much annoyance unless speedily broken up. Capt. T. M. Nelson has been placed in command of about 300 cavalry and will leave here to-morrow upon an expedition for this object. Captain Nelson has skillful guides and is himself from his intelligence and zeal well adapted for this service. You can confer with him and rely upon the information he may give. You will select about 600 infantry to support him, or perhaps it would be better to send two regiments, with Colonel Gracie in command. They should leave Clinton on Tuesday evening or Wednesday morning. The commanding general is anxious that the expedition should succeed thoroughly and effect a complete cleaning out of this force, that our trains may not be subjected to annoyance upon the contemplated movement soon to be made.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. BELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ORDNANCE OFFICE,
Atlanta, Ga., August 10, 1862.

Col. J. GORGAS,
Chief of Ordnance, Richmond, Va.:

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that there seems to be a great demand for cavalry arms in this section, Chattanooga, and Knoxville, as well as equipments. Can any cavalry arms be furnished from Richmond? I have supplied nearly all saddles called for; hope soon to have supplied all, but I have been unable to procure any shot-guns of consequence. I apprehend no difficulty in supplying the army with munitions, assisted by the arsenals you authorize me to call upon.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. H. WRIGHT,
Captain, C. S. Army.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *August* 11, 1862.

General S. COOPER:

Large number of exchanged prisoners will soon be at Vicksburg. Shall they join their regiments immediately? No instructions have been

received for disposition of enemy's prisoners in this department. Shall I send them to Vicksburg?

BRAXTON BRAGG,
General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, Tenn., August 11, 1862.

General BRAXTON BRAGG,
Commanding Department No. 2, *Chattanooga, Tenn.:*

GENERAL: Your letter of the 8th instant is just received. At the time of my interview with you at Chattanooga I had already seen General Orders, No. 50, but I then, as I now do, placed the portion of my department referred to, or any other portion you might desire, under your direction. I will move at once with my troops to carry out the plan agreed upon between us, and I deem it almost superfluous to say that I will make no movement that your judgment does not sanction. With an equal confidence as that expressed by yourself that where the first thought of each of us is the success of our cause no misunderstanding can arise, I am, cordially and most respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, Tenn., August 11, 1862.

General BRAXTON BRAGG,
Commanding, &c., Army of the Mississippi:

GENERAL: Your letter of 10th instant has this moment come to hand. I will move as quickly as possible and take position in Morgan's rear, where I expect to be by next Sunday evening. Should he have evacuated the Gap I will of course follow him and fight him wherever I can find him. Otherwise I will remain in position in his rear until you think I can move rapidly upon Lexington. I would, however, give it as my opinion that every moment we delay will lessen the great advantages to be gained by an immediate move upon Lexington. General Marshall, with whom I have had a personal interview, is by this time moving toward Piketon, Morgan County, Ky., with about 3,000 men.

I am, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Major-General, Commanding.

AUGUST 11, 1862.

Maj. W. R. HUNT:

It is indeed with great reluctance I address you; but you will please to excuse me, considering circumstances into which we are thrown by the savageness of our foes and the unavoidable necessities in prosecution of our warfare. General Bragg is pressing me every day to collect such supplies as will be indispensable to carry successfully to speedy termination this war and to merit respect and peace from the invaders of our soil. I have no rest; my all, soul and mind, is occupied how to

procure satisfactorily such a large amount of ordnance stores. I hope in and expect great help from you. With your facilities and resources you can assist me and win the gratitude of your needy country. It is probable the time to act upon or to acknowledge my letter of 3d instant is insufficient, and maybe I am too hasty to trouble you again; but supplies for 60,000 infantry, 5,000 cavalry, and 100 pieces of field pieces are not so easy to collect, and my soldier-nature spurs me never to rest until I am satisfied and sure to obtain the demand required. My idea to prosecute this war is, never to rest, never to delay, from morning to night, and in the nights, whenever any business is to be transacted to-day. Better, far better to die from exhaustion in serving a just and right cause than to submit or to be overpowered, and I believe our prosperity and success are only in our energies and self-sacrifice; so I wish to pull strong and pull all together. I trust in God, but keep powder dry and plenty of it. So, my respected sir, send as fast and as soon as circumstances will permit ammunition for small-arms, accouterments, and equipments; small-arms, 3 and 3.3-inch 6-pounder Reed's rifled-gun projectiles, if any on hand, with cartridges for the same, port-fires, harness, artillery. The stores to be sent to ordnance officer at Dalton, Ga. Order to send me inventory of stores, as at present your supplies are different from those on the 13th ultimo.

Respectfully,

H. OLADOWSKI.

P. S.—Please order your clerk to spell my name properly.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, Tenn., August 11, 1862.

His Excellency JEFFERSON DAVIS,
President Confederate States of America:

Mr. PRESIDENT: General Bragg's advance arrived at Chattanooga on July 24. Some two weeks yet must elapse before his movement to East Tennessee and the mobilization of his army will be perfected. In the mean time I shall operate against Morgan, and on Saturday night will cross the mountains in two columns. General Heth, with the subsistence train and artillery, moves by Big Creek Gap on Barboursville with 6,000 infantry. I shall move by Rogers' Gap on Cumberland Ford. General Morgan, with less than 7,000 effective, occupies Cumberland Gap. His position is impregnable, but he draws his supplies from the blue-grass region through 100 miles of a rough and exhausted country. On Saturday night General Stevenson, with his division, 9,000 strong, closely invests the Gap from the south. On Sunday my infantry column debouches at Cumberland Ford. Monday morning Heth should reach Barboursville, and 900 cavalry, with a battery of mountain howitzers, under Colonel Scott, leaves Kingston to-day and should strike Morgan's communications at London Sunday. Should my movements be comprehended by General Morgan he will probably fall back into Kentucky. My course is then to pursue rapidly and overwhelm him before he reaches the blue-grass region. Should my move on his communications be successful it becomes a question of supplies; if short of provisions he must starve or surrender. If I find he has abundant stores two plans present themselves—to invest his position regularly or to move into Kentucky. The latter is, in my mind, the true policy,

and I have urged upon General Bragg his consent to my adopting it. It is the boldest and most brilliant in its results; it effectually invests Morgan, while it turns Buell's communications; and if Kentucky be as ripe for the move as all representations indicate it must involve the abandonment of Middle Tennessee by the Federals. Politically, now is the time to strike at Kentucky. Delay loses the golden opportunity, and fall finds her people powerless and a large army between us and the waters of the Ohio. I can move on Lexington with 10,000 men and still leave Stevenson with a sufficient force in front of the Gap, able either to hold Morgan in check or to pursue should he follow me into Kentucky.

I inclose you a sketch* of the Cumberland Mountains, with the routes my columns are to follow. You will also find a letter from Colonel Duke, the man of Morgan's regiment. It is but one of many, representing the condition of affairs in Kentucky and is interesting. Buckner should be sent here; his name is a division in any movement on Kentucky. General McCown should be placed in temporary command of the department, and the line of policy to be pursued should be marked out for him. When the frontier has been disembarrassed of Morgan's command the conscript law should be enforced, and the 10,000 able-bodied men who have been so long protected in their rights by this Government should be made to stand shoulder to shoulder with its defenders. If the leading Union men have the alternative of becoming alien enemies or supporters of the Government and at the same time the conscript law be enforced I believe a large proportion of the fighting population of East Tennessee will be with us, and those who run away will be a happy riddance.

I inclose you General Bragg's last letter.† It indicates a probable adoption of my plan of moving into Kentucky. As we act in concert, my movement will only be made with the sanction of his judgment.

I have just received a letter† from General Bragg, a copy of which is inclosed. It sanctions my move on Kentucky; but the delay which it necessitates is to be regretted. My advance is made in the hope of permanently occupying Kentucky. It is a bold move, offering brilliant results, but will be accomplished only with hard fighting, and must be sustained by constant re-enforcements.

In conclusion, I must again urge the advantage of having Buckner sent to this column. There is not a Kentuckian of influence or a single Kentucky regiment with the command. I feel the great responsibility of my position, and having only the good of the country at heart, will cheerfully work in this expedition as a subordinate to Buckner, G. W. Smith, or any one who, as commander-in-chief, could better advance the interests of the cause.

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Major-General, Commanding.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *August* 11, 1862.

Brig. Gen. P. R. CLEBURNE,
Fourth Division, Army of East Tennessee:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that the brigade formerly under your immediate command and now of your division

*Not found.
†Reference is probably to Bragg's letters of August 8 and 10.

be moved to the Clinton road this afternoon, and posted in the position just vacated by General Churchill's division.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. BELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 148. } HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT No. 2, *Chattanooga, Tenn., August* 11, 1862.

I. The First Kentucky Cavalry and Captain Bacot's command, four companies Forrest's regiment, will move immediately by the most practicable route to join Brigadier-General Forrest on the Kingston and Sparta road, 20 miles west of the former, taking the Tennessee Valley road. They will carry a full supply of ammunition.

II. Martial law is hereby established within the corporate limits and environs of the town of Atlanta, Ga.

III. So much of paragraph I, Special Orders, No. 148, as relates to the First Kentucky Cavalry is revoked, and it will remain subject to the orders of Major-General Hardee, commanding Army of the Mississippi.

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By command of General Bragg:

[JNO. M. OTEY,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[AUGUST 11, 1862.—For Loring to Secretary of War, in reference to co-operation of Humphrey Marshall and remarks of the Secretary, see Series I, Vol. XII, Part III, p. 927.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT No. 2,
Chattanooga, Tenn., August 12, 1862.

Maj. Gen. E. KIRBY SMITH,
Comdg. Department of East Tennessee, Knoxville, Tenn.:

MY DEAR GENERAL: Your two favors of yesterday are received. It gives me much pleasure to hear of the progress of your expedition, as I think it promises most brilliant results. I inclose you two dispatches* from Major-General Nelson to General Buell; they are quite suggestive. May it not be well to parole inferior officers also? I do not wonder at his uneasiness, as his men are coming in daily, and they all concur in the utter demoralization of his command. My infantry will all be up to-day, and my transportation will soon commence to arrive. On Friday I shall probably commence crossing the river, by which I shall draw their attention from you. As soon as possible we shall push on to Middle Tennessee, ignoring the enemy's strong works at Stevenson, Murfreesborough, &c. At the same time I have directed Van Dorn and Price to threaten West Tennessee with about 25,000 men, thus holding the force now here or retaking the country. I shall not desire to hold you longer in check than will enable me to get in

* Not found.

motion to support you, for it would be too great a risk to allow Buell by rapid railroad movements to get in your front. In the mean time I hope you will bring Morgan to terms. The Government is aware of our proposed operations and cordially approves.

Wishing you every success and confident of the future, I am, re-spectfully and truly, yours,

BRAXTON BRAGG,
General, Commanding.

ABINGDON, VA., *August* 12, 1862.

Hon. H. C. BURNETT:

See the President and urge on him to let me move to Kentucky now. Unless some step is taken General Loring will use my force for other and less important plans. Now is the time, and the Secretary of War should forward me 5,000 men without delay. Answer me to-night.

H. MARSHALL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, Tenn., August 13, 1862.

General BRAXTON BRAGG, *Chattanooga, Tenn.:*

GENERAL: I leave here to-night and will reach Big Creek Gap on Friday. On Saturday night I will cross the mountains by Rogers' Gap with four brigades of infantry, 6,000 strong, and march direct upon Cumberland Ford. At the same time Heth, with the artillery and subsistence trains and two brigades, moves by Big Creek Gap upon Barboursville, and Stevenson moves up and takes position close to the Gap in front. Scott, with 900 cavalry and a battery of mountain howitzers, left Kingston yesterday and should reach London, Ky., on Sunday. I inclose a sketch of the scene of my operations.

In order to arrange about supplying myself while I am in rear of Cumberland Gap I respectfully request to know the probable time I will have to wait there before you are ready for me to move upon Lexington. I would suggest that before I move far into Kentucky Forrest with his cavalry be ordered to destroy the railway bridges north of Nashville, which are not guarded, as then Buell could not possibly fall back rapidly enough to interfere with me. The nature of the country and the distance between us of course renders his marching up in time entirely impracticable.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, Tenn., August 13, 1862.

Brig. Gen. C. L. STEVENSON,
Commanding First Division:

GENERAL: I am directed by the major-general commanding to write you as follows: Endeavor to keep well informed as to Morgan's move-

ments. If he moves to the rear, leaving a small garrison at the Gap, you must attack without fail. Should the Gap be abandoned, be ready to push on in pursuit with all your force. The general would prefer that Morgan should abandon the Gap before he reaches his rear. This would afford the only opportunity of moving direct upon Lexington. General Bragg does not approve of a move into Kentucky, leaving Morgan still at the Gap, until his own command is ready to move against Buell. This delay of two weeks might lose the golden opportunity of marching on Lexington.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. BELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Knoxville, Tenn., August 13, 1862.

To the East Tennesseeans in the U. S. Army:

You must all now be convinced that you have been grossly deceived by the misrepresentations of those under whom you are serving. I therefore announce to you that a final opportunity is afforded you to return to your homes and your allegiance. I offer you a general amnesty for all past offenses, the only condition being that you take the oath of allegiance to the Government and that you conduct yourselves as becomes good citizens. You will receive a fair price for any arms, ammunition, and equipments you may bring back with you.

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 88. HDQRS. ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI, *Chattanooga, Tenn., August* 13, 1862.

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III. Brig. Gen. D. W. Adams is assigned to duty with Second Division, Army of the Mississippi, and will report to Major-General Jones.

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By command of Major-General Hardee:

T. B. ROY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT NO. 2,
Chattanooga, Tenn., August 14, 1862.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL C. S. ARMY, *Richmond, Va.:*

SIR: The recent movement of troops to this point illustrates the great importance of the route across Alabama from Meridian, Miss. The progress now making from Demopolis west gives assurance the work will soon be completed and with satisfaction to all parties. Military control has been so exercised as to give no offense, as far as I can learn, and do no damage to any one, while both the company and the Government will be benefited. From Jacksonville, Ala., to Rome, Ga., another important link is now wanting, which could soon be supplied

by the aid of a little Government credit. This would not only facilitate transportation, but open to us large resources now cut off for want of it. While we may hope to recover the country in advance of us and avail ourselves of its great resources, it is prudent to secure all necessary means in our rear to avoid disaster should our well-grounded expectations not be realized.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BRAXTON BRAGG,
General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT NO. 2,
Chattanooga, Tenn., August 14, 1862.

Brig. Gen. N. B. FORREST,
Commanding, &c., Prestonville, Tenn.:

GENERAL: In reply to your communication of the 12th instant I am directed to inform you that no mountain howitzers are available; besides they are not efficient, as the carriages break down. Light brass 6-pounders are regarded as more effective and reliable, a battery of which will be sent you, if to be had, to be taken into the field without caissons, the 50 rounds in limbers being enough for a dash. The men to these guns must be mounted. Our cavalry has not yet reached here. It will be advanced as soon as practicable. It is hoped General Smith will not detach any of the Texas cavalry. He should begin to cross the river in a very short time. The chief paymaster will be instructed to provide funds immediately.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS JORDAN.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, Tenn., August 14, 1862.

Brig. Gen. C. L. STEVENSON,
Commanding First Division:

GENERAL: Your communication of this morning* is received. The commanding general left at 4 a. m. to-day. I will forward him the extracts cut from the Louisville Journal, some of which are interesting and confirmatory of the intelligence received from other sources regarding the state of public feeling in Kentucky. At 1 o'clock to-day a telegram reached here from General H. Marshall, stating that the President had checked his movement and would not allow him to proceed. I forwarded the dispatch immediately to General Smith, who will I presume transmit it to you. I do not understand what battery ("not [G. A.] Huwald's") you allude to in your letter, and therefore cannot now answer your inquiry. I shall refer it to the general, to whom I write to-night.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. BELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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*Not found.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 189. } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Richmond, Va., August* 14, 1862.

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XXIII. Brig. Gen. S. B. Buckner will proceed to Chattanooga, Tenn., and report for duty to General Braxton Bragg, commanding, &c.

By command of the Secretary of War:

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 114. } HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT NO. 2, *Chattanooga, August* 14, 1862.

I. Lieut. Col. G. W. Brent, adjutant and inspector general department, is assigned to duty in the inspector-general's department, and will report to Brigadier-General Slaughter.

II. Capt. E. H. Cummins is announced as chief signal officer of the department and will be obeyed and respected accordingly. He will proceed to organize his corps on the most effective basis and in accordance with the provisions and requirements of General Orders, No. 40, War Department, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, Richmond, Va., May 19, 1862.

III. Maj. George Williamson, adjutant-general's department, is placed on temporary duty in the office of chief of staff.

By command of General Bragg:

THOMAS JORDAN,
Chief of Staff.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *August* 15, 1862.

Capt. LEMUEL G. MEAD,
Commanding Partisan Rangers:

CAPTAIN: The major-general commanding directs that you operate with your command against the enemy in North Alabama and Tennessee until further orders. You will report to the general commanding Confederate forces nearest the scene of your operations, when practicable, any important information concerning the movements of the enemy.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. BELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

AUGUST 15, [1862].

Maj. Gen. E. KIRBY SMITH,
Commanding Department of East Tennessee:

GENERAL: Yours of the 13th reached me this morning and gives me much pleasure. I do not well see how Morgan is to escape you unless he makes a precipitate retreat, and then you must be able to harass him and cut off much of his force and much of his train. My infantry is all up, the artillery coming in daily, and part of my train is arriving. We begin crossing the river to-morrow and shall push ahead. It may be a week before we can move in force, but we shall occupy such position as to threaten Buell and prevent his moving any forces to the rear. He

has taken such position at McMinnville and Sparta as to render it impossible for Forrest to operate there at all; but as soon as my cavalry is up I will try and make the move you suggest to the rear of Nashville. I regret very much being held back for want of my cavalry and transportation. Everything is ripe for success. The country is aroused and expecting us. Buell's forces are much scattered, and from all accounts much demoralized. By rapid movements and vigorous blows we may beat him in detail, or by gaining his rear very much increase his demoralization and break him up. As soon as able to move I will again communicate with you. In the mean time I shall be most happy to hear from you often and to have your suggestions.

I am, most respectfully and truly, yours,

BRAXTON BRAGG.

HEADQUARTERS,
Big Creek Gap, August 15, 1862.

General HUMPHREY MARSHALL, *Abingdon, Va.:*

GENERAL: I am now moving for Morgan's rear. If he retreats before I reach his line of communications I will follow him into Kentucky. If he remains in his present position it becomes a matter of investment and may be one of some time. Before I move into Kentucky I will telegraph you, so that you may, by moving at the same time, co-operate with me, as I think your course would be sanctioned by the Government. I would suggest that you hold your troops in readiness for that purpose.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Major-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 116. } HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT NO. 2,
Chattanooga, Tenn., August 15, 1862.

I. The commander of the forces resumes command of the Army of the Mississippi for the impending campaign.

II. Major-General Polk is assigned to the command of the right wing, composed of Cheatham's and Withers' divisions as now organized, and Major-General Hardee will command the left wing, formed of the divisions of Jones and Wood.

By command of General Bragg:

THOMAS JORDAN,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, Tenn., August 16, 1862.

Col. JOHN T. MORGAN,
Commanding Regiment of Partisans, Oxford, Ala.:

COLONEL: Having reported your regiment complete the major-general commanding directs that you will repair with it as soon as practicable to Knoxville, Tenn. You are authorized to make requisitions on

the quartermaster's and commissary departments for the necessary transportation and subsistence.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. BELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *August* 16, 1862.

Hon. GEORGE W. RANDOLPH,
War Department:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter* of 8th instant covering circular of 17th ultimo, in answer to which I have to state that the Government shall have all the aid that I can possibly give in arresting and returning to their commands all Confederate soldiers within the limits of Tennessee. But little can be done, however, in this regard until we have regained possession of the middle division of the State, which I trust will be accomplished within a very short time.

Very respectfully,

ISHAM G. HARRIS.

RICHMOND, VA., *August* 17, 1862.

Brig. Gen. HUMPHREY MARSHALL, *via Dublin, Va.:*

My telegram of July 27 warned you against reliance on re-enforcements to follow you; that of the 6th instant notified you of the return of the forces which were before you, and that you could not then expect co-operation. If your force was insufficient for the movement what could you do but wait for a more propitious opportunity? When success is attainable you have not been required to lose the opportunity. Will answer your letter more fully by mail.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

RICHMOND, VA., *August* 17, 1862.

General BRAGG, *Chattanooga, Tenn.:*

Forrest and Withers are appointed brigadiers, and ordered to report to you. You are authorized to enroll conscripts in Tennessee. General E. Kirby Smith desires that General Buckner may be sent to him. I have telegraphed to Knoxville, authorizing General Smith to stop General Buckner unless you think him indispensable to you. He is made a major-general.

G. W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War.

AUGUST 17, 1862.

Maj. W. R. HUNT:

General B. Bragg, commanding Department No. 2, ordered me this morning to inform you that he wishes you will order to employ all your

* Not found. The letters-sent books of the Confederate War Department for June, July, and August, 1862, were never received by the United States War Department.

forces except those in laboratories in repairing arms, and as soon as repaired you will order to issue them in parcels every few days—the double-barrel gun to this place, muskets and rifles to Generals Van Dorn and Price—according to the necessities. General ordered me particularly to state to you that he thinks with the number of workmen employed at your arsenal more work should be executed, and he also requires that the weekly report of work done and number of workmen employed be forwarded regularly to this office.

Respectfully,

H. OLADOWSKI.

HDQRS. RIGHT WING, ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Chattanooga, Tenn., August 17, 1862.

Major-General CHEATHAM:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs me to say that your note of the 16th* was only received this morning at 8 o'clock. He further directs that you will move without reference to brigades, and should the wagons of either brigade not be ready you will obtain post wagons or any other means of transportation and move at once, as the boats are waiting.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

_____ _____,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FORCES,
Chattanooga, Tenn., August 17, [1862].

Brig. Gen. N. B. FORREST, *Prestonville Tenn.:*

GENERAL: It is perfectly evident you cannot cope with the enemy in our front as he is now located. My cavalry is slow in coming in, so that you have not been re-enforced as I have desired, but as soon as it comes you shall have the whole. In the mean time your best occupation will be to cover our front well with a view to the future. We are now crossing and massing our troops with a view to advance. The enemy, we learn, has had cavalry up as high as Dunlap. Had you not better have a mere corps of observation where you are and throw the balance of your force into the Sequatchie Valley, to prevent their incursions and try and cut off as much as possible their communications from our lines? After making this disposition, if you can possibly be spared, I should like to see you.

Respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

[BRAXTON BRAGG,]
General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 4. HEADQUARTERS FORCES,
Chattanooga, Tenn., August 17, 1862.

The following-named officers and troops will be left for the base of operations at and near Chattanooga, Tenn., Maj. Gen. Samuel Jones in command:

Brig. Gen. S. B. Maxey: First Regiment Kentucky Cavalry; How-

*Not found.

ard's battalion (nine companies) Georgia cavalry; Crawford's regiment (Third) Georgia cavalry; Forty-first Regiment Alabama Volunteers, Col. [H.] Talbird; Thirty-second Regiment Alabama Volunteers, Colonel McKinstry; Fourth Regiment Florida Volunteers, Col. [J. P.] Hunt; Twenty-fifth Regiment Tennessee Volunteers.

Three companies Forty-first Regiment Alabama Volunteers will remain at Hiwassee Bridge, Charleston, Tenn., under a field officer; the other companies to report to Maj. Gen. S. Jones at this point for assignment. The Twenty-seventh Regiment Mississippi Volunteers, Col. Thomas M. Jones, is transferred to the left wing, and will report to Major-General Hardee. Two batteries of light artillery, one from each wing, to be designated by the commander, will report for duty to Maj. Gen. S. Jones.

By command of General Bragg:

THOMAS JORDAN,
Chief of Staff.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 155. } HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT No. 2, *Chattanooga, Tenn., August* 17, 1862.

I. All exchanged prisoners will be restored to their old companies and regiments, which will be reorganized and distributed as soon as practicable, as follows: One-third will be sent to Chattanooga, Tenn., one-third to Tupelo, Miss., and one-third to such points as Major-General Van Dorn may designate. Kentuckians and Tennesseeans, as a general rule, will be sent to Chattanooga.

II. Regiments enlisted for twelve months will be reorganized under the provisions of the "act to provide for the public defense," approved April 16, 1862, as soon as they can be brought together. During the impending campaign men properly belonging to these regiments cannot be restored to them, but it will be done as soon as the exigencies of the service shall permit, in all cases where it is the desire of the men.

III. Furloughs cannot be granted at this time. Pay rolls will be prepared as soon as possible, and the proper officers of the quartermaster's department will provide means for the prompt payment and comfortable clothing of all exchanged and paroled men of our service.

IV. Brigadier-General Tilghman will have the military command of all camps of rendezvous and instruction for exchanged and paroled men in this department.

V. Brig. Gen. Thomas Jordan, chief of staff, is charged with the responsible duty of supervision of the exchange of men, their reorganization into regiments, and assignments of regiments to their several commands indicated hereinbefore, and in the discharge of his duties is fully authorized to issue all necessary orders in the name of the commander of the department.

VI. When all prisoners of war of the enemy and exchanged and paroled men of our army shall have been disposed of Brigadier-General Tilghman will report for duty to Major-General Van Dorn.

VII. Rolls of exchanged or paroled prisoners will be rigidly scrutinized, to the end that none but those persons actually entitled to military exchange may be imposed on us.

VIII. Paroled men of regiments enlisted for twelve months, not yet exchanged, subject to remain in service, will be assigned to their old companies and regiments for the purpose of reorganization under the law of April 16, 1862, but will not be called upon for duty except for police and guard at camps of instruction and rendezvous.

IX. All officers and men captured at Fort Donelson, Madrid Bend, and Island No. 10, between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five years, who are not at present on duty with other regiments, will repair at once to Jackson, Miss., to report to Brigadier-General Tilghman.

X. All prisoners of war within the limits of the department taken from the enemy will be forthwith sent under proper escort to Jackson, Miss., to be turned over to Brigadier-General Tilghman.

XI. A duplicate list of all prisoners of war captured from the enemy will be transmitted to Brigadier-General Jordan, chief of staff, at Jackson, Miss.

By command of General Bragg:

THOMAS JORDAN,
Chief of Staff.

ABINGDON, VA., *August* 18, 1862.

The SECRETARY OF WAR:

Col. John H. Morgan has destroyed tunnel between Gallatin and Bowling Green, took Colonel Boone, of Twenty-eighth Kentucky, and 220 prisoners, besides destroying 40 railroad cars. He says Kentucky only wants the presence of Confederate force to revolt, and urges immediate action.

General Kirby Smith telegraphs me that he was moving to General Morgan's rear on the 15th, and if he retreats he will pursue into Kentucky. He urges me to be ready to move into Kentucky to co-operate and to hold all in readiness for a moment's warning, which he will give by telegraph. General Loring detains my regiments, though his re-enforcements are arriving and his front is not threatened; clear violation of our understanding. Can you not interfere to restore my corps, so that I can progress with my special instructions? Recruits came to me here from Kentucky. I want some Enfield rifles.

H. MARSHALL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, Tenn., August 18, 1862.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS JORDAN,
Chief of Staff, Hdqrs. Dept. No. 2, *Chattanooga, Tenn.:*

GENERAL: I have the honor to transmit, for the information of General Bragg, a copy of a communication from Col. John H. Morgan, received this evening. I have also to acknowledge the receipt of a telegram from General Bragg in reference to General Buckner, and which I have forwarded to Major-General Smith. I am informed, unofficially, that Clift's force of renegades at Huntsville has been completely routed. This I have reason to believe is the fact.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. BELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Organization of the Right Wing, Army of the Mississippi, under Maj. Gen. L. Polk, August 18 and 20, 1862.

CHEATHAM'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. BENJAMIN F. CHEATHAM.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. D. S. DONELSON.

8th Tennessee, Col. W. L. Moore.
15th Tennessee, Col. R. C. Tyler.
16th Tennessee, Col. John H. Savage.
38th Tennessee, Col. John C. Carter.
51st Tennessee, Col. John Chester.
Carnes' battery, Capt. W. W. Carnes.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. A. P. STEWART.

4th Tennessee, Col. O. F. Strahl.
5th Tennessee, Col. C. D. Venable.
24th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. H. L. W. Bratton.
31st Tennessee, Col. E. E. Tansil.
33d Tennessee, Col. W. P. Jones.
Stanford's battery, Capt. T. J. Stanford.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE MANEY.

41st Georgia, Col. C. A. McDaniel.
1st Tennessee, Col. H. R. Feild.
6th Tennessee, Col. George C. Porter.
9th Tennessee, Col. C. S. Hurt.
27th Tennessee, Col. A. W. Caldwell.
M. Smith's battery, Lieut. W. B. Turner.

Fourth Brigade.

Brig. Gen. PRESTON SMITH.

12th Tennessee, Col. T. H. Bell.
13th Tennessee, Col. A. J. Vaughan, jr.
47th Tennessee, Col. M. R. Hill.
154th Tennessee, Col. E. Fitzgerald.
9th Texas, Col. W. H. Young.
Sharpshooters, Capt. P. T. Allin.
S. P. Bankhead's battery, Lieut. W. L. Scott.

WITHERS' DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. J. M. WITHERS.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. FRANK GARDNER.

19th Alabama, Col. Joseph Wheeler.
22d Alabama, Col. Z. C. Deas.
25th Alabama, Col. J. Q. Loomis.
26th Alabama, Col. J. G. Coltart.
39th Alabama, Col. H. D. Clayton.
Sharpshooters, Capt. B. C. Yancey.
Robertson's baty., Capt. F. H. Robertson.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. J. R. CHALMERS.

5th Mississippi, Lieut. Col. W. L. Sykes.
7th Mississippi, Col. W. H. Bishop.
9th Mississippi, Capt. T. H. Lynam.
10th Mississippi, Lieut. Col. J. G. Bullard.
29th Mississippi, Col. E. C. Walthall.
Blythe's Mississippi regiment, Lieut. Col. James Moore.
Ketchum's baty., Capt. Wm. H. Ketchum.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. J. K. JACKSON.

24th Alabama, Col. W. A. Buck.
32d Alabama, Col. Alexander McKinstry.
5th Georgia, Col. W. T. Black.
8th Mississippi, Lieut. Col. A. McNeill.
27th Mississippi,* Col. T. M. Jones.
Burtwell's battery, Capt. J. R. B. Burtwell.

Fourth Brigade.

Col. A. M. MANIGAULT, 10th South Carolina Infantry.

28th Alabama, Lieut. Col. John C. Reid.
34th Alabama, Col. J. C. B. Mitchell.
1st Louisiana, Lieut. Col. F. H. Farrar, jr.
10th South Carolina, Lieut. Col. James F. Pressley.
19th South Carolina, Col. A. J. Lythgoe.
Waters' battery, Capt. David D. Waters.

ABINGDON, VA., *August* 19, 1862.

Hon. GEORGE W. RANDOLPH:

I received your telegram to "move when Kirby Smith telegraphs." It is sufficient and satisfactory. I shall devote myself to the preparation.

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* To be transferred to left wing.

General Boyle has issued an order to the families of all men who are in the Confederate service or who intend living in the Confederate States to leave Kentucky by September 1, or they will be expelled or imprisoned. They are imprisoning females in the State. It is our moment of trial, and unless we strike our friends must be overwhelmed. I have a strong apprehension you will not strengthen my column. I think it should not be so, but I submit to your broader view of your duties in administration. I may overestimate the importance of Kentucky to the welfare of the Confederacy.

If re-enforcements can be sent, even two or three regiments, I hope you will do all in your power to forward them as soon as possible. I think I shall have near 5,000 men when Leyden brings up his battalion from Georgia. I may fall short of this number somewhat. If my column was put up to 10,000 men I should have very great confidence in my success at once, but I do not despair as it is, and will risk the effort. The news I have is that the people of the mountains in Kentucky, where I was last fall and winter, are excited and can be induced now to come into the contest, but we must have arms. I request that you will cause 5,000 stand of arms (Enfield rifles and muskets) to be sent to me here at once. I will move them forward by degrees as I get the men to use them, but I don't want any mistake about having them at hand when I need them.

I have a petition here from five captains of cavalry, who have companies in my camp, desiring liberty to form a battalion, and if they can to expand it to a regiment. I have not felt it proper, as these volunteers are all Virginians, to allow the organization without your approbation, as it would add to the number of Virginia regiments without materially adding to her men; still, as these are volunteers and come organized into companies of legal size and as I can use them, I think it would be well to authorize their organization into a battalion or regiment. The same can be said of a battalion of mounted rifles, of which I hear there are some five or six companies already formed.

I think it discreet also to ask your advice and opinion on another point. A man by the name of Menifee is in Kentucky recruiting for General Floyd's Virginia State Line, and has gathered some 300 men in the mountains. He has committed violence on private property, taking all the property, for instance, from the store of a citizen of Kentucky and in a Kentucky town, and is now moving forward on the line of my contemplated movement, I have no doubt plundering and exciting the whole country. I have written to the colonel commanding the Fifth Kentucky at Piketon, to warn him that if his troops are intended to enter Floyd's command in Virginia he must repair with his command to Virginia and report to his superior officer, and that I will not permit an independent band to go in front of my lines, pursuing its own policy and arousing prejudices against us by its lawless conduct. Suppose I have to use force to arrest and expel this person and his force, should I be justifiable? I want your opinion as a military man. Floyd is taking all he can get from this quarter. They raise partisan rangers under authority from General Loring, and march the command when raised off to Floyd's camp as part of the troops raised for him and swear them in for twelve months. I do not seek to interfere, as I am only here temporarily, but it is exceedingly detrimental to the service of the Confederacy, and Governor Letcher ought to have it stopped.

Send me the small-arms, if you please, without delay.

Truly, yours, &c.,

H. MARSHALL.

[Indorsement.]

Inform him that the act of the Virginia Legislature authorizing General Floyd's division does not and cannot authorize the enlistment of men in Kentucky, and that it should not be permitted. If we get possession of the State the conscript law will be enforced, and the material must not be removed. I will try and send him arms, but at present Leyden's battalion are all the recruits that can be sent.

G. W. R.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 157. } HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT No. 2, *Chattanooga, Tenn., August* 19, 1862.

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IV. Maj. Gen. S. B. Buckner, Provisional Army, having reported at these headquarters, is assigned to duty with the left wing of the Army of the Mississippi, and will report to Major-General Hardee.

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By command of General Bragg:

[GEO. G. GARNER,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Barboursville, Ky., August 20, 1862.

General BRAXTON BRAGG,
Commanding Department No. 2, Chattanooga, Tenn.:

SIR: I arrived here with four brigades of infantry on the morning of the 18th instant. The small force of the enemy which had been encamped here retired on the evening of the 17th, taking the road to Cumberland Gap. We captured some 50 prisoners, including the sick (no supplies) and a few wagons. My information of the condition of affairs at the Gap is that Morgan has supplies to last him from twenty to thirty days. By casemating the batteries and by making strong abatis in his front he has rendered his position (naturally strong), in my judgment, impregnable. The country around here having been almost completely drained of all kinds of supplies, and the roads between here and East Tennessee being much worse than I had supposed, I find I have but two courses left me—either to fall back for supplies to East Tennessee or to advance toward Lexington for them. The former course will be too disastrous to our cause in Kentucky for me to think of doing so for a moment. I have therefore decided to advance as soon as possible upon Lexington. If I do nothing more than get large quantities of supplies, which I can certainly do and then fall back here, I will be much better off than I am now; but I am not without hope that the move may be attended with brilliant results, as it will certainly give the Southern men of Kentucky an opportunity of rallying around the Confederate standard and I think must prove a most advantageous diversion for you in your movements against Buell. I have ordered Colonel Morgan, after doing all the damage he can to the railroad between Nashville and Louisville, to push across the country and join me at Lexington, where I hope to be by September 2. I have also ordered Stevenson to send me an additional brigade, which will make my force nearly 10,000. I need not

tell you that any additional force you can send to my support will greatly enhance the chance of our success, and I still cordially invite you to make this the line of your operations, so that you may act with our forces concentrated. Buckner's name would be invaluable here now, and I earnestly request that he may be ordered to join me. In that case I should send McCown back to take command of East Tennessee.

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Barboursville, Ky., August 20, 1862.

General HUMPHREY MARSHALL,
Commanding C. S. Forces, West Virginia:

GENERAL: I shall move with my column rapidly upon Lexington, Ky., via Richmond. I shall leave here on the 25th instant. Please move forward rapidly into Morgan County, Kentucky, and co-operate with me. I feel assured that the President will approve of your so acting.

I remain, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HDQRS. RIGHT WING, ARMY OF THE MISS., *Chattanooga, Tenn., August* 20, 1862.

Major-General Cheatham will advance his division from its present encampment to the next best camping ground on the road leading to the Union Baptist Church in the direction of Morgantown. He will execute this order as rapidly as possible, so as to leave his present encampment for the occupation of Major-General Withers.

By command of Major-General Polk:

GEORGE WILLIAMSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ABINGDON, VA., *August* 21, 1862.

Hon. GEORGE W. RANDOLPH:

General Kirby Smith entered Barboursville, Ky., on the 18th. Colonel Scott has captured London. I occupy Piketon with one regiment. Shall order my cavalry forward without delay. Please order General Loring to relieve Trigg's regiment, that I may move forward. Enemy in front of him in retreat. Send forward the small-arms asked for, and re-enforce me if possible.

H. MARSHALL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 121. } HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT NO. 2, *Chattanooga, Tenn., August* 21, 1862.

I. A portion of our cavalry, consisting of the companies of Captains Earle, Lewis, and Roddey, led by Captain Roddey, has made another

brilliant dash upon a superior force of the enemy, resulting in their utter discomfiture and the capture of 123 prisoners. The judgment and prudence of the previous dispositions exhibit high military skill. The vigor and boldness of the attack is a striking example of the spirit that now animates our cavalry and which is fast making them the terror of our invaders.

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By command of General Bragg:

GEO. G. GARNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT No. 2,
No. 159. } *Chattanooga, Tenn., August* 21, 1862.

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IV. Brig. Gen. J. K. Duncan, Provisional Army, will report to Major-General Polk for duty with Withers' division.

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By command of General Bragg:

[GEO. G. GARNER,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. RIGHT WING, ARMY OF THE MISS.,
No. 5. } *Chattanooga, Tenn., August* 21, 1862.

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II. Brig. Gen. J. K. Duncan will report for duty to Brigadier-General Withers, commanding Withers' division, right wing, to be assigned to the command of the brigade now commanded by Colonel Manigault.

By command of Major-General Polk:

GEORGE WILLIAMSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Barboursville, Ky., August 21, 1862.

His Excellency JEFFERSON DAVIS,
President of the Confederate States:

SIR: I took possession of this place on the morning of the 18th, the enemy having previously retired to Cumberland Gap. I find the country hereabouts almost completely drained of supplies, and I gather from my best sources of information that the enemy (some 7,000 strong) occupies Cumberland Gap, and has rendered it quite impregnable, at least to the force I have. In my judgment then I have but one of two things to do, either to fall back to East Tennessee for supplies or to advance upon Lexington for them. While I regard the latter course as a very bold one, yet I have unhesitatingly decided to take it, as being unquestionably the lesser of two evils; but I think it not at all impossible that my advance with a force of nearly 10,000 men into the blue-grass region now may be attended with the most brilliant results. A letter from General Bragg, just received, tells me he thought it not im-

possible he would begin to move upon the rear of Nashville during this week. A report from Colonel Morgan also gives me the information that he has destroyed the tunnel on the railroad between Nashville and Louisville. I have therefore nothing to fear from Buell, and I will have opposed to me only the raw levies just being raised in the Northern States. Our presence will give the true men of Kentucky the opportunity for rallying to our standard, and in any event I can obtain large quantities of supplies, fall back here, and still be better off than now. I regret extremely, however, that I have no prominent Kentuckian with me, whose name can influence the wavering in this State. I strongly urge upon you to order General Marshall to advance at once through Pound Gap, and as it seems to me this is of all others the time to strike a decisive blow for our cause in the West, I request that re-enforcements and arms may be sent to me whenever it be practicable.

With high respect, I am, your obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Major-General, Commanding.

[AUGUST 21, 1863.—For Randolph to Loring, in reference to Marshall's operations in Kentucky, see Series I, Vol. XII, Part III, p. 938.]

AUGUST 22, 1862.

Brig. Gen. HUMPHREY MARSHALL, *Abingdon, Va.:*

Dispatch was intended to prevent delay on supposition of a change of purpose. Do not wait for letter.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, Tenn., August 22, 1862.

Brig. Gen. C. L. STEVENSON,
Commanding First Division, Army of East Tennessee:

GENERAL: I have just received a dispatch from General Smith, dated the 20th instant, in which he states that he will move on Lexington on the 25th instant, and that Reynolds' brigade and [A.] Gracie's two regiments should be pushed on to join him. I am ignorant whether the general has been in direct communication with you or not; if so, you have probably already received instructions. If not, will you issue the necessary orders, and let Colonel Reynolds, with his brigade, join Colonel Gracie's command, if possible, at Big Creek Gap? An ammunition train of 40 wagons will leave here at 9 a. m. to-morrow, which Colonel Gracie is to escort. He will be instructed to move at once from Clinton and await the train at the top of the mountain.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. BELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. RIGHT WING, ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Chattanooga, Tenn., August 22, 1862.

Major-General CHEATHAM:

GENERAL: I inclose you two dispatches* received by Major-General Polk this morning from General Bragg. They come from General Maxey, whose observations of the enemy's movements are made from a point about 2 miles west of Shell Mound. Major-General Polk desires you to reconnoiter thoroughly the ground in your front and to report to him the most favorable positions for defense. Occupy these positions if you think proper. He desires pickets thrown out from General Donelson's brigade on the road leading from Dallas to Poe's as far as Poe's house, or as far as you may think expedient. The Anderson road will be picketed by Major-General Hardee. I am informed you have a map from the engineer's office which is a copy of the one I have before me. It cannot be said an attack is expected, yet it appears the enemy is in motion in considerable force at no great distance, and it is suggested that you keep your forces well in hand, prepared for any emergency. I will send you a company of cavalry as couriers this morning, if possible, and cavalry force as soon as possible.

I have the honor to be, general, your obedient servant,

GEORGE WILLIAMSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Camp two miles from Union Church, Tenn.,
August 22, [1862]—2 o'clock.

Maj. GEORGE WILLIAMSON:

Your note in regard to the movements of the enemy is received. I learned last night that there was a mounted picket of ours at Poe's. I will start Col. [A. W.] Campbell in a few moments to visit Poe's (4 miles south of this). If we have no mounted force there I will send an infantry picket. I wrote you two hours ago, on my arrival. I do not see how I am to forage our animals here. I stand very much in need of some cavalry. I will write more fully in the morning.

Respectfully,

B. F. CHEATHAM,
Major-General, C. S. Army.

P. S.—I moved forward to-day 7 miles to make room for General Withers.

AUGUST 22, [1862.]

Brig. Gen. N. B. FORREST:

In reply to your communication of the 19th instant I am directed by the general commanding to say that as soon as you accomplish the present object you have in view you will return and act according to the instructions you have previously received, at the same time preparing your command for other service. The enemy is reported advancing up Sequatchie Valley. The artillery will be sent as soon as possible.

Respectfully, general, yours,

GEO. G. GARNER.

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*Not found.

RICHMOND, VA., *August* 22, 1862.
(Received August 23, 1862.)

His Excellency JEFFERSON DAVIS,
President Confederate States:

SIR: The Kentucky delegation in Congress are so deeply impressed with the importance of the presence of Major-General Breckinridge in Kentucky, should our army reach the State, that they charged me with the delivery of the inclosed letter, and to express the hope that you would make such indorsement upon it as you may deem right and that you would send the original or a copy to General Bragg. We deemed it right and proper to address General Bragg through you. I should have called in person but I am confined to my room by sickness.

I am, very respectfully, your friend,

H. C. BURNETT.

[Indorsement.]

The SECRETARY OF WAR:

Let copy of letter be sent to General Bragg as requested. General Bragg's order to Van Dorn indicates that the request has been anticipated.

J. D.

(Copy sent to General Bragg August 25, 1862.)

[Inclosure.]

RICHMOND, VA., *August* 18, 1862.

His Excellency JEFFERSON DAVIS,
President Confederate States:

SIR: Having such information as satisfies us that the Western army is now moving in two columns in the direction of Kentucky, one column under the command of General Bragg from Chattanooga and the other under the immediate command of Maj. Gen. Kirby Smith, and entertaining no doubt that General Smith will be able in a short time to reach the very heart of the more wealthy and populous portion of our State, and believing from information derived from sources entitled to credit that a large majority of the people of the State sympathize with the South and that a large proportion of the young men will at once join our army, we regard it as of the very highest importance that as many of the officers as are in the service of the Government who are from the State of Kentucky, and who have heretofore held position in and had the confidence of the people of the State, should be in Kentucky when the army reaches there. We do not regard this as so important looking merely to military results, but we desire to present it to your consideration in its political aspects. We have now in Kentucky a civil government opposed to us; elections have recently been held in which the voice of the people was suppressed by order of the Military Governor of the State; soldiers were placed around the ballot-boxes; the people were not permitted to vote without taking odious oaths prescribed by the military authorities unknown to and in derogation of the constitution; candidates who were the favorites of the majority of the people, who would have been elected, were peremptorily ordered to at once withdraw from the canvass under penalty of being immediately sent to a military prison, and officers of the election were directed not to place the names of candidates on the poll-books

unless they were known to be loyal to the Federal Government, of which loyalty there was no standard but the caprice, the passion, or the interest of the officers themselves.

You will at once perceive that should we get military possession of the State, one of the first things to be done will be to overthrow this usurpation and to give to the people of the State an opportunity of establishing such a government as they may desire and of electing such officers to execute the powers of government as they may prefer. It then becomes important that the citizens of Kentucky who have the confidence of the great body of the people, and who have been intimately associated with them both in private life and in the conduct of public affairs, should return to the State to aid and co-operate with the people in their efforts to overthrow the despotism that now oppresses them and re-establish constitutional free government in the State. We are fully convinced that their presence among their old friends and fellow-citizens at this time would be attended with the happiest results both to the people of the State and to the Confederacy; and we would therefore most respectfully suggest and recommend that as many of the officers and soldiers from Kentucky in the service as can be spared for the purpose, with a due regard to other exigencies and interests, should be temporarily withdrawn from other duty and attached to the army entering that State.

We would therefore respectfully suggest that Major-General Breckinridge, with his division generals, Buckner and Marshall, be sent to Kentucky.

We have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

JNO. W. CROCKETT.
HENRY E. READ.
GEO. W. EWING.
W. E. SIMMS.
H. C. BURNETT.
W. B. MACHEN.
ROBT. J. BRECKINRIDGE.
GEO. B. HODGE.
E. M. BRUCE.
JAMES S. CHRISMAN.

Abstract from Field Return of the right wing of the Army of the Mississippi, commanded by Maj. Gen. L. Polk, August 22, 1862 (headquarters Chattanooga).

Troops.	Present for duty.				Effective total.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.
	Infantry.		Artillery.				
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.			
Cheatham's division	699	6,569	18	295	7,261	8,645	12,661
Withers' division	556	7,634	12	374	8,327	10,076	14,466
Grand total	1,255	14,203	30	669	15,588	18,721	27,127

NOTE ON ORIGINAL.—Brig. Gen. Preston Smith's brigade is not with this division [?], although embraced in this report.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Barboursville, Ky., August 23, 1862.

Maj. Gen. JOHN P. MCCOWN, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: The general commanding does not deem it advisable to throw your forces beyond the ford, but he wishes a strict watch kept on the movements of the enemy and reports to be sent up here from time to time. He directs that you report here with your staff to-morrow. He proposes to send you to Knoxville, to take command of the Department of East Tennessee during his absence. He also wishes you to direct General Cleburne to report here, with the portion of his division that is with him, on the 23d instant.

Very respectfully,

JNO. PEGRAM,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, Tenn., August 23, 1862.

Brig. Gen. C. L. STEVENSON,
Comdg. First Division, Army of East Tennessee:

GENERAL: Your communication of the 23d instant is received this evening.* In General Smith's dispatch (which was sent me in cipher) he omitted to mention the withdrawal of [M. A.] Stovall's [Third Georgia] battalion from your command. Of the regiments you ask for as re-enforcements, Colonel Talbird's, though ordered here, has not reported, nor has it been heard from since the order directing it to repair to Knoxville was issued. Of Col. [J. B.] Cooke's [Fifty-ninth Tennessee] regiment, which you supposed here, two companies were sent to Morristown (one for that post and one for the Holston) and directed to report to you; four, with the headquarters, are at Strawberry Plains, one is at Flat Creek, and but three here. Col. [R. G.] Fain's [Sixty-third Tennessee] is the only entire regiment at this post. Col. [John B.] Palmer's [Fifty-eighth North Carolina] regiment is divided, one company being at Carter's Depot, two at Zollicoffer, and some at Johnson's Depot. Col. [S. J.] Smith's Legion has just arrived at Loudon, the last of it, the cavalry, two days since, and I have not yet been able to get a report of its strength. Orders have already been given that every man belonging to any part of your command arriving here should be sent forward as soon as fit for duty.

It has been impossible for the quartermaster to hire teamsters for the large number of wagons now employed in the supply trains, and it has therefore been necessary to detail soldiers for this duty. These details have always been made in a way least liable to impair the efficiency of the regiments, and in no case that I am aware have any effective cavalrymen of your command been selected. Some without horses and not then able to procure them may have been detailed. These teamsters are all employed and are not at this post, which is now stripped completely of transportation, the ammunition train sent yesterday taking nearly the last wagon. The chief quartermaster is with the general in the field. The assistant (Captain McElrath), by the general's directions, leaves to join him with funds to-morrow.

It is important that all the bridges on the railroad have guards, as

* Not found.

probably the knowledge of General Smith's absence with a large portion of his command might stimulate the tory element to action. I have received information that Clift, who was dislodged at Huntsville, Tenn., the other day, but not disorganized, will make an attempt with a cavalry regiment to destroy the bridge at Loudon or some other vulnerable point. It is therefore advisable to keep a sufficient force there to repel any probable attack. Col. [D.] Coleman's [Thirty-ninth North Carolina] regiment, which is very inefficient, might be sent you if Colonel Smith's command there is strong enough. I have called for a report from him, but have not yet received one.

I shall endeavor, general, to conform to your wishes and send forward troops to you, but you are mistaken as to their location and of the North Carolina troops. Col. [R. G. A.] Love's [Sixty-second North Carolina] regiment and Lieut. Col. [L. M.] Allen's [Eleventh North Carolina] battalion (probably included in your calculation) were only ordered to camps of instruction at Jonesborough and Greeneville a few days ago. They are new, hardly organized, and scarcely yet assembled at those points. Col. [Joseph A.] McDowell's [Sixtieth North Carolina] regiment is collecting in a camp of instruction at Warm Springs, N. C. Colonel Fain is commandant of this post, assigned by General Smith, vice Colonel Davis, now with him.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. BELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, Tenn., August 23, 1862.

Col. S. J. SMITH, *Commanding, &c., Loudon, Tenn.:*

COLONEL: I have reason to believe that the force of the enemy under Clift, recently dislodged from Huntsville, Tenn., is not broken up nor disorganized, but is only awaiting an opportunity to attack some vulnerable point—probably Loudon. You will therefore direct your cavalry to scout in the direction of Kingston, especially to the northward of the road from that place, keeping out strong pickets to give timely notice of any advance of the enemy from toward Childer's Gap, but in doing this other avenues of approach must not be neglected.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. BELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 161. } HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT No. 2,
Chattanooga, Tenn., August 23, 1862.

* * * * * * *

III. Maj. [John] Dunwody, commanding camp of instruction near Calhoun, Ga., will order two batteries of light artillery, now under his command, to proceed to this place, for duty with the left wing, Army of the Mississippi. Major-General Hardee will designate two batteries of his command to replace them.

* * * * * * *

By command of General Bragg:

[JNO. M. OTEY,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT NO. 2,
Chattanooga, Tenn., August 24, 1862.

Maj. Gen. E. KIRBY SMITH,
Commanding Army of East Tennessee:

MY DEAR GENERAL: Last night I received yours of 20th, and fully concur with you in the decision to advance. If Humphrey Marshall comes to time and you get the brigade from Stevenson your move must be successful. My movements are delayed beyond any calculation possible by inefficient officers in charge of the trains and artillery crossing the country. All is not in yet, when I confidently calculated on marching from here on the 20th. It will yet be four days before we can start; but the probability is I shall then advance rapidly in the direction desired by you. Buell has no doubt fallen back from Bridgeport. He is reported to be concentrating a force at McMinnville and fortifying, but I look for him to recede to Nashville before giving us battle. It would afford me great pleasure to spare you General Buckner, but before knowing your wishes I had organized and assigned him a division and cannot now dispense with him. It is hoped General Breckinridge will soon join me with his Kentucky troops; if so, he shall join and compose a part of your army. His name would be of more value even than Buckner's. From the great number of deserters from Buell's army we are confident his troops are greatly disorganized, and the movement backward, which is being made in great haste, is not calculated to improve his condition.

I am, general, very respectfully and truly, yours,

[BRAXTON BRAGG,
General, Commanding.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Barboursville, Ky., August 24, 1862.

General BRAXTON BRAGG,
Commanding Department No. 2, Chattanooga, Tenn.:

GENERAL: The inclosed dispatches will inform you that my advance under Colonel Scott, has engaged the enemy near Richmond; at the same time they will apprise you that a force is rapidly accumulating about Lexington to oppose my column. Their manifest policy is to prevent my emerging from the country destitute of supplies and the establishment of myself in the blue-grass region. I shall advance my whole force as rapidly as possible; the head of my infantry column leaves here to-morrow; the rear brigade will probably leave this place on the 29th instant, at which time my communication with East Tennessee will be lost. I shall have with me about 12,000 effective men, and with this force I shall fight everything that presents itself, Lexington being the objective point of my operations. Should I succeed in reaching there I shall endeavor to maintain myself in that region at least sufficiently long to test the sentiment of Kentucky. Should they re-enforce me and strike for our cause all will be well; on the contrary, should they fail to do so it cannot be concealed that my position will be a very precarious one and that very soon I shall have to fall back; also if I should meet with a resistance too great to be overcome this side of the Kentucky I shall have to retrograde under circumstances of great difficulty. The country along this route being very poor will be exhausted of supplies, so that if I am compelled to fall back I shall endeavor to maneuver so as to

bring myself into communication with your advance or right. I shall await anxiously intelligence from you. Should you be able to evade Buell and cross the Cumberland and Marshall succeed in reaching the productive portion of Kentucky the enemy will be so distracted that we might hope to reach the Ohio. Morgan is actively engaged in strengthening himself; he has about twenty days' provisions. I shall leave him without any apprehension of his being able to disturb the operations of this column.

Thus far the people are universally hostile to our cause. This sentiment extends through the mountain region of Eastern Kentucky. In the blue-grass region I have better expectations and shall soon test their loyalty.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF EAST TENNESSEE,
August 24, 1862.

Maj. Gen. JOHN P. MCCOWN, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: The commanding general directs that you repair with your staff to Knoxville, Tenn., and assume command of the Department of East Tennessee during his absence. Brigadier-General Stevenson has been placed in command of the district north of the railway and between Loudon and Bristol. He has been instructed to push through the Gap to join this army if the enemy should withdraw. He is authorized to call on the North Carolina regiments at Jonesborough, Greeneville, and Johnson's Depot, and also on the regiments at Knoxville and Loudon, as he may deem their services indispensable. The general wishes you especially to organize and forward re-enforcements to him. The convalescents at the camp of instruction near Knoxville are to be armed and forwarded with the first re-enforcements. No column of less than 1,000 should be sent over. Army [any?] funds ordered for this army which are now at or may reach Knoxville after you arrive are to be sent by safe escort. If Morgan should be forced to abandon his position on the borders of the State the enforcement of the conscript act must be urged upon the War Department, and the leading citizens suspected of disloyalty should be called upon to take the oath of allegiance voluntarily and to define their position, and if against the Government, they should be made to leave the State. In regard to cases which may arise in the administration of affairs and for which instructions are not herein given you will be guided by your own judgment.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. PEGRAM,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *August* 24, 1862.

General MAXEY:

SIR: I have received your letter of yesterday, with the reports of Robinson and Captain Jones, and communicated them to General Bragg. The information you give all leads to confirm the belief that the enemy is falling back by the road you mentioned. A cavalry regiment, about

500 strong, will go down Sequatchie Valley to-morrow evening or next evening. Colonel Lay commands. It will, I am informed, penetrate as far toward Bridgeport as it can to observe the enemy and take advantage of any opportunity that may offer to harass them. Be on the alert to aid him in any way you can. Could you not, with a couple of 24-pounder rifle guns or even a battery of 6-pounder rifles, make the ground about Rice's house too hot for Colonel Harris and his men, and induce them to get out of the way and let Colonel Lay pass if he should penetrate so far? I can send the 24-pounders, but no horses. Captain Freeman's horses may be used to put them in position. From your reports I judge that the enemy has a very small force at Bridgeport and no large force near there. If so, the piles of commissary stores which Robinson reports to be at Bridgeport are somewhat exposed. I am told there is a ford near Bridgeport by which at the present stage of water infantry may pass. If so, and Lay's cavalry can pass Rice's house, could you not, by throwing over a couple of infantry regiments and any cavalry you may have available by that ford, pick up the commissary and any other stores and perhaps the guard? I throw out these suggestions for your consideration. You are on the spot and know the country far better than I do. Communicate with me by the bearer or by telegraph. The train is about to start and I have no time to make myself more clearly understood. Colonel Crawford, with his regiment of cavalry, left this morning to report to you.

Respectfully, yours, &c.,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS CONFEDERATE FORCES,
Barboursville, Ky., August 24, 1862.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.:

GENERAL: Carrying out the plan of operations reported by me to the department in my letter of the 12th [11th?] instant, I commenced the passage of the Cumberland Mountains on the 16th instant. The column under my immediate command, comprising Generals Churchill's and Cleburne's divisions (6,000), crossed at Rogers' Gap. Marching near 60 miles in fifty hours, crossing two ranges of mountains over a most difficult route, the command surprised and took possession of the town of Barboursville on the morning of the 18th instant. Some 50 prisoners, a train of near 50 wagons, and a few stores fell into our hands. Colonel Scott's cavalry, marching from Kingston, surprised a regiment of the enemy's infantry at London, Ky., on the 17th instant, capturing a train of some 130 wagons and considerable supplies. General Heth's division, with the artillery and supplies, crossed at Big Creek Gap, but owing to the almost insurmountable obstacles encountered on the route the head of his column did not reach this point till the 22d instant. We now occupy the enemy's line of communications. General Stevenson has closed up on his front, and the reduction of his position is reduced to a question of time and supplies. The force under General Morgan, from the most reliable information we can obtain, numbers about 7,000 effective, and is rationed for twenty days. His position at the Gap with the force under his command is impregnable. This country has been drained of provisions. To draw supplies from Tennessee across the Cumberland Mountains in sufficient quantities to maintain my command

is impossible. The only practicable investment of the enemy's position is a rapid march upon Lexington, Ky., the enemy's depot, where supplies in abundance can be obtained.

Re-enforced by a brigade from General Stevenson's division, I shall on the 27th instant commence the movement of my column upon Lexington. This movement is made in co-operation with General Bragg, whose column was to have commenced its movement into Middle Tennessee on the 23d instant. I have written to General Marshall asking for his co-operation, and requesting him to move into Eastern Kentucky, so as to threaten Lexington about the time my column moves upon that point.

I find the people in this section openly and bitterly opposed to us. Unless the people on the other side of the mountain are very different from those here nothing whatever can be expected from them. I shall, however, push on and endeavor to test the question of the loyalty of the blue-grass region.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS CONFEDERATE STATES FORCES,
Barboursville, Ky., August 24, 1862.

Col. JOHN S. SCOTT,
First Louisiana Cavalry, near Richmond, Ky.:

SIR: The general commanding directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your report through your assistant quartermaster at London; to congratulate you on the brilliant success of yourself and your command. General Cleburne's division is ordered to move up at once to your support and will be at London on the 26th, thence onward as rapidly as possible. The general wishes you to maintain your position, as it is of the utmost importance. We should make no retrograde movements now in this State. He especially wishes you to enjoin upon your men the most perfect decorum of conduct toward the citizens and their property. It must be our policy to conciliate the inhabitants of a State whose every interest lies with our own country, and who have only been thus far kept from joining us by the infamous misrepresentations of the Yankee leaders and newspapers. It is for your command, as being the advance of this army, to show them that you come not to destroy but to protect their property. He urges upon you that you will impress the importance of this policy upon your officers and men.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. PEGRAM,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 122. HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT NO. 2,
Chattanooga, August 24, 1862.

I. Any bodies of twelve-months' troops within the limits of this department who may not have exercised the right of reorganization under the provisions of an act to further provide for the public defense, approved April 16, 1862, will within forty-eight hours after the receipt of this order proceed to the discharge of that duty under the regulations prescribed. Reports will be immediately made of the results in all

cases, and the officers elected will be promptly examined, and, if qualified, placed on duty. In case of a failure to elect, or the incompetency of the parties chosen, the old officers will hold over.

II. Paragraph 1, General Orders, No. 102, dated Headquarters Department No. 2, Tupelo, Miss., July 29, 1862, is rescinded, and hereafter vacancies in companies will be filled by the promotion of the next junior officer in the company. An original vacancy will be filled by election.

By command of General Bragg:

JNO. M. OTEY,
Assistant-Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, Tenn., August 25, 1862.

Col. J. B. PALMER,
Commanding Regiment North Carolina Volunteers,
Col. J. B. COOKE,
Commanding Regiment Tennessee Volunteers:

COLONEL: Your regiment having been ordered to report to Brig. Gen. C. L. Stevenson, you will see that it is not encumbered with any superfluous or unnecessary baggage, the soldier taking only his proper kit. But 5 wagons will be allowed to a regiment and not more than one tent to each company. All other property, including the trunks of the officers, must be left at the railroad or turned over to the proper department for storage. The men will be supplied with three days' rations and 40 rounds of cartridges. Twenty rounds extra per man should be carried with the baggage.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. BELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 124. } HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT No. 2,
Chattanooga, Tenn., August 25, 1862.

The troops of this command will be in readiness to move at an hour's notice. Ample time for preparation having been allowed, and everything necessary having been promptly supplied, the general trusts the movement will be made with that alacrity and regularity which can alone inspire confidence.

The enemy is before us, devastating our fair country, imprisoning our old and venerated men (even the ministers of God), insulting our women, and desecrating our altars. It is our proud lot to be assigned the duty of punishing and driving forth these deluded men, led by desperate adventurers and goaded on by Abolition demagogues and demons. Let us but deserve success and an offended Deity will certainly assure it. Should we be opposed, we must fight at any odds and conquer at any sacrifice. Should the foe retire, we must follow him rapidly to his own territory and make him taste the bitters of invasion.

Soldiers, the enemy is before you and your banners are free. It is for you to decide whether our brothers and sisters of Tennessee and Kentucky shall remain bondmen and bondwomen of the Abolition tyrant or be restored to the freedom inherited from their fathers.

By command of General Bragg:

GEO. G. GARNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT NO. 2,
Chattanooga, Tenn., August 25, 1862.

On the proposed advance movement of the army general headquarters will be accompanied by the following staff departments, with the number of officers and attachés and the means of transportation herein prescribed:

1. *General Headquarters.*—Personal staff, 4 aides; adjutant-general's department, 3; judge-advocate, 1; medical inspector, 1, with 2 wagons and 1 ambulance.

2. *Medical Department.*—Medical director, 1; medical inspector, 1, and 1 wagon and 2 ambulances.

3. *Engineer Department.*—Chief of engineers, 1; draughtsman, 1, with 1 wagon.

4. *Quartermaster's Department.*—Chief quartermaster, 1; assistants, 2; ordnance department, chief of ordnance, and 1 four-horse wagon.

5. *Subsistence Department.*—Chief of subsistence, 1; assistants, 1; clerks, 2, and 1 two-horse wagon.

6. *Artillery.*—Chief, 1; inspectors, 2, with 1 two-horse wagon.

7. The chief of staff, with clerks, will remain, with the records, &c., of the department, at Chattanooga and carry on the current business, forwarding only such papers as may be necessary.

8. The chief paymaster will remain with his department in Chattanooga, furnishing a small amount of funds to the quartermaster who moves forward for payment of officers.

9. Extra wagons and ambulances will be turned in to the chief quartermaster. Supernumerary officers will report to Major-General Jones.

By command of General Bragg:

JNO. M. OTEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY,
Barboursville, Ky., August 26, 1862.

His Excellency JEFFERSON DAVIS,
President of the Confederate States, Richmond, Va.:

SIR: I have the honor to inform your excellency that I have commenced my movement into Middle Kentucky. A portion of my troops are now on the road to London, with the cavalry still in advance of London. The people of this portion of Kentucky are openly hostile to our cause. I may say that we have no sympathizers here at all. From all I can learn the people of the blue-grass region are strongly in favor of us. I feel assured we shall reach Lexington. Reports are received of large bodies of troops collecting to oppose us, but under God's blessing our march will be a successful one. Should we not be largely supported by the loyal citizens of Kentucky the maintenance of our position will depend upon the movement of General Bragg's column and the arrival of re-enforcements from East Tennessee. I would therefore seriously urge the sending on without delay of re-enforcements for my army to Kentucky.

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, Tenn., August 26, 1862.

Brig. Gen. C. L. STEVENSON,
Comdg. Second Division, Army of East Tennessee:

GENERAL: A duplicate of your communication in relation to re-enforcements was received at a late hour last night. I had already acted upon the first, and have sent you a copy of the orders issued to Colonels Cooke's, Fain's, Palmer's, and Love's commands. Colonel McDowell and Lieutenant-Colonel Allen have been ordered to hold their commands in readiness for active service. Colonel Talbird's regiment is guarding the bridge over the Hiwassee at Charleston under orders from General Bragg. I learned yesterday that Clinton was without a garrison, Maj. [H. D.] Capers' [Twelfth Georgia] battalion of infantry, of Gracie's brigade, which I supposed there, having been withdrawn, I believe, to Jacksborough. I have ordered Maj. [W. N.] Reeves with three companies to that post, being the only disposable force I had. No report yet of the strength of Smith's Legion.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. BELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY,
Barboursville, Ky., August 26, 1862.

Maj. Gen. JOHN P. MCCOWN,
Commanding Department of East Tennessee:

SIR: I am instructed by General Smith to inform you that in case the enemy should withdraw the greater part of his force from Cumberland Gap you will direct General Stevenson to leave a sufficient number of his troops as a corps of observation in his present position, and with the remainder to join this army with all possible dispatch and by the shortest practicable route.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. PEGRAM,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS CONFEDERATE STATES FORCES,
Chattanooga, Tenn., August 26, 1862.

Lieut. Col. JAMES R. HOWARD,
Commanding Battalion Georgia Cavalry:

COLONEL: The major-general commanding directs me to instruct you to report at once with your whole command to Brigadier-General Maxey, commanding at Shell Mound.

Your obedient servant,

CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 164. } HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT No. 2,
Chattanooga, Tenn., August 26, 1862.

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VIII. The following assignment of cavalry is announced: Crawford's, Mead's, and Allen's regiments, commanded by Colonel Wheeler,

to left wing, Army of the Mississippi, and will report to Major-General Hardee.

* * * * * * *

By command of General Bragg:

JNO. M. OTEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Abstract from Field Return of the right wing of the Army of the Mississippi, commanded by Maj. Gen. L. Polk, August 26, 1862 (headquarters Chattanooga).

Troops.	Present for duty.						Effective total.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.
	Infantry.		Cavalry.		Artillery.				
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.			
Cheatham's division	541	4,718	.....	.....	17	285	5,393	6,201	8,737
Withers' division	562	7,424	.....	.....	11	312	8,114	9,304	14,390
Cavalry company	.....	.....	2	46	.....	.....	50	52	68
Grand total	1,103	12,142	2	46	28	597	13,557	15,647	23,195

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *August* 27, 1862.

General S. COOPER, *Adjutant and Inspector General:*

We move to-morrow. Buell has fallen back to Nashville and is fortifying. We crossed and took possession of Bridgeport last night. Kirby Smith, having turned Cumberland Gap, is marching on Lexington.

BRAXTON BRAGG,
General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY,
Barboursville, Ky., August 27, 1862.

General BRAXTON BRAGG, *Commanding Department No. 2:*

GENERAL: Your letter of 24th instant came safely to hand last night. I am now fully committed to my advance policy, as two of my divisions will leave London to-morrow for Richmond. My intention is to push rapidly forward to secure the passage of the Kentucky River. If I can do this I think all will go well. My only concern is as regards re-enforcements, for though I have men enough to win one battle, yet if it should be a well-conducted one I may need a few recruits to enable me to reap the fruits of this victory; therefore, if it be possible, do send me Breckinridge with his Kentuckians. I shall instruct General McCown to prepare transportation with the view of his arrival at Knoxville.

I am, sir, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT NO. 2,
Chattanooga, Tenn., August 27, 1862.

Maj. Gen. STERLING PRICE,
Commanding District of the Tennessee, Tupelo Miss.:

GENERAL: We move from here immediately, later by some days than

expected, but in time we hope for a successful campaign. Buell has certainly fallen back from the Memphis and Charleston Railroad and will probably not make a stand this side of Nashville, if there. He is now fortifying at that place. General E. K. Smith, re-enforced by two brigades from this army, has turned Cumberland Gap, and is now marching on Lexington, Ky. General Morgan (Yankee) is thus cut off from all supplies. General Humphrey Marshall is to enter Eastern Kentucky from Western Virginia. We shall thus have Buell pretty well disposed of. Sherman and Rosecrans we leave to you and Van Dorn, satisfied that you can dispose of them, and we shall confidently expect to meet you on the Ohio and there open the way to Missouri.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

BRAXTON BRAGG,
General, Commanding.

(Similar letter of same date to Van Dorn at Tupelo.)

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *August* 27, 1862.

General [S. B.] MAXEY, *Graham's, Ky.:*

Congratulate you on occupation of Bridgeport. If the road is clear by way of Battle Creek and Jasper Colonel Crawford will take it and go direct to Dunlap, sending forward couriers to that place to let Colonel Lay know that he is coming. This is by General Bragg's instruction. If a small body of the enemy is still at Battle Creek can you not drive them off with the siege guns?

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS CONFEDERATE STATES FORCES,
Chattanooga, Tenn., August 27, [1862.]

Brigadier-General MAXEY:

GENERAL: I am sorry that we have to give up Colonel Crawford's cavalry regiment, but it cannot be helped. If, as we suppose, Buell is falling back to Nashville, our front, as far as and including Huntsville, will be in a day or so, if it is not now, entirely open to us. Employ your cavalry and rangers in scouring the country between Stevenson and Huntsville. Ascertain what has become of the boats which it is reported the enemy had constructed near Stevenson. If they have not been destroyed it is not improbable that they may have been sunk somewhere in the river near by. If so, some of Major Gunter's men can probably ascertain the point at which they may be found. There is a very important service which the rangers may be able to perform, and which if well done would be of very great benefit—that is, to burn the railroad bridge over Duck River at Columbia. I am informed that the people of that section of country are thoroughly loyal and anxious to render any service they can, and it is thought that if it was known to the people near Columbia that it was desirable to burn the bridge they would do it themselves. It is desirable, however, that it should be done by the military rather than by citizens. You know the material you have at command, and if you have any one whom you can venture to send on that service do it.

Yours, very respectfully,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY,
Barboursville, Ky., August 27, 1862.

Maj. Gen. JOHN P. MCCOWN,
Commanding Department of East Tennessee:

SIR: It is possible that General Breckinridge's division will be sent up to Knoxville, thence to re-enforce this army. General Smith directs that you keep yourself advised by telegraph of General Breckinridge's progress, and use every exertion in preparing the necessary transportation and supplies to expedite his arrival at these headquarters and forward with him every disposable man you can.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. PEGRAM,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

AUGUST 27, 1862.

Capt. [W. H.] MCMAIN:

You will take measures to establish a depot of ordnance and ordnance stores at Dalton, Ga., where will be deposited those required for the army. You may make arrangements with company for part of railroad depot, as mentioned in your letter, by paying monthly rent if required. The general commanding wishes never to force or seize any private property unless in most urgent cases. I will advise Capt. [M. H.] Wright, at Atlanta, to send the supplies to you, and you will please to make requisition on him whenever there will be any necessity for new supplies. I wish you to advise me from time to time of any change. The adjutant-general's office will remain at Chattanooga. We are going to-night, so you will not hear from me for some time. I send you Anderson and other men, whom you will retain at your post. Mr. Cammack is a clerk, and can be retained in office until I will require him. Take care of my things. I have some papers which should not be lost.

Respectfully,

H. OLADOWSKI.

P. S.—Advise Capt. W. D. Humphries what kind and quantity of stores you may have and receive at your depot, that he may draw them as required.

Abstract from Field Return of the Army of the Mississippi, commanded by General Braxton Bragg, August 27, 1862 (headquarters Chattanooga, Tenn).

Command.	Present for duty.						Effective total.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.
	Infantry.		Cavalry.		Artillery.				
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.			
Right wing	1,103	12,142	2	46	28	597	13,557	15,647	23,193
Left wing	1,025	11,796	30	353	26	668	13,763	16,237	24,022
Grand total	2,128	23,938	32	399	54	1,265	27,320	31,884	47,215

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *August* 28, 1862.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.:

I could employ most usefully an additional mounted force in North Alabama, South and perhaps Middle Tennessee. I understand there are six companies of rangers at Augusta, Major Griffin's force at Macon, Major Goode's and several at or near Savannah, which General Mercer does not need. If these companies are ordered here promptly I can use them to advantage. I have been placed by General Bragg in command of the base of operations.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS CONFEDERATE STATES FORCES,
Chattanooga, Tenn., August 28, 1862.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.:

GENERAL: I have been placed by General Bragg in command of the base of operations of his army, my authority extending more than 100 miles and on both sides of the Tennessee River, headquarters at this place. He instructs me among other things to scour the country thoroughly in my front. My cavalry force is not as large as desirable for that purpose; I therefore telegraphed you this morning, suggesting that if the six companies of Partisan Rangers (Maj. [Joel R.] Griffin) at Augusta, four similar companies (Maj. [Charles T.] Goode) at Macon, several other companies at or near Savannah and for which I am told General Mercer says he has no use, were ordered to report to me here promptly they could be usefully employed in North Alabama, South and Middle Tennessee. I respectfully recommend that if there is no more important service for those companies they be ordered to report to me without delay. General Maxey, who is under my command, crossed the river yesterday (with a small force of infantry and cavalry), had a skirmish with the enemy's cavalry and routed it. During yesterday and last night, by a judicious use of his artillery posted on this side of the river, he drove away the small body of the enemy from their intrenchments on the other side. They left in confusion, burned most of their subsistence stores, and a good deal of property fell into our hands.

Respectfully,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

ATLANTA, GA., *August* 28, 1862.

General S. COOPER:

Our troops having occupied Bridgeport and as we expect to free all of Middle Tennessee of the enemy very soon I think it of great importance to us to rebuild the railroad bridge at Bridgeport. It connects this point with Middle and West Tennessee. All of the locomotives and cars are on this side of the river. The reconstruction of the bridge I regard as a military necessity. I can have the bridge built in a very short time and on reasonable terms. Shall I give the orders for it and

estimate for the necessary funds on the Quartermaster's Department? Please answer promptly.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General, Commanding Base of Operations.

[Indorsement.]

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
August 28, 1862—6 p. m.

Copy submitted to the Secretary of War.

ABINGDON, VA., *August* 28, 1862.

[Hon. GEORGE W. RANDOLPH,]
Secretary of War:

General Loring forbids taking rangers with me, retains all conscripts and holds on to the Eighth Virginia Cavalry. What is to be done? See order of April last as to the cavalry. Soldiers have joined my command who desired transfer when re-enlisting, but transfer refused by officers. Shall they be returned as deserters or retained and have rolls corrected? Please answer.

H. MARSHALL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. RIGHT WING, ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Near Dallas, Tenn., August 29, 1862—8 a. m.

General BRAXTON BRAGG:

GENERAL: I left Chattanooga yesterday and arrived at this place last night. It is General Withers' headquarters. In consequence of the necessity of using the steamboats for foraging they have been restricted to the use of the flats in crossing the trains. All will be over by 12 m. to-day, and Withers has issued his orders for the movement of his division to-morrow morning at 6 a. m. He will go forward as rapidly as possible, so as to put and keep his command one day in rear of Cheatham. He may have to be detained day after to-morrow a few hours in hauling his forage from the river, from whence he must get his supplies. I propose he shall be in his proper place by the time he reaches the top of the mountain or the other side of Sequatchie Valley. Cheatham's division, I am advised, moved up to the neighborhood of Coulter's yesterday, where it encamped last night. It will remain there only so long as it is necessary to procure what may be necessary to take it forward. I leave immediately, and will encamp at General Cheatham's headquarters to-night. I have to report that neither of the regiments of cavalry assigned to me have yet reported to me. Understanding it to be your wishes, though I received no orders to that effect, I ordered my quartermaster and commissary to remain with the requisite details in Chattanooga, to get up the necessary transportation for the additional ten days' supply of subsistence and forward it. I shall keep you advised daily of the movements of my command.

Respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

L. POLK,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In Camp near Dunlap, Tenn., August 29, 1862—9.30 a. m.

Major-General POLK,
Commanding Right Wing, Army of the Mississippi:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs me to inform you to proceed with your command on to Sparta by the nearest and most practicable route; that the reasons for wishing you to remain at Pikeville have been removed.

Respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

GEO. G. GARNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CONFEDERATE STATES FORCES,
Chattanooga, Tenn., August 29, 1862.

General BRAXTON BRAGG:

GENERAL: I send you with this two telegrams*—one from General Slaughter, the other from Major Fleming—both referring to the same matter, and on which I cannot with propriety act. I also send you copies of two telegrams from General Maxey and one to the press from Mobile. I think it desirable that you should have the information communicated to me by General Maxey. The Third Regiment Alabama Cavalry (Colonel Hagan) is in camp about 5 miles from here. The colonel reports to me that his regiment is attached to Colonel Wheeler's brigade of cavalry; that he has received no written orders, but was told by Colonel Wheeler to remain here until he received orders from you. He is now waiting orders from you, but in the mean time has reported to me. Please inform me if that regiment is to be attached to my command. If it is, I wish to put it on active service immediately. The courier I send can bring any communication you have to make to me.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

MAJOR MASON'S CAMP,
Chattanooga, Tenn., August 29, 1862—1 p. m.

General JONES M. WITHERS:

GENERAL: Out of 231 four-horse wagons ordered for your division for subsistence stores I hope to get loaded and started to-morrow night 110. Major Bridewell, quartermaster to General Hardee, will only let us have 40 four-horse wagons instead of 66 that are due. Major Mason is buying and pressing mules and wagons all the time, but it is impossible to procure the requisite number (231) without waiting here at least ten days. Please send courier back with instructions to me how to act. I am told that the 155 wagons of General Cheatham and the 110 of ours will take fifteen days' rations for both divisions.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. W. GOODWIN.

[Indorsement.]

Major WILLIAMSON, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

MAJOR: I have just arrived at Hughes' and Hickman's. The artil-

* Not found.

lery and Chalmers' brigade will come here to-night; the other brigades and trains will remain at Union Baptist Church under command of General Duncan, with orders to march forward at 4 o'clock in the morning; they were in no condition to be brought forward this evening. Moving forward has prevented my sending back officers to appraise and pay for that field of corn. Can the order not be given to the quartermaster at Chattanooga to attend to it? The within note is for the information of the general. It is of great importance to me to have Major Goodwin and other officers of my staff ordered on. I hope the general will send them the order. I shall be pleased to know at starting where it is expected I shall camp at night and how and where I am to procure forage. When Major Goodwin joins me I shall be better prepared to have this attended to.

Very respectfully, &c.,

J. M. WITHERS,
Major-General, &c.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. HDQRS. ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI, *In Camp near Dunlap, Tenn., August* 29, 1862.

To secure the great object of our present move it is necessary to enforce the utmost promptness and rigidity on the march, and the general trusts to a cheerful compliance on the part of officers and men with a few plain restrictions, which will contribute largely to their ease, comfort, and security.

I. The artillery will habitually march in the center of brigades, and will never, except in extreme cases and under pressing circumstances, be left without infantry support. This arm, though all-important, is not self-sustaining, and unless aided by infantry will frequently, in the passage of mountains and streams, seriously retard the march of the day.

II. The baggage train of each brigade and the supply of each division should also have a sufficient force to secure the passage of all obstacles.

III. As we are in the face of the enemy prompt measures must be taken to prevent all straggling. Injurious to the discipline and efficiency of the troops at all times, it has now become dangerous. The country is infested with a cowardly and insidious foe, seeking opportunity to assassinate single persons and small parties incapable of resistance. Rear guards must be detained in all commands and stragglers must be arrested by them and marched up. No man will be allowed to leave the ranks while on the march except by permission of his captain, and this only for a necessary purpose and for a limited time. In all cases his arms must be left with a comrade until his return. Any armed man found out of his company will be arrested as a marauder and marched into camp by the rear guard.

By command of General Bragg:

GEO. G. GARNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. RIGHT WING, ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Coulter's, Tenn., August 30, 1862—7 a. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel GARNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: Your note of yesterday's date, conveying the orders of the general commanding not to remove my command beyond Pikeville, is

received. General Cheatham's artillery moved this morning from this place, where he is encamped. I have sent his subsistence train with the artillery. They will be in Sequatchie Valley at Pitt's to-night. I have been obliged to detain the infantry to use its wagons to bring in forage. It will move by the same route in the morning. I shall have plenty of forage to take both divisions over into Sequatchie Valley. General Withers' division will encamp to-night 4 miles in rear of Hughes'. He will be at Morgantown to-morrow night and at Pikeville the night following. I shall wait the general's orders at that place, and propose to be at Smith's Cross-Roads to-night.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. POLK,
Maj. Gen., Comdg. Right Wing, Army of the Miss.

CAMP NEAR UNION BAPTIST CHURCH, TENN.,
August 30, 1862.

Major WILLIAMSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, &c.:

MAJOR: I have just learned that there is no forage left at Igou's. Captain Cruse directed the boat to stop as it passed, he being at Igou's, but the captain declined to do so, saying he had later orders. It is 9 miles back to Johnson's, and no wagons can pass back until all the trains connected with this command have come up. This will make it too late for the wagons sent to get back before to-morrow. The teams are in too weak and starved condition. Permit me to suggest that the conflict of orders which has produced this state of things can only be avoided by preventing any misunderstanding between those having direction of this duty. This will be two days that our animals will have been without forage. Their condition for a march you will appreciate.

Very respectfully,

J. M. WITHERS,
Major-General, Commanding Division.

P. S.—I shall not move forward to-morrow unless so instructed.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *August* 30, 1862.

General STERLING PRICE, *Tupelo, Miss.:*

Please give me any information you can of the enemy at Tuscumbia and Decatur, Ala. We have driven them from Bridgeport and Battle Creek and they have burned and abandoned Stevenson. Am anxious to know something of their condition west of Huntsville.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *August* 31, 1862.

Col. JAMES R. HOWARD, *Athens, Tenn.:*

Proceed without delay with all the men you have to Graham Station and report to Brigadier-General Maxey. If you cannot maintain discipline among your men call on the commander of a battalion of the Forty-first Alabama Regiment, stationed at Hiwassee Bridge, to en-

force obedience to orders. I have telegraphed the commanding officer to give the aid needed. The pay for the men can be procured here.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *August* 31, 1862.

Lieut. Col. GEORGE G. GARNER:

COLONEL: Your letters of 29th and 30th instant received. The Twenty-fifth Tennessee Regiment and Colonel Hagan's regiment of cavalry have been ordered to Sparta, as directed in the two letters. Colonel Wade's cavalry regiment has not yet reported to me. When it arrives it will be ordered as directed. Col. [L. W.] O'Bannon, who you say has been directed to take charge of the supply train, has left here, and I presume is at General Bragg's headquarters by this time. I would be glad to know if he will return to take charge of it.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, Tenn., September 1, 1862.

Hon. GEORGE W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War, Richmond, Va.:

I have just returned from south of Cumberland Ford, and by orders of General Smith assume command of Department of East Tennessee. I am one of these people and think I know them. I shall pursue such policy as my knowledge of the people and the interests of the country dictate, unless otherwise instructed by General Smith or the War Department.

J. P. McCOWN,
Major-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 127. HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT No. 2, *Pikeville, Tenn., September* 1, 1862.

Lieut. Col. J. Stoddard Johnston is hereby announced as volunteer aide-de-camp to the general commanding. He will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By command of General Bragg:

JNO. M. OTEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MOBILE, ALA.,* *September* 2, 1862.

General BRAXTON BRAGG,
Commanding Department No. 2, Chattanooga, Tenn.:

MY DEAR GENERAL: As you have shown your confidence in me by asking my views relative to your intended movement from Tupelo to Middle Tennessee via Mobile and Chattanooga, I have thought, after a

* See Beauregard to Bragg, July 28, Part I, p. 711; Beauregard to Cooper, September 5, p. 544, and Beauregard to Jones, October 24, and Jones' reply, November 5, *post.*

conversation with General Slaughter, that you might probably desire to have my views also relative to the campaign about to be inaugurated in that State. Unfortunately, being entirely unprovided with pontoon trains, your armies will be divided at first by one river (the Tennessee) and afterward by two (Tennessee and Cumberland). Hence they will be unable to support each other, but their operations must be more or less dependent on or connected with each other. I will then refer first to the operations east of the Tennessee and then to those west of it.

In the first case your objective points must be first Louisville and then Cincinnati. How to best reach them from Chattanooga with Buell at Huntsville and Stevenson is the question. It is evident he has the advantage of two bases of operations—the Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers—and that if you advance toward your objective points without getting rid of him you would expose your lines of communication with Chattanooga. You must then give him battle first or compel him to retire before you. Should he retire on Nashville (as the newspapers say he is now doing) you will be advancing toward Louisville, but should he retire on Florence or Savannah to unite his forces with Rosecrans or Grant you will have to concentrate enough of your forces from Middle and East Tennessee to follow him rapidly and defeat him in a great battle, when you will be able to resume your movement as before indicated. You must, however, as soon as practicable, construct strong works to command the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers, for otherwise your communications will be cut off by the enemy as soon as these two rivers shall have risen sufficiently to admit the entrance of their gunboats and transports. The best position for said works is about 40 miles below Forts Donelson and Henry, not far from Eddyville, where those two rivers come within 1½ miles of each other. I am informed there is at that point a commanding elevation where a strong field work could be constructed for a garrison of about 2,500 or 3,000 men, who could hold out (with ample provisions and ammunition) for months against a large army. Under the guns of this work and along the bank of each river a series of batteries, armed with the heaviest guns (8, 9, and 10 inch and rifled guns), could be constructed, bearing directly on obstructions placed in each of said rivers. When Louisville shall have fallen into your possession I would construct a work there for the command of the Ohio and the canal, and I would destroy the latter as soon as possible so completely that future travelers would hardly know where it was. This I would do as a return for the Yankees' vandalism in attempting to obstruct forever the harbors of Charleston and Savannah. A detachment of your army could, I think, take Louisville, while the main column would be marching to Cincinnati; but if you could get boats enough it would be shorter to go up the Ohio in them. To keep the command of Cincinnati I would construct a strong work, heavily armed, at Covington.

Now for the operations in Western Tennessee: The object there should be to draw the enemy from there and resume the command of the Mississippi River. For these purposes I would concentrate rapidly at Grand Junction Price's army and all that could be spared from Vicksburg of Van Dorn's; from there I would make a forced march to Fort Pillow, which I would take with probably only a very small loss. It is evident the forces at Memphis and Yazoo River would then have their line of communication by the river with the north cut off, and they would have either to surrender or cross without resources into Arkansas, where General Holmes would take good care of them. From Fort Pillow I would compel the forces at Corinth and Jackson, Tenn., to fall back

precipitately to Humboldt and Columbus, or their lines of communication would be cut off also. I could then pursue them vigorously beyond the Mississippi at Columbus, or Ohio at Paducah. I would thus compel the enemy to evacuate at once the State of Mississippi and Western Tennessee, with probably the loss of only a few hundred men. General Price could then be detached into Missouri to support his friends, where his presence alone would be worth an army to the Confederacy.

Such are the operations I would carry into effect, with such modifications as circumstances might require, if the President had done me the justice to order me back to the command of that army which I had with your assistance collected together and organized, and which I had only left to recover my health while my presence could be spared from it and until you informed me that it was ready to take the offensive.

Hoping, however, for your sake and that of our country, you will meet with brilliant success in Tennessee and Kentucky, I remain, sincerely, your friend,

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

P. S.—The armament complete and ammunition of the works referred to ought to be collected as soon as possible at Meridian and Chattanooga.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., *September* 2, 1862.

Hon. GEORGE W. RANDOLPH:

The enemy are evacuating the part of this State north of the Tennessee River, but are increasing their oppression on the south side. They are taking the negroes and cotton as well as destroying the growing crops. In a few weeks they will have devastated the most fertile and wealthy portion of the valley. The partisan force there is not sufficient to prevent this, but we have a partisan regiment [Fifty-first Alabama] just raised, under Col. John T. Morgan, which, with the other force, could hold them in check, would not require more than four weeks, and it will, I believe, save that whole country. Can it be spared for that time or for three weeks? Please answer.

JNO. GILL SHORTER,
Governor of Alabama.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *September* 2, 1862.

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL JONES, *Chattanooga, Tenn.:*

A Federal force through Rogers' Gap captured and dispersed the company there; they also threaten our trains through Big Creek Gap. All the force at my command will be required to protect the points. Where is Breckinridge's division?

J. P. McCOWN,
Major-General, Commanding.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *September* 2, 1862.

Maj. Gen. JOHN P. McCOWN,
Commanding, &c., Knoxville, Tenn.:

GENERAL: I have just received your telegram of this date. I know nothing of the extent or strength of your command, and as we are both

on the same line it is desirable that we should know each other's relative positions, that we may co-operate in all matters for the good of the service. I am placed by General Bragg in command of his base of operations; its limit, from the nature of things, not clearly defined, but with large discretionary authority. A field for most effective and useful operations is open in my front, but I have not the force necessary to avail myself of the opportunity offered. The enemy is falling back I suppose to Nashville, though I do not know that they will not concentrate at some point this side of that city and perhaps accept battle. The troops under my command have hurried their movements somewhat by attacking them at Battle Creek, Bridgeport, and Stevenson, and driving them from these points. I have information on which I can rely that they are leaving Huntsville. At last accounts only a guard of 300 or 400 men were there. If not hurried in their movements by our troops they will have time to carry off much valuable property, including railroad trains, and it is very desirable that we should prevent that. With the addition to my force of a regiment or two of cavalry I believe we could cripple them seriously and add materially to our own supplies. I am informed that six or eight companies of Colonel Smith's Legion are at Loudon guarding the bridge. I cannot think so large a force necessary for that service. I have by General Bragg's order three companies at Charleston guarding the Hiwassee Bridge. If you can relieve them by a part of the guard from Loudon I could employ those companies most usefully with the regiment. We have a common object in view—to employ the force under our respective commands in the most effectual way against the enemy. I know of no way in which I can aid you. If you can aid me I hope you will do it without delay. I do not know where General Breckinridge's division is.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *September* 2, 1862.

Col. GEORGE G. GARNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, &c.:

COLONEL: I have a little information in regard to the movements of the enemy in North Alabama which I think it proper to communicate to the general, though it may be already known to him. I am informed by two railroad engineers from Huntsville that on Saturday last there was a guard of only some 300 or 400 men left by the enemy at Huntsville, the main body of the force recently there having left the day before and gone over the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad. These engineers were employed to run a train of 10 or 12 cars loaded with military stores and 3 valuable locomotives from Huntsville to Stevenson, and then over the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, picking up all railroad guards on the route. Near Anderson Depot, on the line between Tennessee and Alabama, the train ran off the track so effectually that it could not be replaced on the track in less than two days. During the attack on Stevenson day before yesterday some 200 wagons and teams, all in admirable condition, left Stevenson going north. General Maxey's men have possession of the pontoon boats which the enemy have been so long constructing near Stevenson, and he will do all in his power to secure the railroad train I have mentioned; but my force is too small to profit to the full extent by the opportunities offered of harassing the enemy and capturing his property on his

retreat. The First Kentucky Cavalry, which the general assigned to my command, has not yet reported to me, and I have searched in vain for it. I respectfully ask that you give me any information of the regiment and the orders under which it is acting.

I am, very respectfully, yours, &c.,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS CONFEDERATE STATES FORCES,
Chattanooga, Tenn., September 2, 1862.

E. W. COLE, *Supt. Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad:*

SIR: The Federals having left the line of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad in their retreat from Middle Tennessee, the reopening of said road becomes a military necessity. You will therefore with as little delay as possible proceed to run tracks to the water's edge on each side of the Tennessee River, and make arrangements for the immediate transfer of locomotive engines and cars, troops and supplies, across said river, and with all possible dispatch have such bridges on the road rebuilt as have been destroyed, so as to pass trains over them, having accurate accounts of the expenses for such work kept, and charge the amount to the War Department of the Confederate States of America. On consultation with you I am informed that the entire expense, exclusive of the bridge over the Tennessee River, will not exceed $10,000.

[SAM. JONES,]
Major-General.

RICHMOND, VA., *September 3, 1862.*

His Excellency Governor SHORTER, *Montgomery, Ala.:*

Send Morgan's regiment immediately to the relief of the country wasted by the enemy, and telegraph if more force is required to General Samuel Jones at Chattanooga and General [John H.] Forney at Mobile.

G. W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War.

RICHMOND, VA., *September 3, 1862.*

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL JONES, *Chattanooga, Tenn.:*

Rebuild the bridge at Bridgeport and make arrangements, if possible, with the railroad company to share the cost.

By order of the Secretary of War:

JASPER S. WHITING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, Tenn., September 3, 1862.

Hon. GEORGE W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War, Richmond, Va.:

SIR: The order requiring the provost-marshal and his deputies to be officers in service injures the service by withdrawing good officers from their commands. At the same time it prevents my appointing the best men to the positions. In the event of the conscript act being put in

force men must be selected for these positions to co-operate with the officers assigned to that duty. I would therefore respectfully recommend that *ex-officio* rank be conferred on the provost and deputies. I believe this is an opportune time to enforce the conscript law in this department. It will be necessary to retain force enough to hold in check any Union sentiment that may exist.

Colonel Scott and others in Kentucky have paroled East Tennesseeans in the Federal Army to return to their homes. These men are doing great damage. I have directed them to be collected and sent North, among others Lieutenant Peck, of the Federal Regular Army. Cumberland Gap, on this side, is closely invested, and General Morgan is short of provisions. The north side of the Gap is open, and he can escape in the direction of Manchester or Columbia. The force at my disposal is only sufficient to invest this side, protect the railroad bridges, and keep the country quiet. General Smith is calling on me for re-enforcements. My position as temporary commander of the department is embarrassing, to say the least. I shall carry out General Smith's views.

The conscript law should be enforced at once. I would prefer having the disaffected element in my front than my rear. I would recommend that warning be given that all those who left would be considered as aliens and their property sequestrated. I would in the mean time call for volunteers to the date the law would be put in force. Those who left for the north would only embarrass General Morgan in his critical position. If I had forces sufficient to invest the north of the Gap I believe that Morgan and his whole force would soon be captured or give battle. A definite policy should be adopted at once, and I ask early instructions. The position and importance of East Tennessee require prompt action.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. P. McCOWN,
Major-General.

[SEPTEMBER 4, 1862.—For Davis to Bragg see Part I, p. 711.*]

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *September* 4, 1862.

Governor SHORTER, *Montgomery, Ala.:*

Your telegram just received. What part of Alabama is the enemy ravaging? On railroads south of Tennessee River we are west from Decatur. That part of country is watched by General Price. My scouts extend to Guntersville, and are scouring the country north of river between Stevenson and Huntsville. Have heard of no incursions within reach of my lines. Have reliable information that the enemy has abandoned Huntsville and Winchester, Tenn. Send Colonel Morgan's regiment as directed by Secretary of War. I can give the ammunition needed, but no arms at present; send them without arms. Authorize the colonel to purchase three wagons and teams; I will have them paid for. If he can be supplied in Montgomery with the necessary funds for commissary and quartermaster service in his regiment for a month I will replace it.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

* Copy taken by Union scouts from a Confederate courier at Glasgow, Ky., September 18, 1862.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., September 4, 1862.

Col. JOHN S. SCOTT, *Commanding Cavalry:*

COLONEL: The general commanding directs that you push on as near as practicable to Louisville, and that you keep him advised of the condition of the enemy in your front, being careful to send only what is reliable. He especially enjoins upon you to impress upon your men that it is by their conduct to the people that the latter are to see whether we come as the friend or as the enemy of Kentucky. The general has just received reliable information that Buell is pushing rapidly up toward Kentucky. It is therefore of first importance that the Louisville and Nashville Railroad should be effectually destroyed. The best points for doing so are the crossings of the Kentucky River and of Rolling Fork. I inclose copies* of the general's proclamation, which he desires you to distribute among the people.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. PEGRAM,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

RAINEY'S, *September* 4, 1862—9 a. m.

Colonel WHEELER:

COLONEL: I dispatched a courier to you this morning, but fearing he may not reach I send you this. I desire you will move with your command from Ricketts' across to Mrs. Fleming's, where remain until General Anderson has passed with his division, after which proceed by the outer road to Spencer, so as to cover the movements of our forces. Send two companies at once to Spencer to watch the road from that place to McMinnville and cover Buckner's movements. Let me hear from you.

Very respectfully,

W. J. HARDEE,
Major-General.

[SEPTEMBER 5, 1862.—For Beauregard to Cooper see p. 544.†]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Sparta, Tenn., September 5, 1862.

Maj. Gen. LEONIDAS POLK, *Commanding Right Wing:*

GENERAL: The general commanding directs that orders be immediately given for your wing to take up its line of march. The general wishes to see you at his headquarters.

Respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

GEO. G. GARNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *September* 5, 1862.

Lieutenant-Colonel GARNER, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

COLONEL: Your letter of the 2d was received yesterday evening.

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* Not found.

† See also Beauregard to Jones, October 24, and Jones' reply, November 5, *post.*

The cavalry companies will be posted as the general directs as soon as I receive the information referred to, and I respectfully ask that the information be communicated from your headquarters as soon as received. From information received this morning I infer that the enemy has left McMinnville by this time and fallen back to Murfreesborough, but the information is not sufficiently reliable to justify me in acting on it. I have not yet heard from you in reply to my inquiry in regard to the First Kentucky Cavalry. Will you please inform me if it is still regarded as a part of my command?

Respectfully,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., September 5, 1862.

Maj. Gen. JOHN P. MCCOWN,
Commanding Department of East Tennessee:

GENERAL: Major-General Smith desires that you will collect all the arms and ammunition in and around Knoxville and Clinton, not in the hands of troops and not needed by them, and send them on here as soon as the opportunity of a good escort offers. Kentucky is rising *en masse* and arms are needed. There is no time to be lost in sending on the arms by the first re-enforcements. If the arms were here we could arm 20,000 men in a few days. There are at least 5,000 arms and accouterments with ammunition in and around Knoxville and Clinton. If General Bragg has been successful against Buell the route via Paris, avoiding the Gap road, would be best.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JNO. PEGRAM,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS CONFEDERATE STATES FORCES,
Chattanooga, Tenn., September 5, 1862.

Brigadier-General MAXEY, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: I am directed by the commanding general to inform you that he has been instructed by General Bragg to station four companies of cavalry in Sequatchie Valley so soon as the enemy falls back from McMinnville. You will designate two of your best companies for that purpose, that they may take position at any line near Dunlap. The general further directs that your commands be held in readiness to take the field at a moment's notice. Make requisitions for all that may be necessary in the impending movements.

Respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

GILES B. COOKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT No. 2,
Sparta, Tenn., September 5, 1862.

The President having authorized the enforcement of the conscript law in the State of Tennessee, officers are now engaged in the prepara-

tory steps for its execution. All persons liable to its terms will be allowed to volunteer in such companies as they may select in thirty days. This indulgence will not exempt them, however, from conscription at any moment. It is hoped the ranks of our noble Tennessee regiments will soon be filled by volunteer enlistments. No new companies or regiments will be received until the ranks of those now in service are full.

By command of General Bragg:

GEO. G. GARNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *September* 6, 1862.

[ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL:]

General Bragg directs me to telegraph you that the enemy has evacuated Alabama and rapidly falling back from all points in Middle Tennessee to Nashville; our army fairly down the mountain September 4, and would immediately move toward enemy. News from Virginia inspired our men with spirit which will prove invincible.

SAM. JONES.

HEADQUARTERS CONFEDERATE STATES FORCES.
Chattanooga, Tenn., September 6, 1862.

General BRAGG:

GENERAL: Your letter of the 4th instant was received this morning and the messages to Generals Cooper and Price immediately telegraphed. A part of the troops under Brigadier-General Maxey had driven or perhaps only hurried the enemy from Stevenson before the date of your letter, and the small cavalry force in that vicinity has been scouring the country toward Huntsville. General Maxey has not yet reported what property was taken at Stevenson further than that we secured the boats which the enemy had constructed near there. I have taken steps to have the bridge at Bridgeport reconstructed in as short a time as possible. In the mean time arrangements have been made there to pass over the river a locomotive and cars, which will be in readiness to run on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad as soon as I hear to what extent the road has been damaged by the enemy. I expect to receive that information to-day or to-morrow from persons sent over to examine and report to me. I will also send a telegraph operator to go as far as practicable along the line, taking an instrument with him to tap the line at any point and give me information. General Breckinridge has not yet arrived, and I may as well mention that it is reported here by persons who have seen him recently that there is some doubt of his coming: that there was some official difficulty in the way. What it is I do not know, but I think it is well you should know of the report. Officers just arrived from Richmond bring the most glowing accounts of the victory in Virginia, but I have nothing more reliable than what you will find in the papers, except that a pontoon train was sent from Richmond to General Lee on last Tuesday evening. I send with this a telgram from General Price, showing what Armstrong has been doing in West Tennessee, also a telegram from Colonel Myers in regard to Major Holt.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., September 6, 1862.

Maj. Gen. JOHN P. MCCOWN,
Commanding Department of East Tennessee:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs me to say that it is of the utmost importance to procure without delay an adequate supply of arms and accouterments for the large number of Kentuckians who are flocking to our standard here. He therefore directs that all the spare arms in the Department of East Tennessee be collected, with accouterments and ammunition to suit, and sent forward with all the disposable re-enforcements as an escort. The road via Kingston, avoiding the Cumberland Gap road, will be best, provided Bragg defeats Buell.

I am, general, your obedient servant,

E. CUNNINGHAM,
Lieutenant and Acting Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., September 6, 1862.

Col. J. WARREN GRIGSBY,
C. S. Army, Lincoln County, Ky.:

COLONEL: I am directed by Maj. Gen. E. Kirby Smith to inform you that you are hereby authorized to parole the Home Guards in the counties of Boyle, Lincoln, and Mercer, on condition that they give up their arms, and pledge themselves not to take up arms again, or in any way give aid or comfort to the enemies of the Confederate States by giving information or otherwise while within the Confederate lines.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. P. PRATT,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., September 6, 1862.

Brig. Gen. D. LEADBETTER, *Commanding, &c.:*

SIR: The general commanding directs that you proceed with your brigade and a portion of Colonel Davis' without delay by way of the ford near McCown's Ferry and Springfield to Lebanon, to attack a force of the enemy said to be there. It is desirable that the force at Lebanon should be surprised. You will also cause all arms in possession of Home Guards to be delivered to you. The general wishes especially that your command shall behave in an orderly manner during the march, as otherwise the people cannot be favorably impressed. After having finished the duty assigned to you you will return to Frankfort by such route as you deem best.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. PEGRAM,
Chief of Staff.

SPARTA, TENN., *September* 7, 1862—7 a. m.

Major-General POLK:

DEAR GENERAL: Buckner marched this morning; Anderson follows to-morrow. I shall be between them, and probably cross at Carthage on

Tuesday, the 9th. Forrest reports the enemy rapidly evacuating Nashville, so that we must push to head him off. A Louisville paper of 3d represents Cincinnati, &c., in consternation; business suspended; martial law declared, and every citizen impressed to work on the fortifications. Arouse the people to join us as you progress.

Yours, truly,

BRAXTON BRAGG.

P. S.—A note just from Forrest; he is in Lebanon and moves immediately on Murfreesborough.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Sparta, Tenn., September 7, 1862—9 a. m.

Major-General POLK,
Commanding Right Wing, Army of the Mississippi:

GENERAL: The general commanding wishes you to communicate with him at Carthage by this courier. Will you please direct a guide to be employed, as I understand the road between Gainesborough and Carthage is difficult to find. The general also wishes you to dispatch a courier daily to his headquarters, informing him of your movements and anything of interest, and he will also keep you advised.

Respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

GEO. G. GARNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

P. S.—Cincinnati under martial law; all business suspended; the people busy fortifying the place; McClellan assigned to the fortifications in and about Washington City.

HEADQUARTERS CONFEDERATE STATES FORCES,
Chattanooga, Tenn., September 7, 1862.

[Brigadier-General MAXEY:]

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs you to send four instead of two companies of cavalry into Sequatchie Valley, two to be stationed near Dunlap and two near Pikeville. The arrival of Colonel Howard's cavalry will enable you to do this. They can procure the supplies in the valley, as I am informed by General Bragg. The First Kentucky Cavalry, which has been left by General Hardee in Sequatchie Valley, will be ordered to report to you. The duties of the companies stationed in the valley will be to scout and watch over the country and keep up a line of couriers between this place and General Bragg's headquarters. For this purpose a detachment of about 50 men, with an intelligent officer, will be posted at some point about midway between Chattanooga and Dunlap, and a like detachment between Pikeville and Sparta. They will take charge of and forward dispatches sent between this place and General Bragg's headquarters. Two suitable officers should be designated to act as assistant commissaries and quartermasters, one with the companies near Dunlap and one with those near Pikeville. I have no officers with me available for that service. The three companies of the Forty-first Alabama now stationed at Hiwassee Bridge will be relieved from that duty and ordered to rejoin their regiment.

GILES B. COOKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., September 7, 1862.

General HUMPHREY MARSHALL,
Commanding Forces en route:

SIR: I have the honor to inclose you copies * of my proclamation to the people of Kentucky in order that you may fully understand the policy I have inaugurated and which I intend to pursue. The effect thus far has been the best possible, and I urge upon you to enforce upon the troops under your command the necessity of the most scrupulous respect for the rights of persons and of property. It is only thus that we can show the deceived people of this State that we are their friends and come to relieve them from oppression. I especially call your attention to the order * relative to horse thieving, and ask that you will use every exertion to prevent a species of rascality which will operate more to our prejudice here than any other kind.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., September 7, 1862.

Brig. Gen. HENRY HETH, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: I am directed by the major-general commanding to inform you that Colonel Gano, with 225 cavalry, together with Major Camron's command, which has been directed to join him, will proceed immediately to Maysville for the purpose of dispersing a force of the enemy's cavalry in that locality and of affording protection to the citizens and aiding them in organizing companies for this army. The commanding general also directs that you keep a vigilant watch for [persons] passing from this direction through our lines to the Ohio River, as it is impossible to prevent leaving this point.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. PEGRAM,
Chief of Staff.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 14. } HEADQUARTERS LEFT WING,
Sparta, Tenn., September 7, 1862.

Colonel Wheeler, commanding cavalry, on arriving at Carthage will add to his command Bennett's regiment of cavalry, and pushing forward will feel the enemy and harass him without endangering his command. Colonel Wheeler will keep these headquarters advised of his movements.

By command of Major-General Hardee:

T. B. ROY.
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *September 7, 1862.*

Col. J. GORGAS, *Chief of Ordnance, Richmond, Va.:*

I want fire-arms (not pistols) for cavalry. Cannot say how many, as calls are made on me for them daily. Would like from 500 to 1,000.

* Not found.

General Bragg directs General Breckinridge, who has not yet arrived, to take with him to Kentucky all the arms I can collect here. If arms cannot be sent me from any nearer point than Columbus, Miss., I understand there are many thousands there, but have no control over them. Can you supply the arms?

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *September* 8, 1862.

Governor SHORTER:

I am satisfied that there are no United States troops in North Alabama between here and Decatur. If there are any in Alabama west of Decatur General Price will soon drive them out. I have therefore directed Col. J. T. Morgan to proceed with his regiment to Bridgeport and report to General Maxey.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

GENERAL STEVENSON'S HEADQUARTERS,
Near Cumberland Gap, Tenn., September 8, 1862.

General S. COOPER, *Richmond, Va.:*

GENERAL: I am here by the request of General Stevenson for consultation. As you are aware I was left in command of this department by orders of General E. Kirby Smith. The forces under the command of General Stevenson are only sufficient to safely invest the Gap. I find in the department, subject to my command (a part of Bragg's army is in the department), exclusive of the forces here, only sufficient to guard the bridges on the railroad and some Partisan Rangers; how many I cannot say. General Smith is calling on me for re-enforcements. A force of the enemy have left the Gap to strike, I fear, at our communication with Kentucky at Big Creek Gap. I have ordered every available man (Partisan Rangers) to that point and to Rogers' Gap to watch his movements. The strength of the Gap and the completeness of its fortifications will not permit its being attacked with any hope of success. General Stevenson agrees with me in this opinion. Safe in the front, the enemy is left with safety to strike any point left unguarded or at any trains going to General Smith. I believe, if it could be done, a force should be sent to invest the other side, and one week would result in the surrender of all Morgan's command. As it is I doubt if I can with the force at my disposal prevent small blows through the other passes at the command placed to watch these passages into East Tennessee.

I am endeavoring to arm a command of convalescents, but cannot procure the arms. These men are a part of General Smith's command in Kentucky.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. P. McCOWN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., September 8, 1862.

Col. JOHN S. SCOTT,
Comdg. Kirby Smith's Cavalry Brigade, Frankfort, Ky.:

SIR: General Smith directs me to say that the body of Lieutenant-Colonel Topping, Seventy-first Indiana, has been sent for and will be sent to Frankfort as soon as possible. In the mean time he directs that the lieutenant and two citizens who came with the flag of truce be kept at the pickets. He trusts that the flag was not permitted to come into the town of Frankfort, as should never be done. The general hopes that your command left yesterday on the expedition proposed by him to you, as otherwise it will probably be too late to accomplish the object desired. If it has not as yet left he wishes you to get it off immediately. He thinks the infantry force will be at Shelbyville on its return on about the 17th instant. If Starnes' cavalry has not left the general wishes five companies, under the command of a field officer, to be ordered here at once. If it has left, he directs that the whole regiment on its return be ordered to this post. It is reported to the commanding officer that there are large quantities of supplies at Lebanon, which the enemy will undoubtedly attempt to carry off to Louisville by the railway.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. PEGRAM,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., September 8, 1862.

Col. JOHN S. SCOTT,
Commanding Cavalry Brigade:

COLONEL: The major-general commanding directs that if you are still in Frankfort you send Colonel Starnes' regiment to this place to report to these headquarters. The enemy evacuated Lebanon on Saturday, and if your expedition has not started it is now too late. You will send strong parties into the counties between you and the Ohio River, even to the Ohio, to protect the volunteers now raising there for our service and to observe the enemy. You will report frequently the position of your troops and your observations.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. PEGRAM,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., September 8, 1862.

COMMANDING OFFICER RICHMOND, KY.:

SIR: It is rumored that some of General Morgan's forces are trying to make their way from Cumberland Gap to the Ohio. The general commanding directs that your cavalry be kept well advanced on the London and Irvine roads to report any movements in those directions.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. PEGRAM,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *September* 8, 1862.

Major BRADFORD,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Knoxville, Tenn.:

Has General McCown returned to Knoxville; if not, when will he? Are there any spare troops at Kingston, Loudon, Knoxville, or other points on the line? If there are, General Bragg directs that they be held in readiness to join General E. K. Smith in Kentucky. Have you any late news from General Smith?

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Near Carthage, Tenn., September 9, 1862—a. m.

Major-General POLK,

Comdg. Right Wing, Army of the Miss., Gainesborough, Tenn.:

GENERAL: The general commanding has just learned that Buell is evacuating Nashville rapidly; half his force has gone to Bowling Green, the other half will be off in a few days. We cannot possibly overtake him, but must head him off from General Kirby Smith. Dispatches have been sent to-day, and the general wishes you to do the same, so as to insure receipt. Tell of Buell's movements and say General Bragg wishes him if too hard pressed to fall back in our direction. Combined we can thrash them all. We cross to-day, and to-morrow and will move on to your support. Allen's cavalry has been sent to you, and Lay's regiment will be ordered this evening to join you. The general directs that you keep your own staff and those of divisions busy gathering provisions; we are obliged to be self-sustaining. The general wishes you to keep an eye toward Cumberland Gap; our game there should not escape.

Respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

GEO. G. GARNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

P. S.—Your note just received. The general directs that you move via Tompkinsville to Glasgow, where General Hardee will form a junction with you. The general wishes to communicate with you daily, but you must not move too rapidly, as we are two days behind you.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., September 9, 1862.

Col. JOHN S. SCOTT, *Commanding Cavalry:*

COLONEL: Information has been received at these headquarters that the citizens of Nelson and adjoining counties are taking a large amount of cattle, hogs, &c., to the Ohio River. The major-general commanding directs that you send a cavalry force through that section to prevent the country being drained of supplies.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. P. PRATT,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., September 9, 1862.

Brig. Gen. D. LEADBETTER, *Commanding Brigade:*

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that you will send forward Colonel Davis with all the Florida troops to Frankfort, where he will assume command with your own brigade. You will proceed by the most direct route and take post at Georgetown. The brigade of General Preston Smith's division will proceed without delay to Cynthiana, from whence the commanding officer will report to General Preston Smith. Of course these movements are ordered on the supposition that the enemy have evacuated Lebanon, otherwise you will scatter them, as previously directed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. P. PRATT,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., September 9, 1862.

The COMMANDING OFFICER,
Second Brig., Gen. Preston Smith's Div., near Frankfort, Ky.:

SIR: I am directed by the major-general commanding to say that you will proceed with your brigade without delay to Cynthiana, from which point you will report by letter to General Preston Smith, commanding division.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. P. PRATT.

HEADQUARTERS CONFEDERATE STATES FORCES,
Chattanooga, Tenn., September 9, 1862.

General BRAXTON BRAGG, *Commanding:*

GENERAL: General Price sends me the following telegram:

TUPELO, MISS., *September 7*, [1862.]

Inform General Bragg that my army is marching; that my advance guard is at Booneville. I move my quarters to Guntown to-morrow. Will push forward.

I have reliable information that General Breckinridge is not *en route* for this place. Capt. [Joseph] Lovell, of General Lovell's staff, tells me that he was with Generals Breckinridge and Preston at Jackson, Miss., eight or ten days since, and he distinctly understood that General Breckinridge would start about this date with his command to go to Tupelo. From another officer I hear that General Breckinridge's command was on the way to Tupelo four days since. I have telegraphed to Jackson, Miss., for definite information on the subject, but have received no answer. Before receiving your letter of the 4th instant I sent a staff officer to Knoxville to give me information of the condition of things there and at intermediate points. The day I received your letter General McCown's assistant adjutant-general informed me that the general would confer with me in person as soon as he returned from Cumberland Gap. I have not yet seen him, but Maj. [H. S.] Bradford, assistant adjutant-general, yesterday informed me by telegraph that

all available troops on the line you mentioned had been ordered forward, only leaving sufficient guards for bridges on the line. The transportation ordered to be provided here for General Breckinridge's command is awaiting him. As it seems he is not coming this way, I shall appropriate as much of it as is necessary to keep my command ready to take the field at any moment, as you have directed by a letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Garner of the 2d instant. I presume of course you are far better informed of the enemy's movements than I am. I may as well, however, mention that I am informed from various sources that they are leaving Nashville and going down between the Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers, and that they exhibit in their movements all the indications of haste and panic.

Very respectfully,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Camp near Carthage, Tenn., September 10, 1862.

Major-General POLK,
Commanding Right Wing, Army of the Mississippi:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs that you move immediately with your two divisions direct from Tompkinsville on Glasgow, where the army will be concentrated for the purpose of striking a blow at Bowling Green. You will reach Glasgow before General Buell does Bowling Green. You will also take possession of the railroad beyond Bowling Green. The general wishes you to collect all the supplies in and about Glasgow.

Respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

GEO. G. GARNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., September 10, 1862.

Maj. D. S. PRINTUP,
Commanding C. S. Forces, Richmond, Ky.:

MAJOR: The major-general commanding directs that you keep a cavalry force moving in the neighborhood of London and Manchester. This force is intended to watch the movements of the United States forces under General Morgan. Should these forces attempt to leave the Gap any certain information concerning General Morgan's movements must be reported at once to these headquarters. You will also have ready a regiment of cavalry to move with a portion of Colonel Morgan's command. Colonel Morgan's troops will leave here to-morrow and will leave Richmond on the day after. It is presumed that a part of Col. [D. W.] Chenault's regiment [Eleventh Kentucky Cavalry] are mustered into service.

I remain, major, very respectfully,

W. R. BOGGS,
Colonel and Chief of Engineers.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., September 10, 1862.

Capt. ROBERT MCFARLAND,
Morgan's [Second Kentucky] Cavalry:

SIR: You will proceed to-morrow morning with your company and two others of General Buford's brigade to Richmond, Ky. There you will receive a company of Colonel Chenault's cavalry. With these four companies you will proceed by the most direct road to Somerset, for the purpose of finding out whether there has been any move of General Morgan's forces from Cumberland Gap in that direction. If you learn nothing of the enemy at Somerset you will continue in the direction of London, Ky., and will push on toward the Gap until you find out something definite and reliable of the movements of the enemy. You will report from time to time to these headquarters.

By command of General Smith:

JNO. PEGRAM,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., September 10, 1862.

General HENRY HETH, *Commanding Forces in Advance:*

GENERAL: In reply to your letter of yesterday I am directed to say that you will not attack the enemy's works until the arrival within supporting distance of General Marshall and of the brigade of General Smith's division now *en route* for Cynthiana. A letter will be written to-day to General Marshall urging him to hasten toward you. The general commanding hopes that you fully appreciate the great importance of our avoiding any reverse to our arms at this critical juncture. Bragg's advance is expected to arrive near Glasgow, Ky., to-night. Buell is in or about Nashville. The news from the east is excellent. Everything looks well for our cause. It will not do then for you to act without great caution, and the general trusts you will be prudent in your movements and not jeopardize the safety of this part of the State by acting so soon.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. PEGRAM,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., September 10, 1862.

General HUMPHREY MARSHALL,
Mount Sterling or vicinity:

GENERAL: I write to urge you to hasten as rapidly as you can your march toward Cynthiana and Falmouth, in order to support General Heth, who may attack the enemy at any moment. The enemy are in force in his front, and it is of the first importance that your command should be in supporting distance immediately. The news to-day from all quarters is most excellent. Jackson occupies Frederick, the capital of Maryland, and Bragg is pressing Buell closely near Nashville. We can therefore have nothing to oppose us but raw levies. I hope by our junction we may be able to do with them as successfully as we have begun.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. RIGHT WING, ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Tompkinsville, Ky., September 10, 1862.

Colonel ALLEN:

COLONEL: You will withdraw your pickets in the morning at 5 a. m., and at 5.30 a. m. will take up the line of march on the Glasgow road. Keep in advance of the infantry. Our advance division will encamp on Scraggs' Creek, about 16 miles from this place, where you are also expected to encamp. On arriving at Scraggs' Creek you will ascertain as thoroughly as practicable the approaches to the encampment and throw out pickets on them at least 3 miles. This you are instructed to do habitually on this march until further orders. You will also move each day in advance of the infantry. Captain Wampler, of the Engineer Corps, is in charge of the pioneer corps of this wing of the army, and by conferring with him you can generally get information as to the direction of the march as well as the places of encampment.

I have the honor to be, colonel, your obedient servant,

GEORGE WILLIAMSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. RIGHT WING, ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Tompkinsville, Ky., September 10, 1862.

Major-General WITHERS:

GENERAL: I am instructed by the major-general commanding to direct you to move your command by the Glasgow road at 6 a. m. to-morrow (11th instant), and to encamp it on Scraggs' Creek, 16 miles from this place. Captain Wampler, of the Engineer Corps, is ordered to furnish you a guide.

I am, general, your obedient servant,

GEORGE WILLIAMSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. RIGHT WING, ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Tompkinsville, Ky., September 10, 1862.

Major-General CHEATHAM:

GENERAL: I am instructed by the major-general commanding to direct you to move your command by the Glasgow road at 10 a. m. to-morrow (11th instant), and to encamp on Peters' Creek, 11 miles from this place. You will withdraw your pickets in time to move with you.

I am, general, your obedient servant,

GEORGE WILLIAMSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. RIGHT WING, ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Tompkinsville, Ky., September 10, 1862.

Major-General CHEATHAM:

GENERAL: I am instructed by the major-general commanding to say that he wishes you to establish a picket on the Scottsville road at a point about 1½ or 2 miles from this place at some point convenient to water.

He also wishes you to establish a picket on the Glasgow road where a road turns off to the right about 1 mile from this place, with picket sentries thrown well out in advance. Cavalry pickets from the First Alabama Regiment will be posted in advance of your infantry outposts. You will relieve your pickets when the line of march is again resumed. Let your officers who command your pickets report here for instructions as to the roads. The general wishes each road picketed with at least a battalion, and the strictest discipline maintained over the men to keep them alert and constantly at their posts.

I am, general, your obedient servant,

GEORGE WILLIAMSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *September* 10, 1862.

Col. J. GORGAS,
Chief Ordnance Officer, C. S. Army, Richmond, Va.:

COLONEL: Applications have been made to me within the last week for above 2,000 fire-arms and equipments for cavalrymen in the field. The colonel of a cavalry regiment in Middle Tennessee has just been referred to me by General Bragg, making application for arms for his regiment. General Bragg has also desired me to send into Kentucky, by a body of troops which he expects to march there all the arms I could collect. I have been unable to supply the arms called for, my ordnance officer not having them on hand, and I do not know where I can procure them. I telegraphed you on this subject on the 7th ultimo, and stated that if the arms could not be procured nearer than Columbus, Miss., they might perhaps be procured there, as I have been informed there are about 15,000 fire-arms of various sorts there and many of them for cavalry service, but I have received no answer to my telegram. Will you please inform me what prospect there is of procuring them? If the people of Kentucky and Tennessee rally to our standard in any considerable numbers, as I am assured they will, it is very desirable to have arms to put in their hands immediately. It will discourage those who are really desirous of joining us and furnish a ready excuse to those who are wavering if applications for arms for organized bodies of troops are refused on the ground that we have not the arms to give.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS CONFEDERATE STATES FORCES,
Chattanooga, Tenn., September 10, 1862.

General BRAXTON BRAGG:

GENERAL: On the 8th instant I telegraphed the commanding officer at Jackson, Miss., asking if General Breckinridge had started for this place; if not when I might expect him, and stated that instructions from you and transportation for his command awaited him here. Late last night I received the following from Major-General Van Dorn:

JACKSON, MISS., *September* 9, 1862.

Telegram received. General Breckinridge goes with me into West Tennessee, and part of this command is now near Grand Junction. It was at first understood that the Kentucky troops would go to Chattanooga; afterward he was to continue with

me, as he would be too late to join Bragg. Hope there has been no serious misunderstanding. Rosecrans is said to be crossing the Tennessee. Enemy in West Tennessee concentrating at Bolivar in my front. I go to Grand Junction to-morrow with last of troops.

You directed me to send forward with General Breckinridge all stragglers and convalescents collected here and fit for active service in the field. As General Breckinridge's destination is changed I shall send forward all efficient men belonging to the Army of the Mississippi and now in camp here armed and equipped and temporarily organized into companies for the march. I shall send them by Morgantown and Pikeville to Sparta, and thence by the road you have taken. About 1,200 will be ready to start by to-morrow; a like number will I hope be ready in a few days. On my application to the Adjutant and Inspector General he ordered twelve or thirteen companies of Partisan Rangers from the interior of Georgia to report to you here. Only four companies have arrived. If I receive no orders from you as to what disposition to make of them I shall send a part, perhaps all of them, to the front. They will need but little transportation and that can be supplied from that collected here for General Breckinridge. I have had nothing official from your headquarters since your letter of the 4th instant.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, Tenn., September 10, 1862.

General BRAXTON BRAGG, *Chattanooga, Tenn.:*

GENERAL: I have just received yours of the 7th instant. I have not been able to learn General Breckinridge's movements. I telegraphed General Jones your message to him. I shall let him have Smith's Legion, though it cripples me very much. I have just returned from General Stevenson's headquarters. With General Stevenson I made a careful reconnaissance of the enemy's position at Cumberland Gap. We cannot storm the place. They are strengthening their works, and can subsist for a considerable time from the country north of the mountain unless the Gap is invested on the north side. Independent of the command of General Stevenson I have only troops sufficient to guard our depot and the railroad bridges and a few Partisan Rangers, Colonel Smith's Legion the best of them. The Legion is now moving to Big Creek Gap to co-operate with General Stevenson to cut off a force blockading Big Creek and Rogers' Gaps. I believe the Gap would soon fall if I had men to invest the north side. I should have done so if I could have collected 3,000 men. Your calling on me for Smith's Legion leaves me hardly able to guard the different gaps. General Smith has not been heard from since his Richmond victory, when he urged me to send him re-enforcements. I have organized some 1,500 old soldiers (joining their regiments) that I shall forward as soon as armed and Big Creek Gap opened or that I can safely send them by the Jamestown route. Rest assured, general, that I shall do all I can to forward your wishes. The situation of East Tennessee is not satisfactory. I fear trouble.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. S. BRADFORD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, Tenn., September 10, 1862.

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL JONES, *Chattanooga, Tenn.:*

GENERAL: I received yours this evening on my return from Cumberland Gap. General Stevenson is investing the Gap with an inadequate force. I have but small guards at the other gaps, and the enemy are blockading Big Creek and Rogers' Gaps, thus cutting off our communication with Kentucky. Smith's Legion is now on its way to co-operate with General Stevenson in cutting off this command. Aside from this Legion I have no available troops after guarding the bridges. I have just received an order from General Bragg to send Smith's Legion with General Breckinridge to Kentucky. I will as soon as I can relieve your companies at Charleston. If in my power nothing would give me more pleasure than to co-operate with you. If I could get 2,000 men I could reinvest the north side of the Gap. As it now stands I fear the key to East Tennessee will not fall into our hands for some time. I shall keep you advised of affairs here. Shall see you soon if I can.

Yours, sincerely,

J. P. McCOWN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Gibbs' Cross-Roads, Tenn., September 11, 1862.

Major-General POLK,
Commanding Right Wing, Army of the Mississippi:

GENERAL: We are pleased to hear of your progress and trust we shall soon be together again. Buckner encamps to-night about 30 miles from Glasgow; Anderson 10 in his rear. The enemy are moving on a line parallel to us from Nashville to Bowling Green. They are striving hard to be ahead, but you have the advantage, and I trust will avail of it. You should seize the railroad at Cave City immediately, and if possible by some arrangement secure some rolling stock. We have captured an important mail, giving us their plans. They are greatly demoralized, disheartened, and deceived; utterly in the dark as to our movements. Press the matter of supplies.

Yours, very truly,

BRAXTON BRAGG.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., September 11, 1862.

Col. JOHN S. SCOTT,
Commanding Cavalry Brigade:

COLONEL: The commanding general directs me to say that he receives information via Louisville that General Buell is pushing up into Kentucky. It is of the utmost importance that he should have accurate and reliable information as to the movements of this (Buell's) column. He therefore urges the importance of keeping your force well in hand and of making every possible exertion to keep him constantly and well informed of all that is going on to the left and front. General Bragg's advance was to have been at Glasgow on yesterday. It is probable the

two columns will meet near Cave City, and a battle may occur before either army reaches the Green River. Should General Buell succeed in crossing this river before General Bragg the general expects you to make such a disposition of your force as you may deem best, and especially to give him timely notice of Buell's approach and to notify the division commanders near you. There are two brigades at Frankfort. General Heth is near Covington. A courier this morning reported several regiments of the enemy at Taylorsville. The general desires that you dispatch to him at least twice a day, and oftener if there is anything of importance to communicate.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

E. CUNNINGHAM,
Lieutenant and Acting Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., September 11, 1862.

General HENRY HETH, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: Your letter of yesterday, partially in cipher, is received. The general commanding says that in view of the fact that General Marshall will not probably be within supporting distance of you for a week or ten days, and of the small force of men you have with you as compared with the force of the enemy, you will not now risk a battle with the enemy, but will, if you can safely do so, withdraw to the vicinity of Williamstown and Falmouth. Colonel Morgan has just been ordered to report to you without delay with a part of his command. Vaughan's brigade, of Smith's division, is ordered to halt for the present at Paris, Leadbetter's and Davis' at Frankfort. The enemy were expected to be last evening at Taylorsville, 8,000 strong. Cannonading reported in that direction this morning. The reports are believed by the general commanding to be exaggerated.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. PEGRAM,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., September 11, 1862.

General D. LEADBETTER,
Commanding Forces en route for Frankfort:

GENERAL: Instead of proceeding to Georgetown, as previously directed, the general commanding orders that you will for the present, with your brigade and that of Colonel Davis, take post at Frankfort, Ky. A courier from Colonel Starnes, who has just arrived from Taylorsville, reports that yesterday evening the enemy were in some force at that place. They are said to be eight regiments of infantry and to have come from Bloomfield. The general thinks the report exaggerated, and leaves it to your discretion what course to pursue with regard to that force. He wishes you to have the country well examined in front of Frankfort and frequent reports sent him as to the movements of the enemy. You are authorized to call upon any cavalry within your vicinity to aid you in obeying the above instructions.

Very respectfully,

JNO. PEGRAM,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., September 11, 1862.

Col. JOHN H. MORGAN,
Commanding Cavalry Brigade:

COLONEL: The general commanding directs that you proceed without delay with all of your cavalry that can at once be collected together to the headquarters of Brigadier-General Heth, to whom you will report for duty. While there you can confer with General Heth as to the advisability of making an expedition into the State of Ohio with your command.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

JNO. PEGRAM,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, Tenn., September 11, 1862.

Brig. Gen. C. L. STEVENSON,
Commanding First Division, Army of East Tennessee:

GENERAL: Yours* of to-day received. Five hundred of the troops going across the mountains are at Clinton; 600 more will arrive there to-morrow and 300 next day. Colonel Smith's Legion will be relieved at Loudon to-night by Colonel Fain, and will proceed immediately to Big Creek Gap.

I have the honor to be, general, your obedient servant,

H. S. BRADFORD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *September* 11, 1862.

Major-General MCCOWN, *Knoxville, Tenn.:*

General Van Dorn telegraphs that Breckinridge and command remain with him and go into West Tennessee. General Bragg directs all spare troops at Loudon, Kingston, Knoxville and other points on your line to be sent to Kirby Smith. Have you received such instructions, and are there any troops to send? Would like to know something of condition of things on your line and at Cumberland Gap. How long will you remain at Knoxville, and who will command them in your absence? Answer promptly.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *September* 11, 1862.

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL JONES, *Chattanooga, Tenn.:*

Do not know how long I may remain here. Colonel Bradford commands the town. General C. L. Stevenson is second in the Department of East Tennessee. Spare troops collecting at Kingston. I have received instructions from General Smith. I wrote you last night.

J. P. MCCOWN,
Major-General, Commanding.

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*Not found.

RICHMOND, VA., *September* 12, 1862.

His Excellency R. HAWES,
Provisional Governor of Kentucky:

DEAR SIR: Your letter* of the 2d instant, in reference to affairs in Kentucky, has been received. In relation to the action stated to have been taken by General Beauregard in seizing the assets of the Bank of Columbus the Government will take prompt measures to remedy any wrong that may appear to have been done; but as you seem, judging by your letter, not to be fully advised in relation to the facts, a further communication from you will be awaited before action is taken. On the other subjects of the letter the verbal conference will have satisfied you as to my views.

Very respectfully and truly, yours,

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, Tenn., September 12, 1862.

General S. COOPER, *Richmond, Va.:*

GENERAL: The Federal forces at Cumberland Gap have taken advantage of the advance of General Smith's command into Kentucky to blockade the passes through mountains [through] which General Smith entered Kentucky.† A detachment of Kentucky cavalry left a few days since without orders to join General Smith and were captured near Pine Mountain. General Smith is calling on me for re-enforcements. General Bragg has ordered a portion of my small command to join General Smith. I shall obey the order. With the force at my command at present I can only invest the Gap on this side, guard the various mountain passes and the railroad bridges. I am unpleasantly situated, taking in view the necessity of recovering Cumberland Gap, the key to East Tennessee, and the requisitions for re-enforcements for Kentucky. The recovery of Cumberland Gap is a necessity to the peace and quiet of this deluded region. It cannot be recovered unless it can be reinvested on the north side. I cannot do this and send off the forces to Kentucky called for unless in his confusion General Morgan may abandon it. I am now organizing a force to re-enforce General Smith and escort funds to him. I shall push it forward as soon as it is of sufficient strength to certainly protect these funds.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. P. McCOWN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., September 12, 1862.

Brig. Gen. HUMPHREY MARSHALL, *en route:*

GENERAL: In view of the critical state of our affairs about here now I must again urge upon you to come to Paris as rapidly as possible. The enemy are rapidly concentrating at Louisville and Covington, and

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* Not found.

† See report of Brig. Gen. George W. Morgan, U. S. A., of operations at Rogers' and Big Creek Gaps, Part I, p. 957.

it is of the highest importance that our forces should be united with the least possible delay. Rosecrans is reported to have just arrived at Louisville; Buell to be marching toward Louisville closely pressed by Bragg. In the East the news is most excellent. The Northern papers state that Baltimore has been occupied by the Confederates and that Maryland is in a blaze of enthusiasm for the South. Please let me know at once at what time I may expect your command at Paris.

I am, very respectfully,

E. KIRBY SMITH.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT NO. 2,
Red Sulphur Springs, Tenn., September 12, 1862.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant-General, Richmond, Va.:

SIR: My advance will be in Glasgow to-day and I shall be with them to-morrow. My whole force will be there on the 14th. We shall then be between Buell and Kirby Smith, for which I have been struggling. The troops are in good tone and condition; somewhat foot-sore and tired, but cheerful. They have submitted most heroically to privations and hardships and have maintained their reputation for discipline. Our greatest want has been breadstuffs, but we shall be in a plentiful country at Glasgow and beyond.

A dispatch (copy inclosed) from Maj. Gen. E. K. Smith * gives most gratifying accounts from his command and the country. With arms we can not only clear Tennessee and Kentucky, but I confidently trust hold them both. General Buell, with the larger portion of his army, is concentrating at Bowling Green. From Glasgow we can examine him and decide on the future.

I had hoped General Breckinridge would be with me soon, but he is far behind my calculations, and I fear will lose the opportunity so long desired by himself and his Kentucky regiments.

Send arms to Knoxville, to be forwarded by General Smith's route to Kentucky, unless you hear of the evacuation of Nashville, when that would be the best route via Chattanooga.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BRAXTON BRAGG,
General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., September 12, 1862.

Capt. WILLIAM LEWIS,
Commanding Company Cavalry, C. S. Army:

SIR: You will proceed with your command, and with Mr. J. C. Robinson as guide, to the neighborhood of Buckeye Ridge, Garrard County, and also of Lancaster, for the purpose of collecting all arms found in the possession of Home Guards. The men you will parole, not to take up arms against the Confederate States nor give any information to their enemies until regularly exchanged. The arms you will bring here and report in person.

By command of [Maj. Gen. E. Kirby Smith]:

JNO. PEGRAM,
Chief of Staff.

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* See battle of Richmond, Ky., August 30, Part I, p. 932.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., September 12, 1862.

Col. JOHN S. SCOTT,
Commanding Cavalry Brigade, Lebanon, Ky.:

COLONEL: The commanding general instructs me to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 11th instant, inclosing your report* of the engagement of August 30. He desires to be informed whether the bridge near Rolling Fork, which you speak of destroying, is on the Nashville or the Lebanon Railroad. The object to be accomplished in destroying the bridges is to retard General Buell's advance. It is not necessary to destroy them except where they would be used by him. General Bragg's advance must be near Green River. Should you ascertain positively that he is ahead of General Buell the roads along which his columns would pass should be left untouched. The general heartily approves of your proclamation to the Home Guards. He also again urges the importance of your keeping him constantly informed of the enemy's movements.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

E. CUNNINGHAM,
Lieutenant and Acting Aide-de-Camp.

HDQRS. RES. DIV., RIGHT WING, ARMY OF THE MISS.,
Camp on Beaver Creek, near Glasgow, Ky., September 12, 1862.

Brig. Gen. JAMES R. CHALMERS,
Commanding Brigade, &c.:

GENERAL: You will proceed at the earliest practicable moment to move your command to Cave City, on the Nashville and Louisville Railroad, which road you will take possession of (with the telegraph office at that point) and hold in such manner as will insure the capture of all trains which may arrive. You will if possible prevent the escape of any and all persons within the vicinity, that no information may be conveyed to the enemy of your movement. No unnecessary damage should be done to the road or rolling stock, as both may become of importance to ourselves. As it is understood that the trains run very irregularly, and as our presence here must soon be known, it is of the very utmost importance that not an instant should be lost, but that you should proceed by a forced march to your destination. Your baggage train, &c., can follow you more leisurely and not impede your troops on the march. General Duncan has been ordered to proceed at once to Proctor's Station, on the same road, 8 miles beyond you, or toward Nashville. There is also a good pike road connecting your respective positions by which you can communicate one with the other, and he has instructions promptly to advise you should he be threatened by a very superior force. You will communicate to these headquarters anything you may deem of importance. The two brigades here will be kept in readiness to proceed to your support should you require it. Your being without cavalry will necessitate your requiring great vigilance of your pickets and other guards.

I am, general, very truly, yours, &c.,

J. M. WITHERS,
Major-General, Commanding.

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*See Part I, p. 938.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *September* 12, 1862.

General SAMUEL JONES, *Chattanooga, Tenn.:*

The district west of the Hiwassee belongs by agreement to General Bragg; this side of the river to the Department of East Tennessee. The corn impressed by your quartermaster belongs to a quartermaster of this department and is necessary for General Stevenson's command. Please direct your quartermaster not to remove it. I will try and see you very soon.

J. P. McCOWN,
Major-General.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, Va., September 12, 1862.

General BRAXTON BRAGG, *Chattanooga, Tenn.:*

GENERAL: This Department is in receipt of the list of newly elected officers in the late reorganization of the cavalry under your command under the conscript act dated June 22. It is indispensable for the proper regulation of the books of the Department that there should be a list of officers that have been dropped at the reorganization also furnished, and I am directed by the Secretary of War to request of you that you will have the same properly made out and forwarded as early as possible. It appears from the list that there has been a new cavalry regiment formed by uniting the Second and Eleventh Tennessee Battalions, and styled First Regiment. As there are already the rolls of a First Regiment on file in this office it will be necessary, to prevent confusion, to style this one the Sixth, by which it will be recognized in future. There are also the rolls of a new Arkansas cavalry regiment already on file. Your list announces the formation of another from [W. D.] Barnett's and [A. J.] McNeill's battalions consolidated, of which no rolls have ever been sent to this office. Please have them made out and forwarded at the same time.

I have the honor to be, general, your obedient servant,

E. A. PALFREY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. RIGHT WING, ARMY OF THE MISS.,
No. 17. } *Glasgow, Ky., September* 12, 1862.

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IV. Major-General Withers' division, with the exception of Colonel Walthall's regiment (Twenty-ninth Mississippi) and one section of Ketchum's battery, will encamp on Beaver Creek where it is crossed by the Louisville turnpike. One section of Ketchum's battery will be temporarily attached to Colonel Walthall's regiment and be under his command. As soon as Colonel Walthall's command is refreshed and has prepared two days' rations he will move it to Proctor's Station, on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, and seize and hold the railroad at that point. The remainder of Brigadier-General Chalmers' brigade, as it is refreshed and has prepared two days' cooked rations, will be moved by Brigadier-General Chalmers upon the Nashville and Louisville Railroad, at Cave City, and there seize and hold the road. The major-general desires this order executed as early as practicable. As soon as Major-General Withers ascertains that a sufficient quantity of water can

be obtained at Prewitt's Knob to supply a brigade he will move forward a brigade to that point.

V. Paragraph IV, of Special Orders, No. 17, is so changed that Brigadier-General Duncan's brigade will remove upon the Nashville Railroad at Proctor's Station, instead of Colonel Walthall's command, as therein designated, and so that Brigadier-General Chalmers' entire brigade shall move upon the same railroad at Cave City.

VI. Captain Binger's company is ordered to report to General Withers for duty.

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By command of Major-General Polk:

GEORGE WILLIAMSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FOURTH BRIGADE, RESERVE DIVISION,
RIGHT WING, ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Camp near Proctor's Station, Ky., September 13, 1862.

Maj. D. E. HUGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Reserve Division:

MAJOR: I arrived here with my command at 4 a. m. and seized upon the railroad and obstructed the same above the tunnel toward Louisville, and have made all the necessary arrangements for carrying out instructions from division headquarters of the 12th instant. But few Federal troops beyond the ordinary travel have passed over the road going either way, and I am satisfied that they were only making preparations for their removal. Two locomotives besides the ordinary train passed up yesterday. There have been no trains, not even burden trains, that have passed over the road by this point for a week past, excepting the schedule train, which is due here about 1 p. m., from either direction; we will take care of these to-day. Generals Rousseau and Negley are said to be in Bowling Green, 23 miles distant, with 20,000 men. It is also reported that a part of Buell's forces are there, and that the town and its environs are filled with wagons and soldiers. They only learned yesterday by Union people from Glasgow of the movements of this wing of the army. It was also known here and at Cave City about the same time. The uptrain conductor told Mrs. Proctor yesterday that the thing was about played out and that he should not come down again. The pike to Bowling Green is in excellent order and it will probably be used. They can also take me in rear by a country cross-road nearly parallel with this pike. Another brigade should be shoved out to supporting distance. No water within 1½ miles of this.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. K. DUNCAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

Respectfully forwarded for the information of the general commanding right wing, Army of the Mississippi. I fully concur in the propriety of the advanced brigades being better supported, unless the cavalry are thrown forward to such distance as to insure against the possibility of surprise.

J. M. WITHERS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIGADE, WITHERS' DIVISION,
Cave City, Ky., September 13, 1862.

Col. R. A. SMITH, *Tenth Mississippi Regiment:*

COLONEL: You will assume command of your own and Blythe's regiments, proceed at once to Horse Cave, on Munfordville road, and take charge of a flouring mill in that vicinity for use of our army. Cavalry couriers will be furnished you, and you will use all diligence and precaution to prevent a surprise by the enemy, and in case you should need assistance communicate at once with these headquarters.

By command of Brigadier-General Chalmers:

W. T. STRICKLIN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CONFEDERATE STATES FORCES,
Chattanooga, Tenn., September 13, 1862.

General BRAXTON BRAGG,
Commanding in the Field:

GENERAL: I have ordered Capt. [C. A.] Taylor, of the First Louisiana Infantry, to take command of a party of 1,400 stragglers and convalescents now here and belonging to your army, and proceed with them to the army, wherever it may be.

Regarding Major-General Van Dorn's telegram, communicated to you in my letter of the 10th instant, as conclusive that General Breckinridge's command will not come by this place, I have appropriated a part of the transportation of the rations and camp equipage (reduced as required by you), the train to return here unless otherwise ordered by you.

The trains which you said in your letter of the 4th Generals Polk and Hardee would send here have not yet reported, and after sending off the party under Captain Taylor I shall not have more transportation than is necessary for the troops under the immediate command of Brigadier-General Maxey.

Major-General McCown informs me that all the available troops under his command have been ordered forward to General Kirby Smith's army. Only such guards as we regard as absolutely necessary are left at the bridges.

I have been unable to find the commander of the First Kentucky Cavalry or any part of his command. Several couriers sent in search of him have failed to find him, and a staff officer whom I last sent has just returned and reports that he was unable to find any part of the First Kentucky Cavalry, but was informed by a gentleman near Pikeville, who seemed to know, that the regiment was with General Forrest.

I have established a line of couriers between this place and Gainesborough. As each courier will have about 12 miles to ride there ought to be no delay in the forwarding of dispatches.

I shall be glad to know to what point beyond Gainesborough I shall send to communicate with you.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

HDQRS. LEFT WING, ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Glasgow, Ky., September 14, 1862.

Col. JOSEPH WHEELER,
Commanding Cavalry Brigade:

COLONEL: Your communication of the 13th instant has been received, and in reply I am directed by Major-General Hardee to say he has for you only the general instructions to picket strongly the Bowling Green road and to keep him well advised of all movements of the enemy. He wishes you to employ secret agents to penetrate the enemy's lines at Bowling Green and obtain information of his force, position, probable movements, &c. The general would further direct your attention to the Bowling Green and Louisville road via Brownsville, which is a shorter road by 9 miles than that leading by Munfordville, and should be watched.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. B. ROY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FOURTH BRIGADE, RESERVE DIVISION,
RIGHT WING, ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Camp near Proctor's Station, Ky., September 14, 1862—9 a. m.

Maj. D. E. HUGER,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Reserve Division, near Glasgow, Ky.:

MAJOR: No further attempt was made by the enemy to pass during the night. A strict watch will be kept upon them during the day, and the point to which they came yesterday will be guarded and the road in the rear of it will be cut off if they come up again. None of the couriers whom I have sent to you have returned, so that I am not sure that I am in communication with division headquarters. Will you therefore please return the bearer as soon as practicable, to satisfy me on this point. Please send me a few large envelopes.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. K. DUNCAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

Respectfully forwarded. This communication was received before the indorsement on report of the major-general, but the fact had not been made known to me, through negligence in my assistant adjutant-general's office.

J. M. WITHERS,
Major-General, Commanding Reserve Division.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, Tenn., September 14, 1862.

General BRAXTON BRAGG,
Commanding Department No. 2:

GENERAL: Colonel Shoemaker and Lieutenant Pease were turned over to me to-day and will be forwarded to Richmond, Va., for exchange. The withdrawal of the forces from the north of Cumberland Gap by General Smith has left a considerable country open to General Morgan

to collect supplies. On Tuesday last he sent out De Courcy's brigade with about 500 wagons in the direction of Manchester. I have no doubt that the purpose is to collect supplies. The enemy have blockaded the Gaps through which General Smith passed into Kentucky. The only route open to Kentucky now is via of Somerset. I have just received a dispatch from General Stevenson saying they had already received some supplies. Unless the Gap can be invested on the north side my forces will become simply an army of observation. I have submitted the whole matter to the Secretary of War.

If you will excuse the liberty I will give you the result of a year's experience in West Tennessee and Kentucky. By reference to the maps you will see that the Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers come near together between the Tennessee line and the Ohio. The distance is less than 2 miles. This neck of land is high ground—three elevations, the center one the highest. I believe that this point should be strongly fortified. Mayfield, on the Paducah Railroad, should also be fortified, say for two regiments. Columbus, Ky., connects the line with the Mississippi River; eight regiments would protect it against any ordinary attack. A battery and one regiment well intrenched at Hickman are necessary to protect the railroad from that point to Union City. Now comes the most important point on the Mississippi—New Madrid. Works at Island No. 10 and New Madrid cover all the country from Union City to Cape Girardeau. Forces can be massed at Union City or New Madrid and thrown to any one of the points fortified in a short space of time. The line is complete. I have gone into explanations only so far as to call your attention to the peculiar features of this country and to the lines of communications. You see from this rough sketch the facility of transporting troops from Union City to any one of the points named. I intend nothing more, general, than to call your attention to the matter. Unless these points are fortified Nashville or Memphis will never be safe, nor Middle nor West Tennessee free from invasion.

I can hear nothing from General Breckinridge.

J. P. McCOWN,
Major-General.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *September* 14, 1862.

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL JONES, *Chattanooga, Tenn.:*

General E. K. Smith informs me that Kentucky is rising *en masse* and wants arms. Have you any?

J. P. McCOWN,
Major-General, Commanding.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *September* 14, 1862.

General S. COOPER, *Richmond, Va.:*

General E. K. Smith calls for arms for the Kentuckians flocking to his standard. Could arm 20,000 men if he had arms. Can I get them from Richmond? None here. General Smith (date 5th, from Lexington) says Kentucky is rising *en masse.*

J. P. McCOWN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., September 14, 1862.

Col. JOHN S. SCOTT,
Comdg. Smith's Brigade, C. S. Army, Lebanon, Ky.:

COLONEL: A camp is just being formed by the enemy near Bradfordsville, situated near the mouth of the Little South Fork of Rolling Fork and near the line of Marion and Clay Counties. The general commanding directs that you detach one of your regiments, with orders to thoroughly break up this camp, to capture all arms, &c., and to parole the prisoners. He wishes the work rapidly and completely done.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

JNO. PEGRAM,
Colonel, &c.

N. B.—Use as guides any men you may be able to pick up, unless you should receive guides from the colonel who is raising a regiment near Danville.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT NO. 2,
Glasgow, Ky., September 14, 1862.

Kentuckians, I have entered your State with the Confederate Army of the West, and offer you an opportunity to free yourselves from the tyranny of a despotic ruler. We come not as conquerors or as despoilers, but to restore to you the liberties of which you have been deprived by a cruel and relentless foe. We come to guarantee to all the sanctity of their homes and altars, to punish with a rod of iron the despoilers of your peace, and to avenge the cowardly insults to your women. With all non-combatants the past shall be forgotten. I shall enforce a rigid discipline and shall protect all in their persons and property. Needful supplies must be had for my army, but they shall be paid for at fair and remunerating prices. Believing that the heart of Kentucky is with us in our great struggle for constitutional freedom, we have transferred from our own soil to yours not a band of marauders, but a powerful and well-disciplined army. Your gallant Buckner leads the van. Marshall is on the right, while Breckinridge, dear to us as to you, is advancing with Kentucky's valiant sons to receive the honor and applause due to their heroism. The strong hands which in part have sent Shiloh down to history and the nerved arms which have kept at bay from our own homes the boastful army of the enemy are here, to assist, to sustain, to liberate you. Will you remain indifferent to our call, or will you not rather vindicate the fair fame of your once free and envied State? We believe that you will, and that the memory of your gallant dead who fell at Shiloh, their faces turned homeward, will rouse you to a manly effort for yourselves and posterity.

Kentuckians, we have come with joyous hopes. Let us not depart in sorrow, as we shall if we find you wedded in your choice to your present lot. If you prefer Federal rule, show it by your frowns and we shall return whence we came. If you choose rather to come within the folds of our brotherhood, then cheer us with the smiles of your women and lend your willing hands to secure you in your heritage of liberty.

Women of Kentucky, your persecutions and heroic bearing have reached our ear. Banish henceforth forever from your minds the fear of loathsome prisons or insulting visitations. Let your enthusiasm have free rein. Buckle on the armor of your kindred, your husbands,

sons, and brothers, and scoff with shame him who would prove recreant in his duty to you, his country, and his God.

BRAXTON BRAGG,
General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT NO. 2,
Glasgow, Ky., September 14, 1862.

To the Home Guards of Kentucky:

The officers and members of the Home Guards are hereby required to report and deliver up to the nearest commanding officer of this army all arms in their hands. Those complying with this order will be regarded as non-combatants; all failing to do so will be considered as enemies and treated accordingly. Captains of companies will be held responsible for the execution of this order, and will report to these headquarters all who refuse to comply therewith.

BRAXTON BRAGG,
General, Commanding.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *September* 14, 1862.
(Received September 15, 1862.)

Hon. GEORGE W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War, Richmond, Va.:

Aside from the forces of General [C. L.] Stevenson in front of Cumberland Gap and the bridge and depot guards, I have Smith's Legion of Partisans, under orders from General Bragg, 1,800 convalescents, organized and ready to march to escort money to General E. Kirby Smith, and about 1,000 men besides. If I was allowed to use this force and could get two or three regiments from General Jones, commanding General Bragg's base of operations at Chattanooga, I could reinvest Cumberland Gap on the north side; I believe it would fall in less than ten days. If I obey the requisitions of Generals Bragg and Smith all I can do will be to protect the railroad bridges and invest this side of the Gap. If the Gap is not soon invested on the north side Morgan will supply it with provisions. The possession of the Gap is necessary to the peace of East Tennessee. What shall I do? Please answer at once.

J. P. McCOWN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, Tenn., September 14, 1862.

Brig. Gen. C. L. STEVENSON,
Commanding First Division, Army of East Tennessee:

GENERAL: Yours of to-day has been received.* The major-general commanding approves of the course you took in regard to the exchange of the prisoners, and further directs that you retaliate to the fullest extent should General Morgan inflict punishment on a single one of them. You will see from the accompanying muster-roll of Jessee's company that the organization was lawful, though not full; they had authority to

* Not found.

recruit. All the troops possible to be collected are being concentrated at Clinton and Big Creek Gap, and will continue to be. Colonel Smith's Legion is by this at Big Creek Gap; Capers' (200 men) at Jacksborough; Reeves' battalion (500 men) at Clinton; convalescents (2,000 men) at Clinton. McDowell, now at Greeneville, will be armed and sent forward at once, as arms arrived to-day. Lieut. [A. H.] Sevier, aide-de-camp of General Churchill, and perhaps other members of his staff, accompanied them; also some members of [T. M.] Nelson's Georgia Rangers, a company now with General Smith. As soon as the scattered forces can be concentrated the major-general will join you.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. S. BRADFORD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *September* 14, 1862.

General SAMUEL JONES, *Chattanooga, Tenn.:*

Can you send me some troops to complete the investment of Cumberland Gap? If so, how many and when?

J. P. McCOWN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, Tenn., September 14, 1862.

Col. S. J. SMITH, *Jacksborough, Tenn.:*

COLONEL: The major-general commanding directs that you move with your command at once to Big Creek Gap, holding your cavalry at Rogers' Gap, assuming command of the forces at these places, subject to order of Brigadier-General Stevenson.

I am, colonel, your most obedient servant,

H. S. BRADFORD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 7. HDQRS. ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI, *Glasgow, Ky., September* 14, 1862.

* * * * * * *

V. The following cavalry force, to be commanded by Brig. Gen. N. B. Forrest, is assigned to the right wing, Army of the Mississippi, and will report to Major-General Polk forthwith: First Alabama, [W. W.] Allen; Second Georgia, [W. J.] Lawton; [Fourth] Tennessee, [J. P.] Murray; Forrest's regiment, [Third Tennessee Cavalry], four companies; [J. F.] Lay's [Confederate] regiment. The following cavalry force, to be commanded by Col. Joseph Wheeler, is assigned to the left wing, Army of the Mississippi, and will report forthwith to Major-General Hardee: Third Georgia, Crawford; First Kentucky, Maj. [J. W.] Caldwell; Texas Rangers, [Eighth Texas Cavalry], Wharton; [J. D.] Bennett's battalion.

* * * * * * *

By command of General Bragg:

JNO. M. OTEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Glasgow, Ky., September 15, 1862—12.15 a. m.

Major-General POLK,
Commanding Right Wing:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs that Major-General Withers be ordered to proceed forthwith with Gardner's and Jackson's brigades to the scene of the late engagement between General Chalmers and the enemy, and if upon his arrival he finds it practicable to carry the position occupied by the enemy to do so.

Respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

GEO. G. GARNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Glasgow, Ky., September 15, 1862.

Maj. Gen. LEONIDAS POLK,
Commanding Right Wing, Army of the Mississippi:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs that you will take direction in person of the movements of your command on Munfordville and the following disposition of your troops be made: First, a portion of your cavalry to be kept well in front of Bell's Station toward Bowling Green to watch the enemy, press in his pickets, and to keep you well and often advised of his movements; second, Brigadier-General Duncan, with his brigade, will join his division, now *en route* toward Munfordville; third, Cheatham's division will move to the railroad or Cave City and be ready for orders at all hours; fourth, the First Regiment Louisiana Infantry will be ordered forward.

Respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

GEO. G. GARNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[GLASGOW, KY.], *September* 15, 1862—9 a. m.

[Major-General POLK:]

DEAR GENERAL: It is suggested by General Hardee, who is acquainted with the works at Munfordville, that they are quite strong in this direction, but may be turned and carried by crossing the river above. Consider this.

Yours, truly,

BRAXTON BRAGG.

HDQRS. FOURTH BRIGADE, RESERVE DIVISION,
RIGHT WING, ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Camp near Proctor's Station, Ky., September 15, 1862.

Maj. D. E. HUGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Reserve Division, Glasgow, Ky.:

MAJOR: No further attempts have been made to pass any train by this point. I am informed that Judge McPherrin, of Glasgow, is the person who sent a runner from that place to inform the enemy of the

proposed movements against the railroad and telegraph. The information comes through a lady who heard the negro boy (the runner) say that he had been so sent; and further that Judge McPherrin had other runners all through the country conveying information to the enemy.

We have learned through two prisoners that the larger portion of Buell's forces are arriving at Bowling Green. He had made no attempt to cross the Big Barren River, excepting by a cavalry picket stationed about 2 miles on this side. Colonel Lay will scout to-day toward Bowling Green, and endeavor to gain more definite and reliable information relative to the enemy and his movements.

Owing to the acts passed by the Kentucky Legislature relative to currency the people of this neighborhood object to receive the Confederate money or that of the State of Tennessee. They are perfectly willing to receive both at par if the commanding general of the department will publish a proclamation making the same a legal tender. The matter is one of great importance and should claim the early attention of the general commanding.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. K. DUNCAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. RES. DIV., RIGHT WING, ARMY OF THE MISS.,
Camp on Beaver Creek, Ky., September 15, 1862.

Brig. Gen. JAMES R. CHALMERS,
Commanding Second Brigade:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs me to say that he will move this morning at not later than 10 o'clock, in obedience to the order hereto annexed, with Gardner's and Jackson's brigades, toward Munfordville, by the Louisville turnpike or direct road and not by the Cave City road. He will bivouac to-night at Clear Point, about 13 miles from this point and between 5 and 6 miles from Munfordville. He desires to confer with you at that point if practicable for you to meet him there; otherwise you will designate some point where the conference can certainly be held before reaching Munfordville. Should the circumstances of your position require a forced march to any point so advise and it shall be done.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. G. HUDSON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

HDQRS. RIGHT WING, ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Glasgow, Ky., September 15, 1862—3 a. m.

Major-General WITHERS,
Commanding Withers' Division:

GENERAL: I am instructed by Major-General Polk to say that the general commanding has directed him to order you to proceed forthwith with Gardner's and Jackson's brigades to the scene of the late engagement between General Chalmers' command and the enemy, and if, upon his (your) arrival, he (you) find it practicable to carry the position occupied by the enemy to do so. You will promptly execute this order, and move upon Munfordville via Cave City, unless you know

that a sufficient supply of water can be obtained on the direct road to that place. In that event move by the direct road and advise General Chalmers that you are doing so. Acquaint him with this order to advance as soon as possible. You will take with you your ordnance and baggage wagons and so much of your subsistence train as can be filled with stores and as may be required as ambulances. It is not intended that you shall wait to have your subsistence wagons filled, unless it be from stores you have on hand at and near your encampment. Majs. [Thomas] Peters and [John J.] Murphy, of the major-general's staff, are ordered to proceed at once to your camp to afford you assistance and give explanations of his views in regard to the disposition of your subsistence train. The major-general will send forward his medical staff to look after General Chalmers' wounded and give assistance in their removal. General Forrest will be ordered to send a regiment of cavalry to report to you. Do not wait for it. Send the regiment back if you find Colonel Scott will co-operate with you with his cavalry brigade. Hasten your departure as much as possible.

Your obedient servant,

GEORGE WILLIAMSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. RIGHT WING, ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
En route to Munfordville on Louisville Turnpike,
September 15, 1862.

Brigadier-General CHALMERS:

GENERAL: I am instructed by Major-General Polk to say that you will move in the direction of Munfordville and cross your infantry and cavalry 1½ miles above the town, and your baggage train and artillery 8 miles above at the burnt bridge, where the Louisville turnpike crosses the Green River. You will take your sick and wounded with you. Select your own encampment for the night. Move as rapidly as possible. One column moves on this road.

Your obedient servant,

GEORGE WILLIAMSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

P. S.—If for any reason you may deem it inexpedient to cross as near the town as 1½ miles you will cross it higher up.

HDQRS. RES. DIV., RIGHT WING, ARMY OF THE MISS.,
Camp on Beaver Creek, Ky., September 15, 1862.

Maj. GEORGE WILLIAMSON,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Right Wing, Army of the Miss., Glasgow, Ky.:

MAJOR: Special Orders, No. 20, paragraph VI, just received, 10.20 a. m., and is too late for me to follow its requirements. The cavalry has gone forward and Jackson's brigade. The head of the latter column will have passed the Cave City Branch road before this and the cavalry must be several miles still in advance. The general ordnance train followed Jackson's column. All have been out of sight some time, and the courier, with dispatch to General Chalmers, informing him of our route, started before the column of Jackson. I doubt much whether

there is more water than is sufficient for the commands of Chalmers and Duncan on the Cave City road.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

J. M. WITHERS,
Major-General, Commanding Right Wing.

HDQRS. RES. DIV., RIGHT WING, ARMY OF THE MISS.,
Camp on Beaver Creek, near Glasgow, Ky., September 15, 1862.

Maj. GEORGE WILLIAMSON,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Right Wing, Army of the Miss., Glasgow, Ky.:

MAJOR: In obedience to the order received that portion of my command encamped here is now being put *en route* to Munfordville. I shall proceed by the pike road to Clear Point, 13 miles distant, and there bivouac for the night, should no information be received rendering it proper for me to push the column farther. I am informed that there is a sufficient supply of water at Clear Point, but that after leaving that point no more water is to be had until we get within about a mile of Munfordville. At Clear Point we take a left-hand road, which is said to be good, the distance then being between 5 and 6 miles to Munfordville. As Duncan's brigade will be too distant to report to me, I suggest that while it is kept in its present locality all reports should be made to your headquarters and that General Duncan be so instructed. I should be pleased, however, to have that brigade relieved by one from the other division, which could then be supported by its own division.

I am, respectfully, &c.,

J. M. WITHERS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. LEFT WING, ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Glasgow, Ky., September 15, 1862.

Col. JOSEPH WHEELER,
Comdg. Cavalry Brigade, Left Wing, Army of the Mississippi:

COLONEL: I am directed by Major-General Hardee to direct your attention to the following roads likely to be used by the enemy in any movement from Bowling Green: From Glasgow to Bowling Green south of the Merry Oaks road; from Bowling Green via Dripping Springs to Mammoth Cave; from Bowling Green via Chameleon Springs to Brownville. Colonels Lay and Allen, commanding cavalry regiments, have been directed to report to you in orders of this date. Their regiments are understood to be in the neighborhood of Dripping Springs and in position to observe the last two routes mentioned above. The general wishes you to hunt them up and take charge of them at once. If desirable your headquarters and camp may be changed to a point the staff officer, bearer of this, will indicate.

Respectfully, colonel, your obedient servant,

T. B. ROY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., September 15, 1862.

Col. JOHN S. SCOTT,
Comdg. Kirby Smith's Brigade, C. S. Forces:

COLONEL: Your letter* of 12th instant is received. As General Bragg has intercepted Buell the general commanding thinks there is no longer a necessity for destroying any portion of the railway. He therefore directs that you withdraw your command from its present position, and that you operate in front and to the northwest of Frankfort, in Shelby, Henry, and Trimble Counties. The enemy is doing all he can to put down Southern sympathizers, and it is to encourage the friends of our cause there, as well as to watch the enemy at Louisville, that the general wishes you to change the field of your operations. This order is not intended to interfere with the expedition of one regiment previously ordered against Bradfordsville. After executing that duty the regiment will join the rest of your command.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

JNO. PEGRAM,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

N. B.—Information having been just received that Buell has been passing troops by rail from Bowling Green to Munfordville, the general commanding thinks you had better for the present remain in observation of Buell. You will in any operation against him place yourself in communication with General Bragg. The general commanding thinks it would be advisable for you to temporarily obstruct to the north of Munfordville by burning trestle work or small bridges.

Respectfully,

J. P.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., September 15, 1862.

Capt. J. L. WHEELER, *C. S. Army:*

SIR: You are hereby assigned to the command of Winchester, Clarke County; the command to consist of your company. You are especially charged with the suppression of bushwhacking and the interception of all communications with the enemy. You will cause the Home Guards to turn in their arms and to take the oath not to serve the United States in any military capacity whatever, by giving information or otherwise, until regularly exchanged according to the rules of war, presenting to them the alternative of having their houses searched and themselves imprisoned.

By command of Maj. Gen. E. Kirby Smith:

JNO. PEGRAM,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY,
September 15, 1862.

COMMANDING OFFICER RICHMOND, KY.:

SIR: The major-general commanding directs that you immediately arm the four companies of Colonel Chenault's regiment, now at your

*Not found.

camp at Richmond. You will, if necessary, issue to them muskets. You will then send as many men as you can spare from the camp up into Garrard County, to the Fox or Sugar Hill country, with directions to hunt up and thoroughly disperse or capture the army of Home Guards, bushwhackers, &c., said to be commanded by a man named King, who has been giving much trouble in that section. Every exertion should be made to secure their arms. They are reported about 100 strong.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

E. CUNNINGHAM,
Acting Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., September 15, 1862.

General BRAXTON BRAGG,
Commanding Department No. 2:

GENERAL: The largely superior force of the enemy concentrating at Cincinnati, the arrival of a part of General Grant's army at Louisville, and the evident indications of an intention on the enemy's part to advance from the latter point render my position here very hazardous. The impossibility of removing the large amount of stores of every description accumulated here renders my falling back a measure to be avoided if possible, as in the event of such a move it would be necessary to destroy a large portion of them. At the same time by evacuating this section we would not only lose the unlimited supply of subsistence which it affords, but recruiting would be stopped in the surrounding country. Unless, however, you can either speedily move your column in this direction or make with me a combined attack upon Louisville before all of Grant's army arrives there I shall be compelled to fall back upon you for support. Louisville is in my opinion the great point to be arrived at, and the destruction of the force now there can, I think, be accomplished without difficulty. We have captured about 11,000 muskets, 1,100 sabers, and 2,000,000 rounds of ammunition for small-arms. The other stores accumulated here are sufficient to subsist a large army for some time.

Your obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., September 15, 1862.

Brig. Gen. HENRY HETH, *Commanding:*

GENERAL: The order issued to-day for the transfer of Colonel Duke's regiment of cavalry, on its being relieved by Colonel Gano's regiment, to the vicinity of Louisville is now made subject to your opinion. If you deem it unadvisable to dispense with its services at present the general commanding desires you at once to inform him of the fact. Your letter from near Walton yesterday is just received. It is presumed you have ere this received the order to withdraw to Georgetown and Paris.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. PEGRAM,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

N. B.—The commanding general wishes you to report at once the movements of your forces and the exact position of the brigade.

HDQRS. RIGHT WING, ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Glasgow, Ky., September 15, 1862.

Major-General CHEATHAM:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that Maney's and Stewart's brigades move immediately, and occupy the ground just vacated by Major-General Withers, on Beaver Creek, at the intersection with the Cave City road.

I have the honor to be, general, your obedient servant,

GEORGE WILLIAMSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. RIGHT WING, ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Glasgow, Ky., September 15, 1862.

Maj. J. J. WALKER:

MAJOR: I am directed by the major-general commanding to say that he has been instructed to call on you for rations for 6,000 men for General Cheatham's division for two days and 10,000 for General Withers' for the same length of time. He has been informed that these rations were to be had from General Hardee's wing. It is necessary that the wagons containing the subsistence should be turned over temporarily; they will be returned as soon as they reach the general train of the right wing.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

———— ————,
Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, Tenn., September 15, 1862.

Maj. Gen. E. KIRBY SMITH, *Lexington, Ky.:*

GENERAL: I am using every effort to send you re-enforcements. I have about 2,000 men as far as Clinton on their way. Arms cannot so far be procured to arm new regiments and I have with difficulty armed the convalescents. General Bragg has all below London in the form of soldiery. Big Creek and Rogers' Gaps have been blockaded by the Federals. Morgan is collecting supplies from the country north of the Gap. I am powerless to prevent it. I can send you no arms. I have appealed to the authorities at Richmond for arms for you. I am gratified to learn (unofficially) that my division did so well.

Yours, sincerely,

J. P. McCOWN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, Tenn., September 15, 1862.

Brig. Gen. C. L. STEVENSON,
Comdg. First Division, Army of East Tennessee:

GENERAL: Your communication of this date has been received. The major-general commanding directs me to say that he has applied to the War Department and also to General Jones for troops; has received no reply from the Department and General Jones answers that he has

none to spare. He is still waiting the action of the Government, holding the convalescents in the mean time at Clinton and Jacksborough. He has also called on General Beauregard and is urging the Government to prompt action.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. S. BRADFORD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *September* 15, 1862.

Major-General McCOWN, *Knoxville, Tenn.:*

Cannot send any troops. Can send about 1,000 muskets and rifles. Have telegraphed Columbus, Miss., to ascertain if arms can be had.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 15. } HDQRS. LEFT WING, ARMY OF THE MISS., *Glasgow, Ky., September* 15, 1862.

I. The regiment Texas Rangers, Colonel Wharton commanding, will move with the least possible delay to Cave City and report to Major-General Polk.

II. Lay's and Allen's regiments of cavalry having been assigned to temporary duty with left wing, by direction of General Bragg the commanding officers of those regiments will report at Merry Oaks without delay to Col. Joseph Wheeler, commanding cavalry brigade, left wing, Army of the Mississippi.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Hardee:

T. B. ROY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 20. } HDQRS. RIGHT WING, ARMY OF THE MISS., *Glasgow, Ky., September* 15, 1862.

* * * * * * *

II. Colonel Lay will keep his cavalry in front of Bell's or Proctor's Station, to watch the enemy, press in his pickets, and to keep these headquarters well and often advised of the movements of the enemy.

III. Brig. Gen. J. K. Duncan, with his brigade, will join his division, now *en route* toward Munfordville via Cave City.

IV. Col. [J. A.] Jaquess, of the First Regiment Louisana Infantry, is ordered to report to Major-General Withers, now *en route* to Munfordville via Cave City, to be assigned to Brigadier-General Gardner's brigade.

V. Major-General Cheatham will move with his entire division on Munfordville via the most direct route. He will have the canteens of his men filled with water before moving.

* * * * * * *

IX. Major-General Withers' baggage train will move via Louisville turnpike. His general ordnance train will move via direct road to Munfordville, and his regimental ordnance train will go with him via Cave City. He will take his subsistence train with him.

X. Major-General Cheatham's baggage train and general ordnance

train will go by the Louisville turnpike, and his regimental ordnance train will accompany him on the direct road to Munfordville. His subsistence train will move with him.

XI. Brigadier-General Forrest will dispose of his baggage train and everything else that may be in the way of his rapid movements via the Louisville turnpike, and he will prepare his command to move at a moment's notice.

By command of Major-General Polk:

GEORGE WILLIAMSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Near Munfordville, Ky., September 16, 1862.

COMMANDING OFFICER C. S. FORCES,
Near Munfordville, Ky.:

SIR: Suspend hostilities until 9 p. m., the enemy to keep within their lines.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

BRAXTON BRAGG,
General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Near Woodsonville, Ky., September 16, 1862—2 p. m.

Major-General POLK,
Comdg. Right Wing, Army of the Miss., Munfordville, Ky.:

DEAR GENERAL: Your note* is just received. We reached our position and drove in the enemy's pickets at 10 a. m. The guns you may hear are all his, as we do not propose any attack this evening. As soon as you can invest him I will summon for a surrender, and if he refuses will attack early to-morrow. When the head of your column reaches position notify me. The re-enforcements received last night, I am informed, were from the north, and narrowly escaped Scott, who captured a part of them. Only six companies got in. There is a practicable ford for horses a short distance above and below the enemy. Drive the enemy into his works at once, and set your staff to work to select positions for your batteries, but do not open fire. I am informed no works bear north, but their guns from this side can be turned on you. As soon as you can leave your command I desire to see you, to consult on plan of attack and arrange details for the morning. I sent Col. J. S. Johnston, of my staff, to see you and inform you of our position, &c.

Very truly, yours,

BRAXTON BRAGG,
General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., September 16, 1862.

General BRAXTON BRAGG,
Commanding Department No. 2, near Cave City, Ky.:

GENERAL: I inclose a letter* just received from General Marshall.

*Not found.

I fear he will not be here as soon as I had anticipated, and I fear still more from the tone of his letter that when he does come there may be some difficulty in his full co-operation with me. I therefore request that you will send him such orders as in your judgment may be necessary to prevent such a contingency at this critical period.

I am, sir, most truly and respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., September 16, 1862.

General HUMPHREY MARSHALL,
Commanding C. S. Forces, near Salyersville, Ky.:

GENERAL: I send to-day a courier with most important dispatches for Richmond, Va., by way of Abingdon. Please give him a cavalry escort to the latter place and send the escort he now has back to these headquarters. I have just seen a gentleman from Cincinnati, who reports that a body of cavalry, 1,200 strong, is moving via Maysville in your direction. I think the number is overestimated, but it is proper to give you information.

I am, sir, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Major-General, Commanding.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *September* 16, 1862.

Col. SAMUEL TATE, *Demopolis, Ala.:*

I telegraphed to you this morning a dispatch from General Bragg calling on you to repair the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. The general desires me to impress upon you the importance of making no delay in putting the railroad in running order from Stevenson to Huntsville. The road is but little damaged; but one bridge (that over Paint Rock River) is destroyed. I do not know the condition of the road beyond Huntsville, but will ascertain it in a day or two. Telegraphic communication with Huntsville is reopened. Locomotives and cars have been passed over to the right bank of the river at Bridgeport, and I expect the road to be opened to Murfreesborough by the 23d instant. I will give you every assistance in my power to repair your road. Please inform me what steps have been taken on the work.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS CONFEDERATE STATES FORCES,
Chattanooga, Tenn., September 16, 1862.

Major-General McCOWN, *Knoxville, Tenn.:*

Has Smith's Legion moved? General Bragg orders me to get up escort for arms to Kentucky over the route Kirby Smith traveled; Smith's Legion, and Douglass' battalion at Knoxville, to form part of escort; General Maxey to command it. Please give the necessary orders to Douglass, at Knoxville, to be in readiness. Answer immediately.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *September* 16, 1862.

Hon. GEORGE W. RANDOLPH, *Richmond, Va.:*

I have just received the following:

Please urge your appeals upon the Government. It is a pity and a great loss to the service that this army should remain here idle. It may be a serious matter with East Tennessee. If they are permitted to hold the Gap the people who are about to be conscripted will flock to them by hundreds, probably thousands. They had when they arrived at the Gap about 8,000 stand of arms for them. Some have already been issued, but many are left. We must thoroughly invest the Gap, and it cannot be done by the troops now in the department. The difficulty of foraging our animals and the long distance from the railroad place us in about as unenviable a position as the enemy. We cannot remain here many weeks longer.

C. L. STEVENSON,
Brigadier-General.

Prompt action is necessary in this department.

J. P. McCOWN,
Major-General.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *September* 16, 1862.

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL JONES, *Chattanooga, Tenn.:*

Colonel Smith's Legion, with the convalescents, is *en route* to Kentucky, escorting a large money train. It can be stopped at Jamestown if you can get the arms there. The convalescents would not be sufficient to guard the money without Smith's Legion. If you want it stopped let me know. I know nothing of Douglass' battalion.

J. P. McCOWN,
Major-General.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *September* 16, 1862.

Brigadier-General MAXEY, *Graham's, Ky.:*

The Forty-first Alabama, Colonel Talbird, ordered to Kentucky by way of Knoxville with all the troops I can gather—some 3,000—you to go in command. Give the necessary orders to Forty-first to come here prepared for the march as soon as possible. You can come up this evening and report to me. I want to start you as soon as possible.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *September* 16, 1862.

General HENRY C. WAYNE, *Milledgeville, Ga.:*

General Bragg directs me to send all the arms I can collect to Kentucky to arm men who are flocking to our standard. Have you any available to send here? Will be sent under strong escort immediately. Of great importance to arm the Kentuckians.

Answer.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *September* 16, 1862.

Col. J. GORGAS, *Chief of Ordnance, Richmond, Va.:*

General Bragg directs me to send all the arms I can collect to Kentucky; is very urgent for them. General Maxey goes in a day or two

by Knoxville to Kentucky with large escort—2,000 or 3,000 men—and can carry the arms. Have you any to send and where will Maxey find them? Middle Tennessee reported joining us in great numbers and most of them without arms. If there are arms at Columbus, Miss., or Gainesville, Ala., can I get them by sending for them?

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, Tenn., September 16, 1862.

Maj. Gen. E. KIRBY SMITH, *Lexington, Ky.:*

GENERAL: Smith's Legion and the 2,000 convalescents are on the way to join you, escorting money and ordnance. It was with great difficulty that I armed the convalescents. I send them by way of Jamestown, Big Creek Gap having been blockaded, and I did not care to risk the funds so near an enemy. De Courcy, with his brigade, left the Gap with 500 wagons—I presume to collect provisions. Morgan is getting in some supplies. I fear he does not intend to leave. Governor Harris' and General Bragg's conscription orders have thrown the whole country into a feverish state, and I do not think I overestimate when I say thousands are stampeding to the mountains and to Morgan.

Respectfully,

J. P. McCOWN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Chattanooga, Tenn., September 16, 1862.

General BRAXTON BRAGG,
Commanding in the Field:

GENERAL: Your letter* of the 12th instant to me, with the telegrams of the same date to General Price and Breckinridge, and your telegram* of the 6th to Colonel [Samuel] Tate, superintendent Memphis and Charleston Railroad, were received a few [days?] since. The telegrams have been dispatched, and the instructions conveyed in your letter will be immediately carried out.

Major-General McCown informed me by letter of the 10th that Smith's Legion was on the way to co-operate with General Stevenson in cutting off a party of the enemy about Big Creek and Rogers' Gaps. I have informed General McCown by telegraph of your instructions to me in regard to Smith's Legion, and have some hope that the command under General Maxey will overtake it. Maxey's command shall be immediately put in motion. The party (1,400) of stragglers and convalescents under Captain Taylor is but 3 or 4 miles on the other side of the river. It will recross to-day and go with the Forty-first Alabama Regiment (Colonel Talbird) by railroad to Knoxville. I will send every musket, rifle, shot-gun, and pistol that can be of any service by General Maxey. I regret that I have so few to send. I have written and telegraphed the Chief of Ordnance to send me arms, and represented the importance of having them, but have received neither arms nor answers to my communications.

The work of repairing the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad is going on rapidly. One or two trains will be crossed over the river at

* Not found.

Bridgeport to-day and a train will go as far as Corinth to-morrow. The superintendent of the road, Mr. Cole, who is active and zealous, thinks the cars may run to Murfreesborough in the course of a week. I am informed that the road from Stevenson to Huntsville was slightly damaged by the enemy. I am sorry to say that the work of repairing telegraphic communications to Murfreesborough has not been pushed forward as rapidly as I think it might have been. Unfortunately, it seems that not only the working of the telegraphic instrument but even the putting up of the wire is a specialty, and that none but experts can accomplish it. I will hurry the work.

Lest you should not have received the telegram from General Price which I forwarded to you, I will mention that his advance guard was at Booneville on the 7th instant and his headquarters at Guntown on the 8th. He said he would push forward. It can do no harm to give you the latest report I have from Nashville, as you doubtless have later and more reliable information than I can give. My latest is to the 11th, and to the effect that Buell started with his army to march toward Kentucky, but finding himself headed off by you, had returned to Nashville and was fortifying; had 10,000 negroes at work. The people of Middle Tennessee are reported rising *en masse*. If Kentucky can be thoroughly aroused and tolerably armed I cannot see how fortifications at Nashville will save his army.

I have no further information from the First Kentucky Cavalry than the last I mentioned to you; that it had, agreeably to orders, joined Brigadier-General Forrest.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

SEPTEMBER 17, 1862—12.30 a. m.

[Major-General POLK:]

DEAR GENERAL: The enemy has surrendered unconditionally. Join me at 6 a. m. at Rowlett's Station to witness the surrender. Your troops must be under arms. General Buckner receives the surrender—4,000 men.

Yours, truly,

BRAXTON BRAGG.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Bacon Creek, September 17, 1862—6 p. m.

Major WILLIAMSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: I have just received the general's last note, and will return with my command immediately.

Respectfully,

N. B. FORREST,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Munfordville, Ky., September 17, 1862.

Major WILLIAMSON, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

MAJOR: I have made a requisition for the cavalry horses captured

to-day. Many of my men lost their horses at Murfreesborough and the Government owes them for those killed. I will have them valued and charged to their [account]. I have also made a requisition for all the arms, sabers, pistols, and equipments, and hope you will order them turned over to my brigade, as [my] men need them much. I leave Major Strange to attend to the getting of the requisitions which I have made, and will at once proceed as ordered and make every effort to carry out your wishes. Maj. [J. P.] Strange will also take charge of and bring to my brigade Captain Davis' new company of cavalry you spoke of assigning to me.

Yours, respectfully,

N. B. FORREST,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., September 17, 1862.

Brig. Gen. HUMPHREY MARSHALL,
Commanding C. S. Forces en route:

SIR: The major-general commanding directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 13th instant. He concurs with you in thinking it of great importance to secure the first fruits of victory in the State and push forward as much as possible the organization and disciplining of such of her citizens as may join our standard. At the same time he considers it of great importance that his command and yours should be in easy communication and supporting distance. Large forces of the enemy are accumulating on the Ohio and will doubtless assume the offensive, when co-operation will be indispensable. With reference to the battalion of mounted rifles from your command I am instructed to say that they have long since returned to Mount Sterling, under the orders, as they stated, of General Marshall. They have not been under control of the commanding general.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

E. CUNNINGHAM,
Acting Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., September 17, 1862.

General HENRY HETH, *Commanding the Advance:*

GENERAL: The general commanding wishes your withdrawal to be a very slow movement, as he wishes you to give as much time as possible to our sympathizers in the border counties to organize themselves. He especially wishes you to leave none of the sick behind you, but that you first send all who may be scattered around at the farm-houses and who can be possibly moved to the rear. He wishes you to occupy Cynthiana as well as Georgetown and Paris. Marshall will be within your support in a day or two. None of us at all credit the boasting reports contained in yesterday's papers from General McClellan's army.

I am, sir, respectfully,

JNO. PEGRAM,
Chief of Staff.

RICHMOND, VA., *September* 17, 1862.

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL JONES, *Chattanooga, Tenn.:*

Re-enforcements are greatly needed to perfect the investment of the enemy at Cumberland Gap. Without assistance they may escape. Send such troops as you can spare, and they can be recalled afterward. Communicate with General McCown and the Department by telegraph.

G. W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War.

RICHMOND, VA., *September* 17, 1862.

Major-General MCCOWN, *Knoxville, Tenn.:*

I have telegraphed to General Jones at Chattanooga to send you such troops as he can spare to complete the investment at Cumberland Gap. Communicate with him on the subject.

G. W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *September* 17, 1862.

Col. A. C. MYERS,
Quartermaster-General C. S. Army:

COLONEL: I send you with this special estimates for funds to pay for rebuilding the bridge of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad over the Tennessee River at Bridgeport. The rebuilding of the bridge I regard as a military necessity, and I have contracted to have it built by authority from the Secretary of War. The most experienced and reliable bridge builders in Georgia and Tennessee were invited to bid for the rebuilding of the bridge, and the contract has been given to the lowest bidder. The contract is regarded as the most favorable that could have been made for the Government. If any explanation in regard to it is desired I am ready to give it. It is desirable that the funds should be here in the hands of the quartermaster, as by the terms of the contract 75 per cent. of the material delivered and work done shall be paid monthly. On completion of the whole work and final estimate payment is to be made in full, including the 25 per cent. retained.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS CONFEDERATE STATES FORCES,
Chattanooga, Tenn., September 17, 1862.

General BRAXTON BRAGG,
Commanding in the Field:

GENERAL: The following telegram from Major-General Price was received by me about 11 o'clock last night:

IUKA, MISS., *September* 14, 1862.
(*Via Tupelo, Miss., September* 16, 1862.)

Brigadier-General JORDAN:

Inform General Bragg and the War Department that, having ascertained that Rosecrans was here with about 10,000 men, I left Guntown last Thursday [11th] to attack him. He, however, retreated westward Friday night, leaving a rear guard of about 1,500 men, who evacuated the place last night, abandoning several hundred thousand dollars' worth of army stores. My cavalry entered the town at daybreak.

STERLING PRICE,
Major-General.

This does not agree with the information you have that Rosecrans was at Nashville on the 12th. As I am very desirous of supplying as far as I can the deficiency in our force in Kentucky caused by the non-arrival of General Breckinridge's command, I shall send Howard's cavalry and one battery (Eldridge's) with General Maxey, and there shall be no delay which I can prevent in pushing forward Maxey's command. I am naturally very anxious to receive early information of your movements and of those of the enemy, and have arranged relays of couriers from here to Gainesborough, Tenn., at intervals of about 10 miles. Your last courier was four days in reaching here. Dispatches may be sent through in less time by my couriers. I am afraid there is some delinquency on the part of the quartermasters or wagon-masters of your army in sending back empty wagons. Only 21 have yet reported, and I understand from your letter of the 4th that both Generals Polk and Hardee would send back trains. I telegraphed the Adjutant-General of Georgia to ascertain if he could furnish any arms for the Kentuckians, and have just now received his answer that he could send only pikes and knives. I replied that it was not advisable to send them, as the Kentuckians could improvise such arms if they are in earnest.

Respectfully,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *September* 17, 1862.

Major-General MCCOWN, *Knoxville, Tenn.:*

General Maxey's command will start in a day or two for Kentucky via Knoxville, and carry all arms that can be procured to Kirby Smith. Have you or do you expect to have any arms to send? Be sure to have Douglass' battalion at Kingston ready to join Maxey.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *September* 17, 1862.

General S. COOPER:

General Bragg informed me that General Breckinridge with his command would come by Chattanooga *en route* to Kentucky and transportation was provided, and that General Tilghman would bring the exchanged prisoners from Vicksburg here. General Breckinridge has gone with General Van Dorn to Holly Springs or West Tennessee. Have any counter orders been given to General Tilghman or may I look for them?

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS CONFEDERATE STATES FORCES,
Chattanooga, Tenn., September 17, 1862.

Brig. Gen. W. PRESTON, *Atlanta, Ga.:*

Telegram received. General Maxey will start with about 3,000 men to-morrow to join Kirby Smith by way of Knoxville. Governor Hawes and council will leave here this evening or to-morrow to go to the army in Kentucky. You had better come by here and join Maxey or Hawes.

Have you any troops with you? Is General Breckinridge coming this way?

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS CONFEDERATE STATES FORCES,
Chattanooga, Tenn., September 17, 1862.

Lieutenant-Colonel DOUGLASS,
Commanding Battalion:

COLONEL: Under instructions from General Bragg the major-general commanding directs you to proceed without unnecessary delay with your battalion to Knoxville, Tenn., prepared to march into Kentucky. You will take with you the transportation, arms, ammunition, subsistence and medical stores you have on hand, and report at Knoxville to Brigadier-General Maxey. This will be handed you by Captain Merchant, inspector-general, who has been instructed to inspect your battalion and to give the necessary orders to expedite your movement. It is important that you should move promptly.

Very respectfully,

GILES B. COOKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *September 17, 1862.*

Hon. GEORGE W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War:

Will regiments, battalions, and companies heretofore authorized be received? Large numbers are fleeing to the mountains and making their way to Cumberland Gap; if caught, what must be done with them? Many counties will have to be conscripted by military force. What must be done with the Union leaders?

J. P. McCOWN,
Major-General.

[Indorsement.]

Respectfully submitted to the President. General McCown seems to have no policy of his own and recommends nothing. The treatment of the Union men of East Tennessee cannot be prescribed here, but must be determined on by some one thoroughly acquainted with the state of things in that region. Will it not be well to send a discreet person to confer with General McCown and Governor Harris in reference to this difficult subject?

G. W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 6. HDQRS. ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI, *Munfordville, Ky., September 17, 1862.*

I. The general commanding congratulates his army on the crowning success of their extraordinary campaign which this day has witnessed.*

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* See Part I, pp. 959-969.

He is most happy and proud to acknowledge his indebtedness to his gallant troops for their patient submission under the privations of an arduous march and the fortitude with which they have endured its hardships. They have overcome all obstacles without a murmur, even when in the prosecution of seemingly unnecessary labor, and have well sustained by their conduct the unsullied reputation of the Army of the Mississippi. With such confidence and support as has been so far exhibited nearly all things become possible. The capture of this position, with its garrison of 4,000 men, with all their artillery, arms, munitions, and stores, without the loss of a man, crowns and completes the separate campaign of this army. We have, in conjunction with the Army of Kentucky, redeemed Tennessee and Kentucky, but our labors are not over. A powerful foe is assembling in our front and we must prepare to strike him a sudden and decisive blow. A short time only can therefore be given for repose, when we must resume our march to still more brilliant victories. The general commanding asks of his army only a continuance of the same confidence and regard for discipline in order to insure the most complete success.

II. To-morrow, September 18, having been specially set aside by our President to be observed as a day of thanksgiving and prayer to Almighty God for the manifold blessings recently vouchsafed to us and to our cause, the general commanding earnestly recommends to the army to devote the day of rest allotted to them to the observance of this sacred duty. Acknowledging our dependence at all times upon a merciful Providence, it is meet that we should not only render thanks for the general success of our cause and of this campaign, but should particularly manifest our gratitude for a bloodless victory instead of a success purchased with the destruction of life and property.

BRAXTON BRAGG,
General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. —. } HDQRS. LEFT WING, ARMY OF THE MISS., *Near Munfordville, Ky., September* 17, 1862.

Articles of capitulation have been agreed upon between the commanders of the Federal garrison of Munfordville and the commander of the Confederate forces, and the surrender of the garrison will take place at 6 a. m. to-day.

By command of Major-General Hardee:

T. B. ROY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. —. } HDQRS. LEFT WING, ARMY OF THE MISS., *Near Munfordville, Ky., September* 17, 1862—1 a. m.

Chalmers' brigade, Withers' division, and Wood's brigade, Buckner's division, will be present at the surrender of the garrison of Munfordville at Rowlett's Station at 6 a. m. to-day.

By command of Major-General Hardee:

T. B. ROY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Munfordville, Ky., September 18, 1862.

Major-General POLK:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs that you hold your command in readiness to move to the front at a moment's notice. It is reported that the enemy is advancing.

Respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

GEO. G. GARNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

RED MILLS, NOLIN'S CREEK, KY., *Sept.* 18, 1862.

General POLK:

SIR: I find the mills here not in running order, but at Sonora, on the railroad, 3 miles back of this, I found 200 bushels of wheat bound for Louisville. The troops at the stockade guarding the railroad bridge on Nolin's Creek have all left. The troops at Elizabethtown have left. There were about 2,000 Federals there. It is said here by the citizens that a car load of powder was hidden by the Federals in the woods near Bacon Creek Bridge. Plenty of forage on and near the roads; road good. Two citizens have been sent ahead to get positive information. I will report to you the result when I meet them. It is said Morgan has possession of Elizabethtown since last night.

Respectfully,

J. M. WAMPLER,
Captain of Engineers.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 7. HDQRS. ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Munfordville, Ky., September 18, 1862.

I. As a mark of high appreciation in which the general holds the discipline and conduct of his army and as an act peculiarly meet and proper for the day and the occasion, it is ordered that all officers and soldiers in arrest or confinement at the time of the surrender of the enemy, not charged with treason or disloyalty, shall be released and restored to duty.

II. The prisoners of war, having been paroled, will march immediately for the enemy's lines in the direction of Bowling Green. A sufficient cavalry escort will be sent for their protection. They will take three days' rations and be allowed the same transportation for the officers' baggage as in this army. The sick and wounded will be cared for in our hospitals until able to travel.

III. Jackson's brigade, Withers' division, is temporarily detached and will constitute the garrison to the works at this point. Its commander will report to the general commanding for instructions.

IV. Chalmers' brigade will join its division.

V. The cavalry regiment of Colonel Allen is transferred to the left wing and will report to Major-General Hardee.

VI. Colonel Hagan's cavalry regiment is assigned to the left wing and will report to Major-General Hardee.

VII. Lay's regiment of cavalry is detached from Hardee's command and will report to Brigadier-General Jackson.

VIII. The troops will be ready to move at daylight to-morrow.

By command of General Bragg:

JNO. M. OTEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. LEFT WING, ARMY OF THE MISS.,
No. —. } *Munfordville, Ky., September* 18, 1862.

Col. Joseph Wheeler will move forward with all the cavalry attached to the left wing, including Colonel Hagan's regiment, in the direction of Cave City, and feel the enemy.

By command of Major-General Hardee:

T. B. ROY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., September 18, 1862.

General HENRY HETH,
Commanding Advance Forces:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that Generals Cleburne's and Smith's brigades proceed without delay to Shelbyville, which point they should reach by the 22d instant, and from whence they will communicate their arrival to General Bragg, to whom they are temporarily assigned. They will take their transportation with them, leaving their supply train at Frankfort under orders of the quartermaster. The artillery now with them will be left behind and will report to its former brigade commander.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. PEGRAM,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., September 18, 1862.

COMMANDING OFFICER RICHMOND, KY.:

SIR: The major-general commanding has received reliable information that General Morgan is evacuating Cumberland Gap. He therefore directs that you send all the cavalry you can possibly spare to scour the country beyond Irvine and around Booneville. They will use every exertion to ascertain if the enemy are moving through that section, and, if so, in what force. The commanding general depends upon you to give him accurate and reliable information of what is going on in the country about Booneville. Should it be ascertained that the enemy are not there in force the cavalry sent out will find out their location and force.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

E. CUNNINGHAM,
Acting Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., September 18, 1862.

Captain MCFARLAND,
Commanding Squadron of Cavalry, London, Ky.:

SIR: The commanding general directs me to say that he has received reliable information that General Morgan is evacuating Cumberland Gap. It would seem that it is his intention to move his force for Maysville, on the Ohio River, taking Booneville, Mount Sterling, &c., *en route*. The general therefore directs that you move your command toward Booneville to such a point as will best enable you to scour the country there-

abouts. This you will do as thoroughly as possible, sending to these headquarters any information you may obtain regarding the enemy's movements. Should you ascertain that the Gap is really being evacuated you will employ some one who is a friend to our cause and well acquainted with the country to go over to General Stevenson and inform him as speedily as possible of the fact. Booneville is in Owsley County.

Your obedient servant,

E. CUNNINGHAM,
Lieutenant and Acting Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., September 18, 1862.

Col. JOHN S. SCOTT,
Commanding Kirby Smith's Brigade, near Lebanon, Ky.:

COLONEL: The general commanding directs that you send one regiment of your brigade to operate in front of Frankfort toward Louisville, telling the cavalry officer of the regiment to keep himself in constant communication with Colonel Davis, commanding at Frankfort. You will send the remainder of your brigade to Irvine via Richmond, while you will come by Lexington and report in person to the commanding general. It is presumed that the instructions with regard to Bradfordsville have been complied with.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. PEGRAM,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., September 18, 1862.

General D. LEADBETTER, *Frankfort, Ky.:*

The major-general commanding directs that all communication between Frankfort and Louisville, Ky., be immediately stopped.

JNO. PEGRAM,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., September 18, 1862.

General D. LEADBETTER, *Frankfort, Ky.:*

Move with your brigade without delay to Georgetown.

By command of General Smith:

JNO. PEGRAM,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., September 18, 1862.

General BRAXTON BRAGG,
Commanding Department No. 2:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge this morning the receipt of your communication of the 15th. Generals Smith's and Cleburne's brigades will be at Shelbyville the 22d. They will there receive orders

from you and can effect a junction with your column. The enemy have been largely re-enforced at Cincinnati, especially by troops from Louisville. They have fortified Covington, but have taken no step toward Louisville. The stores and supplies have been crossed to the Indiana side, and everything indicates an intention to evacuate Louisville on the approach of our troops. I will withdraw the remainder of my command to Paris, Georgetown, and Frankfort. It can then readily be concentrated in either direction. Marshall should advance to Mount Sterling, but I fear he will not come. His position there is the more important, as my spies from Cumberland Gap say every preparation was made to evacuate on the 16th. Their movements indicate Manchester, Booneville, and Mount Sterling as their probable line of retreat. I shall be on the lookout for them. I do not anticipate any immediate advance from Covington. They will await the movements of Buell or the arrival of old troops from the Mississippi. I have still some 10,000 stand of arms—the trophies of the Richmond battles. The Kentuckians are slow and backward in rallying to our standard. Their hearts are evidently with us, but their blue-grass and fat-grass are against us. Several regiments are in process of organization, and if we remain long enough recruits will be found for all the disposable arms in our possession. It is to be regretted that Breckinridge could not have moved into this portion of the State. His regiments would have been filled up immediately and his personal influence would have forwarded the organization of new levies. Some steps should be taken toward the organization of a provisional government. Where is Governor Hawes?

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., September 18, 1862.

General HUMPHREY MARSHALL,
Commanding C. S. Forces en route:

GENERAL: Information just received indicates the intention of the enemy to evacuate Cumberland Gap and to make his way to Maysville via Manchester, Booneville, the vicinity of Mount Sterling, &c. It is therefore of the greatest importance that your command shall be at once concentrated at Mount Sterling in order to intercept General Morgan. His forces are completely demoralized, and I think it will be an easy matter for you to capture it. His strength is less than 6,000. My forces will be so disposed as to re-enforce you should you need it. General Bragg is advancing toward Louisville and has written me to be ready to co-operate with him by the 23d instant. This is an additional reason why you should hasten your concentration at Mount Sterling.

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, Tenn., September 18, 1862.

General BRAXTON BRAGG,
Commanding Department No. 2:

GENERAL: Your communication of the 11th instant duly received.

I have ordered the convalescents—2,000 in number—also Smith's Legion of Partisan Rangers, with a large amount of funds, via Jamestown, to join General Smith. Big Creek Gap, the route of General Smith, has been blockaded by the enemy. There are no certain evidences of their intention to evacuate the Gap. Great many stampeding from this section.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. P. McCOWN,
Major-General.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *September* 18, 1862.

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL JONES, *Chattanooga, Tenn.:*

Cumberland Gap evacuated by the enemy last night. Your troops not needed.

J. P. McCOWN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, Tenn., September 18, 1862.

Brig. Gen. C. L. STEVENSON,
Commanding First Division, Army of East Tennessee:

GENERAL: Your dispatch announcing the evacuation of the Gap just received. A heavy money train is *en route* for Kentucky via Jamestown. Keep a watch in that direction, though it is hardly possible they have any intention that way, as they are taking the Harlan road. The major-general commanding declines to exchange for political prisoners and permit them to return home. He will authorize an exchange and send the prisoners beyond our lines. You can use Coleman's regiment to replace such detached companies as you may have at Morristown and other points. You will order the forces left at the Gap (Hilliard's and Palmer's commands) to proceed to clear the road, removing all obstructions. The court-martial cases are being printed and will be forwarded. The major-general trusts implicitly in your discretion in pursuing the enemy.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. S. BRADFORD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *September* 18, 1862.

Col. A. B. MOORE, *Huntsville, Ala.:*

Colonel Morgan informed me that he was acting under special instructions from War Department. No necessity for his regiment in North Alabama. He should go by shortest route toward Nashville and co-operate with General Forrest, keeping a sharp lookout to his left for Rosecrans' men. How is the telegraph line beyond Huntsville, and has any part of Rosecrans' army crossed the river; if so, where? Send some person to the road by Columbia to ascertain if any of Rosecrans' men have passed to Nashville.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *September* 18, 1862.

Hon. GEORGE W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War:

Your telegram of yesterday just received. Agreeably to General Bragg's order I have ordered Brigadier-General Maxey, with a regiment of infantry, one of cavalry, a battalion, one battery, and about 1,500 convalescents and stragglers, temporarily organized and returning to their regiments, to go by Knoxville and the route followed by General Smith, escorting all the spare arms into Kentucky. I will add another regiment of infantry to General Maxey's command and order him to co-operate with General Stevenson in the investment of Cumberland Gap. That leaves me with but one regiment of infantry as guard here.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

SEPTEMBER 19, 1862—1 a. m.

General LEONIDAS POLK, *Commanding Right Wing:*

DEAR GENERAL: It is more than probable, from what we learn from Cave City, that Buell's whole force is advancing to that point to attack us. Please recall Cheatham's division and be ready to move upon the enemy. Prepare two days' rations.

Very truly, yours,

BRAXTON BRAGG,
General, Commanding.

HDQRS. RIGHT WING, ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Munfordville, Ky., September 19, 1862.

Major-General CHEATHAM:

MY DEAR GENERAL: I am this moment in receipt of a note from General Bragg ordering the recall of your division. You will therefore put it in motion without delay and bring it back to this place. General Bragg's information is that the enemy is moving in force on this place and intends to attack us here. The importance of promptness on your part in the execution of this order I need not press upon you. Your ordnance train will follow your troops immediately, and, if possible, keep up with them, but they must not wait at all upon it. Your other trains will follow the ordnance as soon as possible. Advise me of your movements.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

[L. POLK,]
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. RIGHT WING, ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Munfordville, Ky., September 19, 1862.

Brigadier-General FORREST:

GENERAL: General Bragg has made up his mind definitely that it is the enemy's intention to attack us at this place. He is at Cave City and advancing. You will leave a detachment to protect your baggage train and return to this point immediately. The presence of your command is of importance to us. We have been informed that Morgan is at

Elizabethtown; if this is true you will have heard of it. Send forward this note by a courier to him at that place that he may be advised of things here, so that in case his orders will allow it he may co-operate with us. Of this he must be the judge.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

[L. POLK,]
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. RES. DIV., RIGHT WING, ARMY OF THE MISS.,
Munfordville, Ky., September 19, 1862.

Brig. Gen. JAMES R. CHALMERS,
Commanding Second Brigade:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding desires me to say that General Buckner has been ordered to move forward to Cave City and feel the enemy and make the necessary development of his strength, if it is only a small force covering the retreat of Buell's army. We march at daylight to-morrow to effect a junction with General Kirby Smith. When the troops march they will be provided with two days' rations cooked.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. E. HUGER,
Assistant-Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 9. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Munfordville, Ky., September 19, 1862.

I. Brig. Gen. J. K. Jackson, with his brigade, will report forthwith to his wing commander.

II. The commanding officer of Lay's cavalry, with his command, will report for duty to Major-General Hardee.

III. The whole army trains, with the exception of those belonging to army headquarters and regimental ordnance trains and baggage, will move immediately for Bardstown, Ky., under the charge of Lieutenant-Colonel O'Bannon, chief quartermaster. Jackson's brigade, Withers' division, left wing, Army of the Mississippi, and Lay's cavalry regiment will form the escort.

By command of General Bragg:

JNO. M. OTEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., September 19, 1862.

COMMANDING OFFICER RICHMOND, KY.:

SIR: The major-general commanding directs that you hold all your disposable cavalry force subject to the orders of Col. J. H. Morgan, who will proceed to Irvine and assume command of all the cavalry in that section.

Your obedient servant,

E. CUNNINGHAM,
Lieutenant and Acting Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., September 19, 1862.

Brig. Gen. HENRY HETH,
Commanding Advance Forces:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding thinks that appearances and reports unmistakably indicate the evacuation of Cumberland Gap. This movement he believes was made about the 17th instant. It is thought to be General Morgan's plan to strike for Maysville via Manchester, Booneville, and Mount Sterling. The general desires you to hold your forces well in hand so as to be able at a moment's warning to move to meet the enemy at Mount Sterling or such other points as circumstances may require. General Marshall has been notified to be prepared for co-operation with us.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

E. CUNNINGHAM,
Lieutenant and Acting Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., September 19, 1862.

General BRAXTON BRAGG,
Commanding Department No. 2, Munfordville, Ky.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th instant, and to offer you my congratulations on the success gained by you at Munfordville, the more to be valued for being bloodless. I have to-day ordered 50 wagons for you; 30 will be loaded with flour and hard bread, and will be ready to leave Danville by the morning of the 21st instant. As I have no disposable cavalry, I have to request you to send an escort to Danville for this train. I can spare the wagons and teams to you, but I hope you will send the teamsters back to me, as they belong to regiments of my command and are much needed. The brigades of Generals Cleburne and Preston Smith are ordered to be at Shelbyville by the 26th instant.

As all my information from Cumberland Gap indicates the intention of the enemy to evacuate I had sent orders to Colonel Scott to move his brigade to Irvine and Booneville via Richmond, to watch the force of the enemy reported to be under General De Courcy at Manchester. As the order sent by you to Colonel Scott renders his compliance with my orders impossible, and as my rear beyond Richmond is much exposed, I hope you will be able to dispense with two regiments of Scott's command, and that you will send them under Scott to Richmond to watch the movements of the enemy. A descent unexpectedly upon Richmond by the old troops of Morgan would at this time greatly embarrass me. Heth has a large force of the enemy's cavalry both in his flank and rear and has but little to oppose to them, excepting the newly raised companies. I am therefore suffering most in all directions for the want of cavalry. I shall hold my force in readiness to co-operate with you upon Louisville if needed; but as everything I hear from there convinces me of the inability of the enemy to hold the place against your force, I would respectfully ask your attention to the exposed condition in which I should leave this valuable region, with a large force at Covington and Morgan approaching from the Gap.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Major-General, Commanding.

RICHMOND, VA., *September* 19, 1862.

General HUMPHREY MARSHALL,
(*Care C. S. Quartermaster*), *Abingdon, Va.:*

No one can have an independent command. Co-operation is necessary to success, and the senior officer present for duty must command the whole. It was expected that you would have moved with General Smith into Kentucky.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., September 19, 1862.

Col. JOHN H. MORGAN,
Commanding Cavalry Brigade, Lexington, Ky.:

SIR: The major-general commanding directs that you immediately prepare all the mounted men in Colonels Gano's and [R. S.] Cluke's* regiments and Major Breckinridge's battalion to move as soon as they can be armed. You will proceed with them to such point in the vicinity of Irvine as you may deem best to operate from. You will assume command of all the cavalry in that section, and also call upon the commanding officer at Richmond to furnish you all his disposable force of cavalry. The general directs that you scour all the country around Booneville and in the direction of Manchester and keep him constantly informed of the results of your operations. It is reported that General Morgan is evacuating or had already evacuated Cumberland Gap. The general desires to be accurately informed whether this report is true or not, and if it is true, what the enemy's force and movements are. It was thought they would make for Maysville or some point near there, taking Manchester, Booneville, Mount Sterling, &c., *en route*. Should this report prove unfounded you will push toward Manchester and destroy all the mills and grain at that point.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. CUNNINGHAM,
Lieutenant and Acting Aide-de-Camp.

RICHMOND, VA., *September* 19, 1862.

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL JONES, *Chattanooga, Tenn.:*

The enemy have left Cumberland Gap, pursued by Stevenson, and McCown has been ordered to join General Smith. You will move your headquarters to Knoxville and assume command in East Tennessee. Leave some one in command at Chattanooga familiar with General Bragg's plans, and exercise yourself a supervision over his base of operations. Your chief duty, however, will be the execution of the conscript law in East Tennessee. It will require great judgment, and we rely upon your firmness and prudence to carry out the law without exciting revolt. Confer with Governor Harris, act in concert with him, and be on your guard in listening to the advice of persons exasperated by contact with the disaffected.

G. W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War.

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*On rolls as Fourth Regiment Kentucky Cavalry and on register as Eighth Regiment Kentucky Cavalry.

RICHMOND, VA., *September* 19, 1862.

Major-General MCCOWN, *Knoxville, Tenn.:*

The enemy having left Cumberland Gap, your presence at Knoxville is no longer necessary. You will therefore report to General Smith, and General Jones will be directed to change his headquarters from Chattanooga to Knoxville. Send to General Bragg the following copy of a dispatch just sent to General Van Dorn. Acknowledge by telegraph the receipt of this dispatch.

G. W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War.

[Inclosure.]

RICHMOND, VA., *September* 19, 1862.

Major-General VAN DORN, *Grand Junction, Miss.:*

We fear that a serious misunderstanding exists with reference to the movements of Price, Breckinridge, and yourself. General Bragg, we are informed, expected Breckinridge to follow Kirby Smith with 7,000 men, and that Price and yourself should act in concert. This co-operation seems to us essential to success and nothing should be allowed to obstruct it. If Breckinridge cannot go to Smith without endangering the success of your operations he must be retained. When in company with Price you will, by virtue of seniority, direct the movements of the embodied forces.

G. W. RANDOLPH.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, Tenn., September 19, 1862.

Maj. [SAML. J.] WINN, *Commanding Battalion:*

MAJOR: The major-general commanding this department directs that you move your command at once to Big Creek Gap and cross the mountain to Pine Mountain, and remove the obstructions placed in the road by the enemy. You will move on via Boston to Barboursville, Ky., and make your headquarters there until further orders. You will keep him at all times informed in regard to your operations by couriers. If on the route you meet an enemy you will attack him, unless his force is too large to warrant success. You will subsist your command (man and horse) off of the country, giving duplicate receipts for all subsistence purchased from citizens loyal to the existing Government, and persons suspected must make satisfactory evidence of their good intentions while our forces occupy the State of Kentucky. You will be particular to prevent any depredations being committed by any of your troops, and any one so offending must be punished, as no excesses will be allowed by any troops of this command. All property captured from persons in arms or from the enemy will be promptly reported to these headquarters.

Respectfully,

H. S. BRADFORD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, Tenn., September 19, 1862.

General BRAXTON BRAGG, *Commanding Department No. 2:*

GENERAL: The enemy evacuated Cumberland Gap on the night of

the 17th, after blowing up his magazine and destroying stores and small-arms in large quantities. He left six pieces of artillery, including two 4½-inch Parrotts. General Stevenson, with two brigades and his cavalry, encamp on the bank of the Cumberland to-night. The convalescents, with ordnance and money train, left Clinton via Jamestown previous to the evacuation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

[J. P. McCOWN,]
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, Tenn., September 19, 1862.

Brig. Gen. C. L. STEVENSON,
Commanding First Division, Army of East Tennessee:

GENERAL: When last heard from General Smith was at Lexington. The convalescents were sent by Jamestown to guard an ammunition and money train, which could not be sent either through Rogers' or Big Creek Gaps. The major-general commanding directs that you pursue General Morgan in the event that he retreats toward Lexington. If he takes any other road you will exercise your own discretion, the object being to reach General Smith; but cut up Morgan if possible. Should you take Palmer's command, you must leave one regiment in its place. He wishes to use the regiment to guard the Salt-Works. If prudent you can order it in that direction at once. I do not know where General Bragg's column is.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

[J. P. McCOWN,
Major-General.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Munfordville, Ky., September 19, 1862.

Maj. Gen. LEONIDAS POLK,
Commanding Right Wing, Army of the Mississippi:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs that you send a quartermaster from your command, and direct all troops and trains that may be on the road that your command came from Sparta to move by the most direct route to Danville, Ky., where orders will reach them.

Respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

JNO. M. OTEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
September 19, [1862.]

General POLK:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs that you need not send a quartermaster on the route you came from Sparta, as directed by letter this morning, as the chief quartermaster has been directed to attend to the troops and trains.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. M. OTEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *September* 19, 1862.

Maj. Gen. JOHN P. MCCOWN:

How did Morgan get off and what direction has he taken? Is Stevenson following him? Can I do anything to aid in intercepting or overtaking him? Answer promptly and give me all information you can of the evacuation. Send the above and answer promptly.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *September* 19, 1862.

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL JONES, *Chattanooga, Tenn.:*

Morgan retreated toward Manchester, Ky. Stevenson is after him. You can do nothing. I will hear more soon and let you know.

J. P. MCCOWN,
Major-General.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *September* 19, 1862.

Hon. GEORGE W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War, Richmond, Va.:

General McCown telegraphs that Cumberland Gap was evacuated night before last and my troops not needed. General Maxey's command will proceed by Knoxville to Kentucky, taking all spare arms with him.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS CONFEDERATE STATES FORCES,
Chattanooga, Tenn., September 19, 1862.

Brigadier-General MAXEY:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs me to say by General Bragg's instruction Smith's Legion and Douglass' battalion were designated as a part of the command to go with you into Kentucky. Before the receipt of General Bragg's instructions Smith's Legion (which was not under General Jones' command) had started for Kentucky as escort for a money train, and General Jones is informed by Major-General McCown that it cannot be stopped without material injury to the public service. Douglass' battalion had also moved from Kingston to Sparta. They are both, however, by General Bragg's orders under your command, and should you overtake or fall in with them on the march or after your arrival in Kentucky you will so treat them, unless contrary orders are received from superior authority. A copy of General Bragg's instructions are herewith inclosed.*

Very respectfully,

CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *September* 19, 1862.

Brig. Gen. JOHN P. MCCOWN, *Knoxville, Tenn.:*

The troops sent by me to Knoxville had originally nothing to do with Cumberland Gap, but are a part of General Maxey's command, ordered

* Not found.

to take all supplies and arms to Kentucky by the route followed by General Smith. General Maxey will start for Knoxville to-night or to-morrow, and give the necessary orders to his command.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

HDQRS. RES. DIV., RIGHT WING, ARMY OF THE MISS.,
Munfordville, Ky., September 20, 1862.

Brigadier-General CHALMERS,
Commanding Second Brigade:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs that you occupy the works vacated by General Jackson last night immediately.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. G. HUDSON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General

HDQRS. LEFT WING, ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
September 20, 1862—12.30 o'clock.

Colonel WHEELER:

General Bragg directs that if possible the enemy be prevented from crossing Green River to-morrow, and General Hardee instructs me to say that he will expect you to contest the passage of that river at Munfordville to that end.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. B. ROY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., September 20, 1862.

Brig. Gen. HENRY HETH, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: Information having been received at these headquarters that constant communication is going on with the enemy in the direction of Maysville, the commanding general directs that you use all your disposable cavalry in stopping all communication in that direction, as well as in your front.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. PEGRAM,
Colonel, &c.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., September 20, 1862.

Brig. Gen. HENRY HETH:
Commanding Advance Forces:

GENERAL: The general commanding desires that you will push the division under General Preston Smith as rapidly as possible to Shelbyville.

I remain, general, very respectfully,

W. R. BOGGS,
Colonel and Chief of Engineers and Artillery.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., September 20, 1862.

General BRAXTON BRAGG,
Commanding Department No. 2:

GENERAL: Some of my signal corps report to me that on the 18th instant there were but 6,000 of the enemy in Louisville. They were being re-enforced by troops from Cincinnati and had pressed 1,000 negroes to work on the fortifications. I am informed that since the fall of Munfordville they have but little hope of holding the city, and believe that a rapid movement upon it would result in its capture.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. RIGHT WING, ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Munfordville, Ky., September 20, 1862.

Brigadier-General FORREST:

GENERAL: I am instructed by Major-General Polk to say that this column is moving to-day. It will go to Bardstown via Nolin and New Haven. You are instructed to throw a strong force well in front of the wagon train, and to protect both of our flanks as thoroughly as possible. You are also directed to look to gathering up provisions on the road. He directs you to destroy the railroad communication between Louisville and Lebanon as far up toward Louisville as practicable; break up the railroad connection between Elizabethtown and Louisville. Report promptly to Major-General Polk your operations and let him know how you are executing this order, especially that portion of it in regard to railroad connections.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE WILLIAMSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CONFEDERATE STATES FORCES,
Chattanooga, Tenn., September 20, 1862.

General BRAXTON BRAGG,
Commanding in the Field:

GENERAL: I inclose with this a telegram* received this morning from General Breckinridge to you. In reply to a telegram from the same general to me I have informed him that he will find transportation, forage, and subsistence for his command on his arrival here. The transportation provided for him has been turned over to General Maxey and others. This was done after I had positive information from General Van Dorn and others that General Breckinridge's command had gone to West Tennessee; but I have taken the necessary steps to provide transportation for General Breckinridge, and can with certainty assure you that his command shall not be detained here a day for want of transportation. You will no doubt have learned before receiving this of the evacuation of Cumberland Gap by the enemy on the night of the 18th instant. Morgan retreated toward Manchester, Ky., and Stevenson is in pursuit of him. McCown has been ordered to report in person to Kirby Smith.

I received this morning a telegram from the Secretary of War direct-

* Not found.

ing me to move my headquarters to Knoxville and assume command in East Tennessee, leaving in command here an officer familiar with your plans. I have no such officer, but will leave Colonel McKinstry in command. He is not only the senior officer, but better suited than any other officer I have with me for the command. I will start for Knoxville to-morrow night. I had hoped, and still hope, that headquarters of the base of operations would soon be moved to Nashville. I should much prefer going that direction. The Secretary directs me to exercise general supervision over the base of operations, which I shall of course do, and exert myself to the utmost to further your operations and preserve your base of operations intact.

General Slaughter telegraphs me this morning from Jackson to prepare to receive 4,000 returned prisoners exchanged. I supposed there would be a greater number of them. Were any of them ordered to General Van Dorn? I have endeavored to get possession of a regiment of cavalry (Col. J. T. Morgan's Alabama, said to be a very good regiment), ordered by the Secretary of War under a telegram from Governor Shorter to protect the people in North Alabama on the line of railroad. No protection has been needed there for some days, and I have ordered Colonel Morgan to move on toward Nashville and co operate with General Forrest. I have no positive information of General Forrest's position or the extent of his command, but I have what I regard as reliable information that he is within 5 or 6 miles of Nashville and on this side.

The Chief of Ordnance informs me that the arms at Gainesville, Ala., and Columbus, Miss., have been ordered to me for transportation to Kentucky. General Maxey's command is now at Knoxville and will move on without delay with the arms. I shall be glad to know at what time you receive this. My couriers go through a distance of 130 miles now in eighteen hours. Your last courier was a much longer time in traveling the distance. If you will avail yourself of the couriers I have on the line by Dunlap, Pikeville, Sparta, and Gainesborough your dispatches would be received in less time than they are now, and I am very anxious to hear from the front.

Very respectfully,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *September* 20, 1862.

Colonel MCKINSTRY:

Send a courier to Major Gunter directing him to move his command to Tullahoma, convenient to Duck River, and employ it actively in protecting the railroad and trains—scouts should pass frequently along the entire route of travel at present used by us—and move up his command on the road as the work of repairs progresses. I wish you to report to me to-morrow morning to take command here and relieve me.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *September* 20, 1862.

Maj. Gen. JOHN P. MCCOWN, *Knoxville, Tenn.:*

The Secretary of War orders me to move my headquarters to Knoxville to command in East Tennessee; says you have been ordered to Kirby Smith. Leave a letter for me at Knoxville, giving your views

fully about the best way of carrying out conscription in the way best calculated to promote the cause. Your knowledge of the country and the people enables you to judge. Can any transportation be procured at Knoxville for the arms ordered to Kentucky? We shall want all we can get. Answer.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

LEBANON, TENN., *September* 20, 1862.

General STERLING PRICE:

SIR: I have just returned from General Bragg's headquarters, having parted with him at Munfordville, on Green River, Ky., on the evening of the 17th instant, at which place on that day the Federal command stationed there, consisting of about 5,000 men, surrendered to him, without his firing a gun. We secured about 5,000 most excellent guns and accouterments, twelve pieces of artillery, with ordnance, commissary, and quartermaster's stores. General Bragg and General E. Kirby Smith are each moving on Louisville, and will doubtless take the place within the next ten or twelve days. This movement of General Bragg's has drawn all the Federal troops from Tennessee, except a garrison of about 5,000 to 8,000 men at Nashville, which I have no means of dislodging until you can reach there. General Bragg confidently expects your army to reach Nashville very soon and drive the enemy from that city, and my hopes of its early redemption from Federal oppression are based upon your army. I therefore send this by a special courier, for the purpose of learning your present locality, the route by which you will approach Nashville, the probable time it will take you to reach that city, and the probable force you will be able to reach the city with. Middle Tennessee can forage and subsist your army, and I am ready to take any action which may be necessary to collect the same or to aid in your movement in any and in every respect, and desire to be fully advised as to your wishes, plans, &c., so that I can fully co-operate with you. You will therefore allow my courier to return at the earliest moment practicable.

Very respectfully,

ISHAM G. HARRIS.

HEADQUARTERS CONFEDERATE STATES FORCES,
Chattanooga, September 21, 1862.

Lieut. W. O. CAIN, *Bradshaw's Company:*

The major-general commanding directs you to proceed at once with 20 men to Walden's Ridge, about 15 miles from this place, and arrest all men endeavoring to escape to the Federal lines and such Union men as are giving information to the enemy or in any manner aiding and assisting them.

You will not molest persons known as Union men unless they are engaged in acts of hostility to our Government. Those who simply entertain such opinions, but at the same time are quietly pursuing their usual avocations, will not be molested in any case. Mr. O. S. Green will accompany you and point out the locality to which you will specially direct your attention.

Your obedient servant,

CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FIVE MILES FROM NOLIN, KY.,
September 21, 1862—6 a. m.

Major-General POLK:

MY DEAR GENERAL: Do not push your troops to-day. As I hear nothing from the rear it is presumed we are not pressed, and, in any event, our troops are jaded so that too great a pressure will be worse than a fight with superior numbers. Send ahead and see if subsistence or forage in small quantities can be had for our wants to-night, say 5 miles beyond Hodgensville.

Yours, truly,

BRAXTON BRAGG.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., September 21, 1862.

General HUMPHREY MARSHALL,
Commanding C. S. Forces en route, near Mount Sterling, Ky.:

GENERAL: I inclose you an order* just forwarded to me from General Bragg. The present critical state of our affairs in this department cannot have failed to strike you and the necessity for the heartiest cooperation between all commanders of army corps. I therefore feel every assurance that you will cordially lend your aid in carrying out the great task before us. General Bragg writes me that he is marching upon Louisville, and that he wishes me to co-operate with him in the attack of that place. Of course if he wishes it I shall do so, but I have represented to him the exposed condition in which I shall have to leave this rich section, with an enemy toward Cincinnati and another toward the Gap. There is no doubt that quite a large portion (two brigades of General Morgan's command) are at Manchester; but it is yet rather doubtful whether his object is to march for the Ohio or merely to grind wheat and corn and then await further developments in the Gap. I have a large cavalry force under Colonel Morgan near Booneville to watch and harass the enemy. I feel every confidence in the ability of General Bragg to take Louisville and in our ability to hold this section. I hope you will concentrate all your forces at Mount Sterling as rapidly as possible.

I am, sir, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., September 21, 1862.

Brigadier-General HETH, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: The general commanding has no special instructions to give you with regard to the enemy, further than to enjoin upon you to keep a strict watch upon his movements and to report anything of importance without delay. It is important that the railroad bridges should be destroyed as far as possible.

I am, sir, most respectfully,

JNO. PEGRAM,
Chief of Staff.

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* Not found.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., September 21, 1862—10 p. m.

General HUMPHREY MARSHALL,
Commanding, near Mount Sterling, Ky.:

GENERAL: Information just received proves the enemy advancing in force from Covington by two roads. As Heth has been weakened by sending a part of his command westward it is of the highest importance that your forces should be at once concentrated and moved without delay to Paris. Send a few mounted men to Winchester to act as couriers between that point and Mount Sterling. If your command has arrived at Mount Sterling move at once to Paris, and then place these mounted men on the road between Paris and this place as a line of couriers.

I am, sir, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Major-General, Commanding.

P. S.—Send all the disposable cavalry at your command at once to the front to report to General Heth until your arrival, as he is much in want of that arm.

Very respectfully,

E. K. S.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., September 21, 1862.

COMMANDING OFFICER CLEBURNE'S DIVISION,
En route for Frankfort, Ky.:

SIR: The major-general commanding directs that you halt Major-General Cleburne's and General Preston Smith's brigades at the nearest good camping ground and await further orders. Report at once to General Heth that this order has been given you, and let me also know when your halt is made. Generals Cleburne and Smith will be at once notified of this change and ordered to join their commands.

I am, sir, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. PEGRAM,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., September 21, 1862.

Brig. Gen. HENRY HETH, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: In view of the threatening movements of the enemy in your front the general commanding directs that you do not for the present send any of your force to Paris. General Marshall has been ordered to Paris as soon as he can concentrate at Mount Sterling. The brigades of Cleburne and P. Smith have been halted, and you are authorized to make use of their services in an emergency.

I am, sir, respectfully,

JNO. PEGRAM,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., September 21, 1862.

General BRAXTON BRAGG,
Commanding Department No. 2:

GENERAL: I received last night through Colonel Johnston your letter of the 18th instant, with an inclosed order* to General Marshall. When last heard from General Marshall was at Salyersville; he has been ordered forward to Mount Sterling. I inclose you two reports from General Heth's front. They indicate an intention to re-enforce at Louisville. Their advance toward Lexington I feel confident will not be made in very large force. Two brigades of General Morgan's command were at Manchester. I have them watched by a cavalry force. I shall have reliable and definite information of their movements in a day or two. Generals Cleburne's and Smith's brigades have been ordered to Shelbyville; they shall be there on the 23d. Supplies of flour and bacon are in process of collection at Frankfort. A supply train of all the wagons that could be collected at that place will load immediately for Bardstown. The train sent by way of Danville has been ordered also to Bardstown. On the 18th there was but a small force of the enemy at Louisville. I should have advanced and threatened Covington with my whole disposable force as soon as I found the enemy re-enforcing at Louisville but for your order, which required a concentration of my command so as to co-operate with you in the advance on Louisville. My force is now at Georgetown and Paris, and will join you by a rapid march if under existing circumstances you so direct. With the enemy advancing from Covington and the Gap, and Marshall not in supporting distance, a junction with you below Louisville both loses us the valuable stores and supplies captured here and checks the organization of the new levies now in fair progress. The news from the front so increases the force and magnitude of the enemy's movements that I have stopped Cleburne's division on the Georgetown and Frankfort road until further orders have been received from you.

Respectfully and sincerely, yours,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Major-General, Commanding.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Near Hodgensville, Ky., September 21, 1862.

The column will take up the line of march to-morrow as follows: Cheatham's division at 4 a. m. promptly; Withers' division at 5 a. m. promptly (taking their trains with them); Buckner's division at 6 a. m. promptly, Anderson's division, being in rear, at 5 a. m. The general commanding directs that every effort be made to keep the trains in motion and to prevent straggling.

By command of General Bragg:

JNO. M. OTEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* Not found.

HEADQUARTERS CONFEDERATE STATES FORCES,
Chattanooga, Tenn., September 21, 1862.

His Excellency ISHAM G. HARRIS,
Governor of Tennessee:

GOVERNOR: I have been directed by the Secretary of War to move my headquarters to Knoxville and assume command in East Tennessee. An important part of my duty will be the execution of the conscript law, which the department thinks will require great judgment, firmness, and prudence, and I am directed to confer and act in concert with you. I should be glad to have a personal interview with you, but as that is impracticable at this time, I respectfully request you will communicate with me fully and freely in writing, and favor me with any suggestions you may have to make as to the best mode of executing the law for the best interest of the country. It will give me pleasure to co-operate with you in the execution of the law.

Address me at Knoxville, where I expect to be to-morrow evening.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *September* 21, 1862.

Maj. Gen. J. C. BRECKINRIDGE,
(*Care Chief Quartermaster*), *Jackson, Miss.:*

Your telegram of yesterday received. Subsistence and forage is in readiness here for your command. The transportation provided for you has been otherwise appropriated, but I have given the necessary orders to procure transportation for you, and have no doubt that it will be in readiness before you arrive. One hundred mules will be purchased to-day; others will be procured in ample time, and agents have been sent out to procure wagons. General Preston left yesterday for Kentucky.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS CONFEDERATE STATES FORCES,
Chattanooga, Tenn., September 21, 1862.

Lieut. Col. H. MAURY:

The major-general commanding directs that you proceed with the Thirty-second Alabama Regiment to take post at Tullahoma. Have the regiment ready to take the cars at Bridgeport by 9 o'clock on Tuesday morning, 23d instant. Captain Freeman's battery will march to Tullahoma, starting to-morrow, and a small cavalry force, under Major Gunter, has been ordered to the same point. They will be under your command. It is probable that Col. John T. Morgan's regiment of Alabama cavalry will go to the same point. If so, being your senior, he will command. These troops are sent to Tullahoma for the double purpose of guarding the line of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad and producing the impression on the enemy in Nashville that a force is moving from this place on Nashville. You will do anything in your power to produce that impression, by permitting exaggerated reports of the number of troops under your command and of others following on to reach Nashville. You will be watchful and vigilant to prevent being surprised

and cut off yourself. If you find it necessary to fall back, which is not at all anticipated, your infantry can be brought back by railroad and the cavalry and artillery by the wagon road. The guards at Running Water and Nickojack Bridges will not be moved until relieved by guards from Colonel Russell's battalion. Take with you a full supply of ammunition and all the commissary stores you have on hand. Such subsistence and forage as can be procured for your command at and in the vicinity of Tullahoma will be procured there; other supplies from this place by railroad. Your commissary and quartermaster will procure the necessary funds from the departments here.

Your obedient servant,

CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CONFEDERATE STATES FORCES,
Chattanooga, Tenn., September 21, 1862.

Lieut. Col. A. A. RUSSELL,
Commanding Cavalry Battalion:

COLONEL: The major-general commanding directs you to relieve the guards from the Thirty-second Alabama Regiment, now stationed at the railroad bridges over Running Water and Nickojack Creeks. You will extend your scouts to Jasper, Stevenson, Bridgeport, and Dunlap, and thus keep up the impression that our forces are still in that portion of the country. For this purpose small detachments may occasionally be sent in the direction mentioned to observe and repress any feeling of disaffection also.

Your obedient servant,

CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CONFEDERATE STATES FORCES,
Chattanooga, Tenn., September 21, 1862.

Capt. [S. L.] FREEMAN,
Commanding Battery Tennessee Light Artillery:

The major-general commanding directs you to proceed at once with your battery to Tullahoma Station, on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, and report for orders to the officer commanding at that point. You will take with you a full supply of ammunition and such commissary and quartermaster's stores as you may have.

Your obedient servant,

CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Bardstown, Ky., September 22, 1862—7 a. m.

[General POLK]:

GENERAL: I have just received your dispatch ordering me to make a demonstration on West Point, at the mouth of Salt River, and to break up the railroad. It will be impossible for me to carry out your orders on account of the condition that my horses are in. All the avail-

able men that I have with me are now on picket. I am threatened with the enemy; my pickets were fired on this morning 3 miles from town, on the Louisville pike. I am just in receipt of information that the enemy have again driven in my pickets. I shall do the best I can to defend the wagon train. The majority of my brigade were ordered back on Saturday morning, and I, being disabled, came with the wagon train and unfit men and horses, which constitute my command.

Very respectfully,

N. B. FORREST,
Brigadier-General.

NEW HAVEN, KY., *September* 22, 1862—5.30 p. m.

Colonel WHEELER, *Commanding Cavalry:*

COLONEL: It is necessary that you should watch Buell, to see where he goes and to divine his intentions. The head of our column is at Bardstown and the entire army will be there or near there to-morrow. The bulk of your forces must be at Hodgensville or in that vicinity until further orders. The direct road from Glasgow to Bardstown must be closely watched. Major Whaley with his command is on that road at present. Do not expose your command to any risks; the necessity for that has passed. Leave your present position whenever you deem it best, not delaying longer than early morning.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. J. HARDEE,
Major-General.

P. S.—

COLONEL: General Hardee directs me to say that he means by ordering your force to Hodgensville, the bulk of your force; a part of course being kept in observation of the enemy.

Respectfully,

T. B. ROY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., September 22, 1862.

Brig. Gen. D. LEADBETTER:

GENERAL: Information has been received at these headquarters that there are quite a number of Home Guards in the neighborhood of Georgetown. The major-general commanding directs that you take immediate steps to have their arms brought in and the men paroled.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. P. PRATT,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., September 22, 1862.

Brig. Gen. HENRY HETH,
Commanding Forces at Georgetown, Ky.:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that the Fourth Division (with the exception of the batteries) be ordered to move with-

out delay to Bloomfield, Ky., from whence the commanding officer will report for orders to General Bragg.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. PEGRAM,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., September 22, 1862.

Brig. Gen. HUMPHREY MARSHALL,
Commanding C. S. Forces, Mount Sterling, Ky.:

GENERAL: Until further notice you will remain at Mount Sterling, concentrating your forces at that point as rapidly as possible and holding them in readiness to move them at a moment's notice.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 10. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Bardstown, Ky., September 22, 1862.

I. Brigadier-General Jackson is assigned to the military command of the town of Bardstown, Ky., and his brigade will remain detached from its division to furnish guards to the town and trains.

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By command of General Bragg:

GEO. G. GARNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. RIGHT WING, ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Crozier's, near Bardstown, Ky., September 23, 1862.

Major-General WITHERS:

GENERAL: I am instructed by Major-General Polk to say that he wishes you to send Brigadier-General Duncan's brigade on the Louisville pike 7 miles from Bardstown, at Cox's, in the direction of the Louisville road. Forrest's cavalry will be in his front. He will hold the brigade prepared for action at a moment's notice. I will send General Duncan a map of the surrounding country as soon as I receive a copy from general headquarters.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE WILLIAMSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. RIGHT WING, ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Crozier's House, near Bardstown, Ky., Sept. 23, 1862.

Brigadier-General FORREST:

GENERAL: I am instructed by Major-General Polk to say that you will post your brigade at High Grove, on the Louisville turnpike, about 12 miles from this place. Establish a picket guard at Taylorsville, to the right of your position, and also on the Shepherdsville road, to your

left about 12 miles. Keep constantly in communication with these pickets by couriers, and report promptly to these headquarters any movements of the enemy. You must press down on the Louisville and Bardstown Railroad as far up toward Louisville as you can and destroy the bridges and culverts. Do this as promptly as possible.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE WILLIAMSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *September* 23, 1862.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General:

In obedience to instructions from Secretary of War I have assumed command Department East Tennessee, headquarters here.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., September 23, 1862.

General BRAXTON BRAGG,
Commanding Department No. 2, Bardstown, Ky.:

GENERAL: Your letter of the 21st instant, written near Hodgensville, is just received. I regard the defeat of Buell before he effects a junction with the force at Louisville as a military necessity, for Buell's army has always been the great bugbear to these people, and until defeated we cannot hope for much addition to our ranks from Kentucky. Cleburne's and Preston Smith's brigades are at Frankfort to-day and have orders to proceed to Bloomfield without delay. The remainder of my command, Marshall excepted, will move for Frankfort to-morrow; so I will be in supporting distance of you in your operations against Buell. My force of infantry at Frankfort will number about 8,000; the two brigades of Cleburne and Smith will not reach 3,000. I shall leave Marshall, who should be to-day at Mount Sterling, to watch and keep in check the enemy toward Covington. There are no indications of any force from Cumberland Gap nearer than Manchester. With regard to supplies, I have large quantities at Danville and I am also collecting them at Frankfort.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., September 23, 1862.

Col. JOHN H. MORGAN,
Comdg. Cavalry Brigade, near Estill Springs, Ky.:

COLONEL: I am directed by the major-general commanding to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 22d instant from Estill Springs, and to say to you that you will endeavor, either by pushing forward your advance guard by reconnaissances or the capture of prisoners, to ascertain definitely whether the forces of the enemy in the neighborhood of Manchester are a foraging party or whether the Gap

is really evacuated. He further directs that you keep him constantly informed of all movements of the enemy in that direction as far as possible, by sending frequent couriers to these headquarters.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. P. PRATT,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., September 23, 1862.

General A. BUFORD, *Commanding Brigade:*

SIR: The major-general commanding directs that you send a company of cavalry to Winchester without delay. The commanding officer will establish his headquarters there until further orders and discharge the duties of provost-marshal of the town. He will use every exertion and take all measures necessary for capturing all Home Guards in that section. They will be paroled if they desire it. Their arms will be taken and turned in to the ordnance department at Lexington.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

H. P. PRATT,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., September 23, 1862.

Brig. Gen. HUMPHREY MARSHALL,
Commanding C. S. Forces, Mount Sterling, Ky.:

GENERAL: As General Bragg may have a hard battle at any time with Buell I have ordered Heth with all his command to march immediately for Frankfort. I wish you to report at once the number and present position of your command as soon as concentrated. You will move with it to Paris to watch the enemy toward Covington. Colonel Duke has command of the cavalry near Falmouth and that vicinity; he will be instructed to make his reports directly to you as soon as you reach Paris.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Major General, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, Va., September 23, 1862.

His Excellency JEFFERSON DAVIS,
President Confederate States of America:

SIR: The telegram from General H. Marshall, stating that he had made an arrangement for acting in concert with General E. Kirby Smith, and expected an order from him, is probably in your office, as it has been withdrawn from the files of this Department by my order and has not been returned. I have the honor to inclose a copy* of my reply to General Marshall.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War.

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*Not found.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Two miles beyond Cox's Creek, Ky., Sept. 23, 1862—10 p. m.

Maj. GEORGE WILLIAMSON, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

MAJOR: I have not a full company in the command, having furnished several guards and pickets, but I will send from the different companies a sufficiency to report, as you ordered. From the best information I can obtain there are none of the enemy nearer than 10 miles.

Yours, respectfully,

N. B. FORREST,
Brigadier-General.

BARDSTOWN, KY., *September* 23, 1862—9.30 a. m.

Colonel WHEELER, *Commanding Cavalry:*

I have just instructed Colonel Wharton to move from Hodgensville to Boston, which removes him from your immediate vicinity and beyond supporting distance. Your command, including Major Whaley, must guard our rear. Place your force in such positions as will best secure this object. I received your account of last skirmish late last night, and gave it to General Bragg this morning. Our affairs, excepting our men being jaded, are prosperous.

Very respectfully, colonel,

W. J. HARDEE,
Major-General.

P. S.—Let me hear from you at least once a day.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 11. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI, *Bardstown, Ky., September* 23, 1862.

* * * * * * *

V. A rigid inspection of all trains will be immediately made, and all surplus transportation over the allowance by order will be sent to the acting chief quartermaster at once.

VI. The cavalry horses will be rigidly inspected under the direction of the wing commanders. All unfit for service will be sent to Danville. Those permanently disabled or not likely to recuperate in four weeks will be shot.

VII. All cavalry horses possible will be purchased by the assistant quartermaster of the department. Men not supplied with horses will be organized into battalions of sharpshooters.

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By command of General Bragg:

JNO. M. OTEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, September 24, 1862.

Hon. GEORGE W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War, Richmond, Va.:

SIR: I telegraphed you in reference to certain regiments of volunteers authorized by Generals E. K. Smith and McCown to be raised in East Tennessee. As I have not yet received your answer I think it desirable to write to you more fully in regard to that matter. On the 13th of May last the President telegraphed General Smith, directing or

authorizing him to suspend the execution of the conscript act in East Tennessee. Before the order was given to enforce that law in this department Generals Smith and McCown authorized certain gentlemen to raise regiments of volunteers in this section of country, with the understanding that the regiments would be received and mustered into the service. One or two have been raised, as I am informed, and are ready to be mustered in, and others in the course of organization would have been ready if a doubt had not arisen as to whether they would be received. If that doubt were removed I am assured the regiments would be filled in about ten days. From the most reliable information I can gather I believe that a favorable change is coming over the minds and actions of the people of this section of country, who have heretofore been obstinate and persistent supporters of President Lincoln's Government. Many of the most prominent of these men, among them Thomas A. R. Nelson, esq., express the opinion that all hope of preserving the Union has fled, and that it is the duty of all men who remain in the Southern Confederacy to support the Government and take up arms in defense of the country. As an evidence of this state of feeling I am told that great numbers of people are preparing to volunteer in the army. I believe that if the regiments which were authorized to be raised whilst the conscription act was suspended in this department are received into the service it will be the means of bringing into the field a larger number of efficient and willing volunteers, and in a shorter time, than can be procured in any other way; will tend much to allay disloyal feeling, and facilitate the execution of the conscript act on those who have not volunteered. I am told that much individual expense has been incurred in raising the troops I have referred to, and the refusal to receive them would in my judgment increase the disloyal feeling, and if when they profess themselves desirous of volunteering they are forced into the service as conscripts I should not regard them as reliable. A regiment which was raised some time since of men who were suspected of being disloyal, but were permitted to choose between volunteering and being sent to prison, proved, as I am informed, utterly worthless and was soon disbanded. I may add that it is the opinion of gentlemen of high standing in the community who are entirely loyal, and in no way interested in raising new regiments, that every man in East Tennessee whose services the Government needs may be brought into the service as volunteers. The work of enrolling conscripts is going on and I hope soon to have a number of them in camps of instruction. A number of gentlemen have applied to me to know if the regiments I have mentioned would be received. I could only reply that they could not be without an order from the Department or a modification of the law, and that the work of enrolling must go on regardless of the authority exhibited. It is very desirable that the question should be definitely settled, and I have respectfully to ask that you will communicate with me on the subject at your earliest convenience.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., September 24, 1862.

Brig. Gen. HUMPHREY MARSHALL,
Commanding C. S. Forces, Mount Sterling, Ky.:

GENERAL: Col. John H. Morgan has just sent me the information

that the forces from Cumberland Gap passed through Booneville yesterday morning at 11 o'clock. They were marching toward Proctor, with the evident intention of crossing the river at that point. The prisoners taken from them say they are marching for Maysville. General Heth has been directed to move by forced marches to Mount Sterling. If your forces are at Paris you will return with them immediately to Mount Sterling. Send all of your disposable cavalry forward to block roads and impede the advance of the enemy. I will join you at Mount Sterling before the forces can be collected there.

I am, sir, respectfully,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., September 24, 1862.

Brig. Gen. HUMPHREY MARSHALL,
Commanding C. S. Forces, Mount Sterling, Ky.:

GENERAL: General Leadbetter's brigade, 1,600 strong, has left Georgetown for Paris, where it will be in supporting distance of you at Mount Sterling. You should establish a line of couriers to that point. Colonel Morgan has only a few hundred newly organized Kentucky cavalry. He should be re-enforced by all your disposable cavalry force. Obstructions should be placed on General Morgan's road, and he be delayed as long as possible. Should he move on Mount Sterling you must hold him in check until you can be re-enforced. You can call upon General Leadbetter whenever you need assistance. Should General Morgan turn off at Proctor and make for Salyersville and Louisa he should be pushed by the cavalry, and General Loring, on the Kanawha, notified by a trusty messenger of his line of retreat.

Your obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., September 24, 1862.

General BRAXTON BRAGG:

General Morgan, with his command from the Gap, passed through Booneville, marching on Proctor, at 11 a. m. on the 23d instant; his force probably 7,000 infantry and artillery. General Heth's command—Generals Churchill and Reynolds—ordered to halt at Georgetown until further orders; Leadbetter's brigade gone to Paris. Morgan's line of march from the Kentucky River not yet developed. Should he move on Mount Sterling I shall move by forced marches from Georgetown and intercept him. Should he, after crossing the Kentucky, turn to the east and make for Salyersville and Louisa, I shall push him with the cavalry, and, leaving him to the ruin and demoralization that must overtake his army in that wild, mountainous country, will order all my disposable force to General Bragg's support. Stevenson, I think, must be on Morgan's track. I have sent messengers to communicate with him. In the event that Morgan moves toward Salyersville from the Kentucky River General Stevenson is ordered to pursue with his cavalry, and with his artillery and infantry to push on to join us beyond Frank-

fort for the battle which is to decide the fate of Kentucky. Marshall has arrived at Mount Sterling with his command, 3,000 strong. Loring, on the Kanawha, will be notified of Morgan's march should he go toward Louisa.

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., September 24, 1862.

Brig. Gen. D. LEADBETTER,
Commanding Brigade, Paris, Ky.:

SIR: The major-general commanding directs that you move on rapidly to Mount Sterling with your brigade. General Morgan is making for the Ohio and we must try to head him off. If General Smith does not meet you in Mount Sterling report to General Marshall.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. PEGRAM,
Colonel, &c.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., September 24, 1862.

Brig. Gen. C. L. STEVENSON, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: You will push on with all possible speed, as a big battle must be fought soon near Frankfort. Push Morgan, and if he goes to the east from the Kentucky River and gets involved in the mountains, making for Salyersville and Big Sandy, push your cavalry after him, and with your artillery and infantry join me at Lexington without delay. Communicate with me by every opportunity.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., September 24, 1862.

Brig. Gen. HENRY HETH,
Commanding, Georgetown, Ky.:

GENERAL: General Morgan crossed the Kentucky River at Proctor last night. He is moving on Mount Sterling. Push on to intercept him, marching at night if necessary.

By command of Maj. Gen. E. Kirby Smith:

W. R. BOGGS,
Colonel and Chief of Engineers.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., September [24,] 1862.

Brig. Gen. HUMPHREY MARSHALL,
Commanding C. S. Forces, Mount Sterling, Ky.:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs me to state to you that according to reliable information General Morgan's command reached the Kentucky River last night (23d). He appears to be moving

upon Mount Sterling; his force supposed to be from 6,000 to 8,000, with some thirty-six pieces of artillery, but only about 100 cavalry. The commanding general desires you to throw your cavalry well out to the front. They should be instructed to drive in toward you all the stock they find on the route and to obstruct the roads along which the enemy must pass as much as possible, so as to cause all delay possible in Morgan's advance until support can reach you. General Churchill's division will leave Paris to-morrow morning (25th) to join you at Mount Sterling. General Heth receives orders to move from Georgetown by forced marches to your support. General Morgan is moving as rapidly as possible.

I am, general, your obedient servant,

E. CUNNINGHAM,
Acting Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, September 25, 1862.

Hon. GEORGE W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War, Richmond, Va.:

SIR: I received your telegram of the 23d in regard to complaints made that the exportation of provisions from East Tennessee is hindered by the military authority, and have suspended the execution of the orders complained of. The orders prohibiting the exportation of provisions from East Tennessee were given, as I am informed, because it was deemed a necessary precaution to prevent this section of country from being drained of provisions to such an extent as to make it difficult, if not impossible, to procure supplies for the army. It is represented to me that provisions of every description are so scarce that it is now more necessary than ever to enforce the prohibition on exportation. Whilst the orders were enforced permission was given to export provisions in small quantity and seed wheat on satisfactory assurance that the articles were for the domestic use of the party applying. If all restriction on exportation is removed I apprehend this section of country will be drained of provisions by speculators and extortioners. Already the country is infested with that class of men, and the numbers will doubtless be greatly increased as soon as it is known that the restriction on exportation is removed. Another evil will certainly result—these speculators are now offering about double the Government price for flour and other articles. If the Government requires provisions to be furnished at one-half what speculators are willing to give the dissatisfaction will necessarily be increased. In view of these considerations I must ask authority judiciously to restrict the exportation of provisions. I will exercise the authority with a view single to the interest of the Government, and to prevent imposition on the people, especially the families of soldiers, by extortioners.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

P. S.—Since writing the above the commissary of subsistence reports that he will not be able to procure subsistence for the few troops now in the department if the exportation of provisions is generally permitted. I trust that you will with as little delay as possible authorize me to exercise my discretion in this matter.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *September* 25, 1862.

Hon. GEORGE W. RANDOLPH, *Secretary of War:*

From General Stevenson, near Manchester, Ky., September 24, [I learn] the enemy is falling back slowly, but over such a country that he is pretty secure unless he meets resistance in front. I have turned over the command to General Jenkins [Jones]. I shall leave for Kentucky on the 27th. Do you intend to disband troops raised, mustered, armed, and doing duty? General Smith directed me to send Stevenson's command to Kentucky. The critical condition of this section induced me to stop Hilliard's Legion at the Gap. Must it go in?

J. P. McCOWN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., September 25, [1862.]

General BRAXTON BRAGG:

I have ordered my entire force to Mount Sterling to try to intercept General Morgan. He encamped last night at Proctor, and is probably making for Mount Sterling. He has about 8,000 men and thirty-six pieces of artillery. General Stevenson marched through Cumberland Gap on the 19th, and is ordered to proceed to Harrodsburg and to report to you.

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., September 25, 1862.

Brig. Gen. HUMPHREY MARSHALL,
Commanding C. S. Forces, Mount Sterling, Ky.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 24th instant, giving your force and information of the enemy's movement. You had better send your cavalry well to the front, as recommended in my letter of yesterday. The ground over which General Morgan is to advance should be well reconnoitered. Unless he abandons his artillery I think he will be compelled to advance from Proctor upon Mount Sterling. Everything in his front has been burned at Proctor, and his army is in a reduced condition. If we can collect our force soon enough we should make him fight before he can collect supplies.

With regard to what you say, general, about recruiting and wishing to have the companies from your section under your command, I have to reply that I will heartily approve of any arrangement of the Kentucky troops which may be consistent with the public interest. If we can raise an army here it matters but little who has command of it. I have no desire to enlarge my command, and am perfectly willing for you to have all the troops you can raise or all that may wish to join you.

General Leadbetter left Paris yesterday evening for Mount Sterling. General Heth's command left Georgetown yesterday evening for Paris.

The whole command, comprising Generals Heth's and Churchill's divisions (four brigades) should arrive at or near Mount Sterling this evening or to-night.

I am, general, your obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., September 25, 1862.

Col. ARCH. GRACIE, *Commanding Post:*

COLONEL: You will direct Colonel Stovall with his battalion, as much of Hanvey's battery as can be gotten ready, and the cavalry of Hilliard's Legion, to proceed with at least three days' rations to Winchester; from thence Colonel Stovall will send the cavalry in the direction of Irvine to watch the enemy should he approach that way, and instruct the commanding officer to report frequently. Colonel Stovall will await at Winchester further instructions from the commanding general

By command of Maj. Gen. E. Kirby Smith:

JNO. PEGRAM,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., September 25, 1862.

Col. B. W. DUKE,
Commanding Cavalry, Falmouth, Ky.:

COLONEL: The general commanding directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 24th instant,* and to thank you for the vigilance and activity you have displayed. He will re-enforce your command by an addition of six companies to-morrow. The general moved to Mount Sterling to-day, to which point you will directly communicate with him. The general moved to-day. He instructs me to say that should you find it impossible to provide for your command in its present position you can fall back to Cynthiana or some intermediate point between Falmouth and that place, but he deems it important that you should keep as far to the front as practicable, and see that your scouts and vedettes are active and vigilant.

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Inspector-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., September 25, 1862.

Brig. Gen. A. BUFORD, *Lexington, Ky.:*

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that you will detail from your command six companies of cavalry, lightly equipped, who will proceed early to-morrow and report to Colonel Duke at his headquarters at or near Falmouth.

I am, general, &c., your obedient servant,

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Inspector-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., September 25, 1862.

Col. GEORGE G. GARNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Bardstown, Ky.:

COLONEL: I am instructed by the major-general commanding to say to you that Brigadier-General Cleburne with his command has been or-

*Not found.

dered to Bloomfield and that he moved from Frankfort on yesterday morning. Brigadier-General Stevenson has been ordered to march to Harrodsburg, Mercer County, and will report to General Bragg. The last advices indicate that General Stevenson was at Big Hill, and he ought therefore to be at Danville on Friday, at which place or Harrodsburg he will receive instructions from General Bragg. General Stevenson has in his command between 6,000 and 8,000 well-organized and effective troops, with a full complement of artillery. The general commanding will leave to-day for Mount Sterling, at which point nearly all the residue of his command will be concentrated for the purpose of intercepting the command of General Morgan or driving him toward the mountains eastwardly, in which latter event his command will be lost to this campaign. The general will return with his command as rapidly as possible to co-operate with General Bragg, including the force of General Marshall, should General Bragg deem it a military necessity; otherwise he will leave it in that section. Colonel Davis, with three Florida regiments, numbering about 1,000 effectives, is in command of Frankfort. Should any contingency occur requiring the withdrawal of his command from that point the general requests that immediate and direct notice be given to Colonel Davis.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Inspector-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., September 25, 1862.

Brig. Gen. C. L. STEVENSON, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: The major-general commanding instructs me to say that as General Bragg has a largely superior force menacing him, you will proceed as rapidly as the condition of your command will admit to place yourself in communication with and obey the instructions of General Bragg, as already directed. The general this day moved to Mount Sterling.

I am, general, your obedient servant,

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Inspector-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, Tenn., September 25, 1862.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.:

A courier from General Bragg's headquarters, 8 miles west of Munfordville, on the night of the 18th, confirms the report that Bragg captured about 5,000 men at Munfordville on the 17th. Our loss was about 50 killed and wounded. Same courier reports that up to the 12th about 23,000 Kentuckians had joined General Smith and they were still coming in. The Home Guard was delivering up their guns as rapidly as they could be received.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT NO. 2,
Bardstown, Ky., September 25, 1862.

The ADJUTANT-GENERAL C. S. ARMY, *Richmond, Va.:*

SIR: I have the honor to report the occupation of this place by my forces on the 22d. The long, arduous, and exhausting march renders it necessary for my troops to have some rest. They will therefore remain several days.

At Munfordville I was between Buell's forces and General E. K. Smith, by which the latter was secured. Efforts were made to bring Buell to an engagement, but he declined, and it was reported to me he was moving by way of Brownsville to the nearest point on the Ohio. For want of provisions it was impossible for me to follow or even stay where I was, the population being nearly all hostile and the country barren and destitute, having been ravaged by the enemy. With only three days' provisions we marched on this place (59 miles), and reached here after some privation and suffering. It is a source of deep regret that this move was necessary, as it has enabled Buell to reach Louisville, where a very large force is now concentrated.

I regret to say we are sadly disappointed at the want of action by our friends in Kentucky. We have so far received no accession to this army. General Smith has secured about a brigade—not half our losses by casualties of different kinds. We have 15,000 stand of arms and no one to use them. Unless a change occurs soon we must abandon the garden spot of Kentucky to its cupidity. The love of ease and fear of pecuniary loss are the fruitful sources of this evil. Kentucky and Tennessee are redeemed if we can be supported, but at least 50,000 men will be necessary, and a few weeks will decide the question. Should we have to retire, much in the way of supplies and *morale* will be lost, and the redemption of Kentucky will be indefinitely postponed, if not rendered impossible. Had the forces in North Mississippi moved as ordered, so as to have held the enemy there in check, we might have made some headway after arriving here; but we find the armies of Generals Grant, Rosecrans, Curtis, and Buell, with many of the new levies, opposed to us. In this condition any advance is impossible. I still hope the movement of Generals Price and Van Dorn may clear away our rear and open a base for us. Otherwise we may be seriously embarrasssed.

General Morgan (Federal) we learn is trying to make his escape from Cumberland Gap, but I trust General Smith's dispositions may result in his destruction or capture.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BRAXTON BRAGG,
General, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

OCTOBER 8, 1862.

There was an evident error as to the withdrawal of the enemy from Tennessee. The battle of Corinth shows the impossibility of the advance referred to as the part required of Generals Van Dorn and Price. It is to be hoped that Kentucky may be held.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT NO. 2,
Bardstown, Ky., September 25, 1862.
No. 3. } (Rec'd Hdqrs. Army of the West, Nov. 19, 1862.)

I. Brig. Gen. N. B. Forrest is relieved from duty with this army, and is charged with the military operations in Middle Tennessee. He is

authorized to raise six regiments of new troops, two of cavalry and four of infantry, and muster them into the Confederate States service. With these and such corps as he may find already organized he will operate against the enemy wherever found, but especially at Nashville, Clarksville, &c., cutting off supplies, capturing trains, and harassing them in all ways practicable.

II. Requisitions will be made on Maj. Gen. Samuel Jones at Chattanooga for arms and ammunition.

III. The four companies of Forrest's cavalry will report to the general as his escort on this service and remain subject to his order.

By command of General Bragg:

JNO. M. OTEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Abstract from Field Return of the right wing of the Army of the Mississippi, commanded by Maj. Gen. L. Polk, September 25, 1862 (headquarters Bardstown, Ky.).

Troops.	Present for duty.				Effective total.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.
	Infantry.		Artillery.				
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.			
Cheatham's division	629	5,043	15	360	5,721	6,761	9,726
Withers' division	591	6,295	14	423	7,279	8,698	14,470
Grand total	1,220	11,338	29	783	13,000	15,459	24,196

ENGINEER BUREAU, *Richmond, Va., Sept.* 26, 1862.

General BRAXTON BRAGG, *Commanding Army of the West:*

GENERAL: By order of the honorable Secretary of War I have the honor to transmit herewith instructions for Capt. Edward B. Sayers, directing him to make reconnaissance of the Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers, with a view to an early occupation of the best points by fortifications commanding obstructions in their channels. For the construction of all these works liberal appropriations have been asked of Congress. The limits within which the proposed defenses can be placed will depend upon the extent of the country controlled by your army. On this point Capt. E. B. Sayers is instructed to confer with you and will be guided by your directions. For the performance of the service intrusted to Capt. E. B. Sayers I have respectfully to ask you to afford him every necessary assistance, and, if required, protection against the enemy.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. GILMER,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief of Engineer Bureau.

[Inclosure.]

ENGINEER BUREAU,
Richmond, Va., September 26, 1862.

Capt. EDWARD B. SAYERS,
Engineer Corps, P. A. C. S., Western Department:

CAPTAIN: With a view to an early occupation of the most eligible points along the navigable rivers of the Western and Southern States

by fortifications on elevated ground, commanding obstructions of their channels, the Secretary of War has directed that careful reconnaissance of the rivers and the country bordering on them be made by competent engineer officers. The examination of the Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers is assigned to you, and it is desired that you enter on the duty as promptly as possible. The extent of each river to be examined will depend much upon the occupation of the country by our troops. Confer therefore with the commanding general of the Western Department as to the limits within which the proposed defenses should be located, the strength of garrison that can be spared from his mobilized forces for each of them, the probable armament that can be obtained, and the time they are expected to hold out before relief or surrender. The land defenses in rear of each river battery should have sufficient strength to resist a storming party, thus forcing the enemy to a regular investment. Ample store-rooms for provisions, magazines for ammunition, and bomb-proofs for the protection of the artillerists should be built in each work.

The obstructions for blocking the channels should be made of great strength and massiveness to resist the immense forces of freshet and drift-wood. Solid structures of timber in the form of large pens or cribs, and even continuous dams filled with and surrounded by stone if the bottom is soft, and placed in rows across the rivers may serve as barriers in ordinary stages of water during moderate rises, and even in great freshets if placed in positions when the fall of the rivers is sufficient to lead to a heavy plunge over the obstructions, or in sharp curves, rendering navigation extremely difficult and even impossible. In most cases during floods floating obstructions, probably attached to the solid cribs, will be necessary. At certain points piling and hulks of steamboats may be used with advantage. Communicate promptly to this bureau (as soon as you have formed an opinion) a preliminary report, stating the probable location of the necessary works, with sketches of the localities and features of the rivers to be defended in their vicinities, to be followed as soon as possible, after completing the reconnaissance and selecting the points for defenses, by maps of the country and definite plans for the forts and obstructing works. At the same time you will take steps for securing the requisite labor and materials for construction, for which, as well as for the surveys, this bureau will furnish the necessary funds.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. GILMER,
Lieut. Col. of Engineers and Chief of Engineer Bureau.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, Tenn., September 26, 1862.

Gov. ISHAM G. HARRIS, *Murfreesborough, Tenn.:*

Have no troops to send you. Do not know where Price is; last heard from at Jackson. Breckinridge will be at Chattanooga in a day or two.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

HDQRS. LEFT WING, ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Bardstown, Ky., September 26, 1862.

Colonel WHEELER, *Commanding Cavalry:*

COLONEL: The major-general commanding directs that you move with 250 men of your command to Munfordville, or as near that place

as safety will permit, ascertain whether it is garrisoned, and if practicable proceed thence in the direction of Glasgow, picking up and paroling the enemy's stragglers and forwarding our own, securing or destroying stores that may have been left behind by our forces or those of the enemy, affording protection to convalescents coming on to join the army, &c. The command will return as soon as these objects shall have been accomplished. The name of the officer left in charge of the command at New Haven will be reported to these headquarters.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. B. ROY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. LEFT WING, ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Bardstown, Ky., September 26, 1862.

Colonel WHEELER, *Commanding Cavalry:*

The order directing you to proceed to Munfordville, &c., is, by order of General Bragg, suspended, and you will repair with such force as you may deem necessary to Boston. Keep all roads leading to this place well picketed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. J. HARDEE,
Major-General.

P. S.—We hear of no movements of the enemy in any other direction.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY BRIGADE,
New Haven, Ky., September 26, 1862.

Colonels Hagan's, Allen's, and Captain Griffith's commands, together with one squadron of Colonel Crawford's command, will be ready to march in one hour; any men or horses not capable to make a rapid and long march will remain. Colonel Crawford will remain with the balance of his command in charge of this place. He will thoroughly picket all the roads leading to this place, advising Major-General Hardee and myself of any demonstration the enemy may make.

By order of Col. Joseph Wheeler:

JNO. McGUIRK,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY,
Mount Sterling, Ky., September 26, 1862.

Maj. Gen. JOHN P. McCOWN,
Comdg. Department of East Tennessee, Knoxville, Tenn.:

The general commanding directs me to say to you that it is of the first importance that a bridge of boats be built at once at Cumberland Ford, as it is now on the direct line of communication between Kentucky and East Tennessee, and may become the line of retreat of this army in case of accident. No time must be lost in carrying out these instructions, but rather hasten it at any expense. The road to Goose Creek Salt-Works, near Manchester, Ky., being now open, as many

wagons as possible should be at once sent up to get salt. Tell the citizens also to bring their wagons up for the same purpose. A small escort will be required to provide against bushwhackers. The general urges upon you to send forward as rapidly as possible re-enforcements. If you have not arms for the men let them come without them, as we have quite a number here captured from the enemy. If you can send a train here with the tents that belong to this army it can be loaded here with jeans and woolseys and other things much needed in the Confederacy. Have the tents overhauled and repaired.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. PEGRAM,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 129. } HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT No. 2, *Bardstown, Ky., September* 26, 1862.

The general commanding is mortified to believe that some soldiers of his command are straggling from the ranks with the design to be captured, in order that they may be paroled and return home. Any soldier thus taken will be tried as a deserter as well as for disobeying the orders against straggling. No paroled prisoners will under any circumstances be permitted to go home, but will be kept with the army until exchanged.

Company and regimental officers must be required to account in every instance for the loss of their men in this way.

By command of General Bragg:

JNO. M. OTEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, September 26, 1862.

Hon. L. P. WALKER, *Huntsville, Ala.:*

I learn from Col. John T. Morgan that large quantities of cotton seized or purchased by the enemy was left by them at Huntsville on their retreat from that place. Major-General Jones, commanding this department, directs me to request you to take possession of it and see that it is properly stored until the Government authorities can take it in charge, as he believes it may otherwise be destroyed. There being no military authority at Huntsville, the general thinks that you might be able to give your attention to this matter on behalf of the Government.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, September 26, 1862.

Lieut. Col. G. N. FOLK,
Commanding Seventh North Carolina Battalion:

You are directed by the major-general commanding to proceed at once with three companies of your battalion to Johnson County, Tennessee, for the purpose of capturing or dispersing a body of disloyal men who

are reported by the Governor of North Carolina to have escaped from that State and are believed to be organizing in the vicinity of Stone Mountain for the purpose of resisting the authorities of the Confederate States and joining the enemy in Kentucky. Should you succeed in capturing them they will be sent under your guard to Salisbury, N. C., and turned over to the provost-marshal at that place.

Your obedient servant,

CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Near High Grove, Ky., September 27, 1862.

Maj. GEORGE WILLIAMSON,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Right Wing, Army of the Miss.:

MAJOR: Below I give you the disposition of the cavalry brigade under my command: One hundred and sixty men under Capt. [M. L.] Evans, [Company C, Eighth Texas Cavalry], at Taylorsville; three companies under Capt. [C. H.] Ingles, [Fourth Tennessee Cavalry], at Salt River, on the Louisville and Bardstown pike; 10 men to guard the mills at Bloomfield; 10 men to guard the mills at Fairfield; four companies under Maj. [C. A.] Whaley [Second Georgia Cavalry], at New Haven; two companies guarding wagon train under orders from Colonel O'Bannon; one company with engineer corps under orders from General Polk; 13 men gone to Danville with condemned horses; three companies sent yesterday to General Bragg for special service; six companies at Sears' Mill, on Shepherdsville road, [and] one company on police duty. I have now in camp at this place only about 40 of the Second Georgia and 200 of the Rangers, besides four partially armed companies. You will see, major, that, occupying the extreme outpost of the army, this force is too small and is also a fragmentary command, which is generally worthless. I have not men in camp to relieve those on duty. Major Whaley has been ordered to report to me, but has not yet arrived. General Bragg ordered me to make a report of the forces under me, which is impossible until I can get the command more in hand. Commanders of regiments with their adjutants are absent on outpost and are themselves separated from the bulk of their respective commands. I have three companies of Kentuckians on picket. Major Caldwell has six companies of Kentuckians under Colonel Wheeler. Could you not order him to report to me in order that I might be re-enforced and also that the Kentuckians might be together? Colonel Lay's regiment could supply Major Caldwell's place to Colonel Wheeler. General Forrest told me that Colonel Lay's regiment was picketing the Shepherdsville road, which I find to be a mistake. I shall use every exertion to have discipline and prevent straggling. I was called on yesterday and last night for thirteen companies. I have made this statement in order that you may be apprised of my condition and ability to respond to future calls. Taylorsville is a very important and distant outpost and should be more strongly guarded, but I have not the men to send there. I would not now have 300 men to defend this camp if attacked.

As General Bragg ordered me to make a report I should be pleased if the substance of this was communicated to him as my apology.

Respectfully, yours,

JNO. A. WHARTON,
Colonel, Commanding Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY BRIGADE,
High Grove, Ky., September 27, 1862.

Maj. GEORGE WILLIAMSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: Major Smith, in command of the forces on the Shepherdsville road, learned to-day from Murphy, son of the representative of this county, that at 4 o'clock this morning there was no enemy at Shepherdsville. It is reported, however, that they would be there at 8 o'clock this morning. I have ordered Major Smith to send a scout as far as Shepherdsville and will give you definite information to-night. No enemy in the vicinity of Taylorsville; (none nearer on the Louisville and Bardstown pike than 3 miles beyond Mount Washington).

Send me $300 in United States or Kentucky money to use in secret service.

There are several soldiers here, escaped prisoners from the North, who took the oath during their incarceration. They belonged to infantry regiments; now connected with cavalry companies. What shall be done with them?

When may I expect Major Whaley?

Accompanying this are charges* preferred against Lieut. Col. [Arthur] Hood, of the Second Georgia Regiment. What shall be done with him?

Shall I press wagons and send in flour and bacon to the army whenever I can?

Respectfully,

JNO. A. WHARTON,
Colonel, Commanding First Cavalry Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY BRIGADE,
High Grove, Ky., September 27, 1862—5 p. m.

Maj. GEORGE WILLIAMSON,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Right Wing, Army of the Mississippi:

MAJOR: I am just in receipt of circular of this date, ordering me to station a regiment on the Bardstown and Shepherdsville road near Shepherdsville, one at Taylorsville, and to place my main force at this place. I have command of three regiments of cavalry—Texas Rangers, Second Georgia, and Murray's Tennessee Regiment, and three companies of Kentucky. Four companies of the Second Georgia are near Boston, under Major Whaley. Three companies of the same regiment are absent under orders of Generals Polk and Bragg. Three companies of Murray's regiment were sent to General Bragg yesterday. A company of the Second Georgia is absent, guarding mills. It will be seen from this that eight companies of the Second Georgia and three companies of Murray's regiment are not now subject to my orders, so that it is impossible for me literally to comply with the order. I have sent all of Murray's regiment subject to my orders on the Shepherdsville road and 200 Texas Rangers to Taylorsville. I have in camp the remnant of the Second Georgia and of the Texas Rangers, with the three Kentucky companies on picket. As soon as the companies from the Second Georgia and Murray's regiment report I will dispose of them as ordered, placing one at Taylorsville, one at Shepherdsville road, reserving the Texas Rangers and the three Kentucky companies for the main camp.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO A. WHARTON,
Colonel, Commanding First Cavalry Brigade.

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* Not found.

HDQRS. RIGHT WING, ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
At Murphy's Farm, near Bardstown, Ky., September 27, 1862.

Major-General WITHERS:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that General Duncan's brigade will encamp at McAfee's Spring, which can be pointed out by General Chalmers, he being familiar with the ground. You will please apply to General Chalmers, as he has not been requested to act in the matter. Other arrangements will be made for the part of General Cheatham's command. The major-general commanding intended to encamp at the point just designated for General Duncan.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

_____ _____,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. RIGHT WING, ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
At Murphy's Farm, near Bardstown, Ky, September 27, 1862.

Major-General CHEATHAM:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding right wing, learning that General Duncan's brigade has been relieved by one from General Hardee's command, directs me to say that he finds himself obliged to withdraw the permission granted you to encamp one of your brigades near General Withers' new camping ground. He desires that you will encamp your whole command on Mill Creek.

I am, general, your obedient servant,

_____ _____,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 5. } HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT No. 2,
Bardstown, Ky., September 27, 1862.

I. Brig. Gen. C. L. Stevenson will leave a small brigade of infantry and 300 or 400 cavalry as a guard to the depot at Danville (probably Bryantsville) and will proceed with balance of his command to Frankfort and assume command at that place, throwing a brigade to Shelbyville to relieve Brigadier-General Cleburne, who, on being relieved, will proceed with his two brigades of infantry to Fairfield, this side of Taylorsville, and report to these headquarters.

II. The commanding officer at Danville will send from the first troops that arrive at that place a regiment of infantry and two companies of cavalry to London as a guard to the depot to be established there. The quartermaster's and subsistence departments will see to the collection of forage and subsistence, &c., at that point.

III. The depot ordered to be established at Danville will be transferred as rapidly as practicable to Bryantsville and Camp Dick Robinson, where all supplies will in future be concentrated.

* * * * * * *

By command of General Bragg:

JNO. M. OTEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Bardstown, Ky., September 27, 1862.

The following disposition of cavalry will be immediately made:

Right Wing, Army of the Mississippi.—Colonel Wharton, with main force, will establish his headquarters at High Grove or Salt River, if enemy will permit, with strong pickets in front; one regiment at Taylorsville, strong pickets in front; one regiment at or near Shepherdsville, strong pickets in front.

Left Wing, Army of the Mississippi.—Colonel Wheeler, with main force, will establish his headquarters at Boston; one regiment at Lebanon Junction, pickets at or near Elizabethtown; one regiment at New Haven, and pickets well down on Glasgow road.

By command of General Bragg:

GEO. G. GARNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. LEFT WING, ARMY OF THE MISS.,
No. 17. } *Bardstown, Ky., September 27, 1862.*

I. The following disposition of the cavalry, left wing, Army of the Mississippi, will be made without delay: The main body, under command of Colonel Wheeler, will be stationed at Boston, with pickets thrown out to or toward Elizabethtown and Lebanon Junction. Colonel Crawford will remain at New Haven, picketing toward Munfordville and Glasgow.

II. Colonels Joseph Wheeler and Allen and Major Gaines (Hagan's regiment), or any two of them, are constituted an examining board to examine the newly-elected officers of Lay's cavalry regiment. Where the newly-elected officers are found to be unqualified they will be returned to their original positions and the old incumbents reinstated. A list of the newly-elected officers approved by the examining board will be forwarded to these headquarters, and the officers will be assigned to duty in accordance with their new rank by the brigade commander. A list of the officers thrown out by the reorganization will also be forwarded.

III. Lieutenant-Colonel Pell and Major Chalmers, Lay's cavalry regiment, will rejoin their regiment without delay. Colonel Pell will collect all stragglers from his regiment and report with them to Colonel Wheeler, commanding at Boston.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Hardee:

T. B. ROY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. OF EAST TENNESSEE,
No. 2. } *Knoxville, Tenn., September 27, 1862.*

I. The major-general commanding has learned with regret that persons claiming to be acting under military authority have, under the pretext of seizing property for the public service, oppressed and depredated on the citizens of this department. It is therefore ordered that private property shall in no case be taken for military purposes, except on written authority, signed by the assistant adjutant-general or by the chief quartermaster, commissary, or ordnance officer attached to these

headquarters. In every case in which such authority is thus granted the officer giving it shall immediately report in writing to the major-general commanding the articles impressed and the circumstances which rendered such impressment necessary. Proper receipts at fair valuation shall always be given.

II. Violation of this order by officers or men will be visited with the severest punishment, though it is expected that the service will not be disgraced by men wearing the uniform of the Confederate States engaging in such lawless and disgraceful acts.

By command of Maj. Gen. Samuel Jones:

CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY BRIGADE,
September 28, 1862—10 a. m.

Maj. GEORGE WILLIAMSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: When I reached Salt River last night at 1.30 o'clock it was so dark that Major Bankhead requested to remain until daylight in order that he might observe the face of the country. I sent 100 men to this place as an advance guard and halted until daylight. My main force is now here. I have a force at Floyd's Creek, 3 miles beyond this place, with pickets in front. I will have heavy picketing to do with a small force. I am anxiously awaiting intelligence from Major Smith, who was ordered at 10 o'clock last night to occupy Shepherdsville and utterly destroy the bridge at that place. As soon as I learn that this has been accomplished I will push forward. Buell's cavalry, said to be about 5,000, arrived in Louisville day before yesterday, and are now encamped on this pike 4 miles from Louisville, at the intersection of this and the Taylorsville road. I have sent forward a scout under a good officer to proceed toward Louisville until he finds the enemy. The information in relation to Buell's cavalry and its locality I have from a gentleman who arrived from Louisville last night. I believe what he says, save as to the number, which is doubtless exaggerated; but nothing can be more certain than that they have a large cavalry force in and around Louisville and that they move it in large bodies.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. A. WHARTON,
Colonel, Commanding First Cavalry Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Mount Washington, Ky., September 28, 1862—5.30 p. m.

Maj. GEORGE WILLIAMSON,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Right Wing, Army of the Mississippi:

MAJOR: I inclose report* of Major Smith just received. I am unable to furnish either powder or the drill. I learn from the courier that neither could be obtained in the vicinity of Shepherdsville. Be kind enough to have Major Smith's demands supplied, as General Polk has expressed great desire to have the bridge destroyed. Are your orders peremptory as to the forces at Taylorsville and Shepherdsville remain-

*Not found.

ing at those posts? If not, I will advance them on their respective pikes as I advance in the center. Major Smith has positive orders not to quit that bridge until it is destroyed.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. A. WHARTON,
Colonel, Commanding First Cavalry Brigade.

Abstract from Field Return of the right wing of the Army of the Mississippi, commanded by Maj. Gen. L. Polk, September 28, 1862 (headquarters Bardstown, Ky.)

Troops.	Present for duty.				Effective total.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.
	Infantry.		Artillery.				
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.			
Cheatham's division	613	4,891	16	372	5,598	6,603	9,646
Withers' division	466	5,000	11	310	5,765	6,746	11,806
Grand total	1,079	9,891	27	682	11,363	13,349	21,452

NOTE ON ORIGINAL.—Jackson's brigade, Withers' division, aggregate 2,677, detached.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 9. HDQRS. ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI, *Bardstown, Ky., September* 28, 1862.

The general commanding, temporarily absent, relinquishes the command of this army to Major-General Polk.

By command of General Bragg:

GEO. G. GARNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 8. HDQRS. RIGHT WING, ARMY OF THE MISS., *In Camp near Bardstown, Ky., 2½ miles east, on the Springfield Turnpike, Sept.* 28, 1862.

I. The general commanding, having been temporarily placed in command of the Army of the Mississippi, hereby relinquishes the command of the right wing to Major-General Cheatham.

By command of Major-General Polk:

GEORGE WILLIAMSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, between September [28–30], 1862.

Col. ALEXANDER MCKINSTRY,
Commanding at Chattanooga:

COLONEL: In reply to your communication of the 27th the major-general commanding directs me to say that no more powder can be spared to contractors, the necessities of the army requiring all that can be procured. All prisoners who have been paroled must be detained at Camp Direction and not allowed to scatter through the country. As

soon as they are exchanged they will be forwarded to their respective companies. The Richmond Enquirer of a few days back contained a notification from R. Ould, exchange agent, which will doubtless cover the cases of many of them. All men of Breckinridge's command will be detained until instructions are received from him, which it is presumed will be in a few days. The general commanding approves your course in reference to the officers of General Bragg's command, and wishes you to send forward the detachments as soon as they can be formed. It is not practicable to order a general court-martial at the present moment.

Very respectfully, &c.,

CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. LEFT WING, ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Bardstown, Ky., September 29, 1862.

Col. JOSEPH WHEELER,
Comdg. Cavalry, Left Wing, Army of the Mississippi:

COLONEL: Information has just been received from Lieutenant Walker, commanding picket from Crawford's regiment, Georgia cavalry, on the near side of New Haven, of the reported capture of all or a part of that regiment about daylight this morning, accompanied by corroborative testimony, that induces the general to forward the same to you to the end that the necessary steps may be taken in the premises.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. B. ROY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. —. } HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT No. 2,
Danville, Ky., September 29, 1862.

I. A camp of instruction for new troops will be established at or near the site of Old Camp Dick Robinson, to be known as Camp Breckinridge. Maj. Gen. S. B. Buckner is assigned to the command, and will also exercise the command of the troops at Danville, Harrodsburg, the depot at Bryantsville, and the station *en route* to Cumberland Gap. General Buckner is authorized, at his discretion, to visit any point of Kentucky.

II. On being relieved by troops from Brigadier-General Stevenson's command, Colonel Dowd, with his command, will rejoin his division.

III. Colonel Grigsby's regiment of cavalry, near Danville, will report to Major-General Buckner, commanding Camp Breckinridge, for orders.

IV. The headquarters of Colonel Palmer's Partisan Corps will be transferred from Cumberland Gap to London, Ky., where he will station two-thirds of his infantry and three companies of cavalry, the balance to be stationed at Barboursville, Ky. Regular scouts will be kept up on the route from Cumberland Gap to Mount Vernon, and escorts will be furnished all trains and couriers.

V. The subsistence department will place 200,000 rations at London and 100,000 at Cumberland Gap as soon as practicable, in addition to supply necessary for the garrison at these places.

By command of General Bragg:

JNO. M. OTEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *September* 29, 1862.

Hon. GEORGE W. RANDOLPH, *Richmond, Va.:*

There is a Federal garrison of about 4,000 at Nashville. I left the vicinity yesterday. I have the city surrounded with cavalry, but no infantry or artillery. They must be dislodged to enable us to fortify Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers. General Breckinridge will be here in a few days *en route* to Kentucky. It is vitally important that he be ordered through Nashville. He can go by rail. Answer.

ISHAM G. HARRIS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, Tenn., September 29, 1862.

General BRAXTON BRAGG,
Commanding in the Field:

GENERAL: I inclose with this a telegram from Slaughter. It was forwarded to me from Chattanooga:

Major-General Breckinridge, a part of whose command is looked for here to-day, telegraphs me from Mobile that he has with him but 2,000 of the exchanged prisoners and but 3,000 of his own division.

I understood from you that some 6,000 or 7,000 of the exchanged prisoners would be sent to Chattanooga, there to be organized and disposed of, and Slaughter telegraphed me on the 19th from Jackson to prepare to receive 4,000 of them. It seems now that we are to get but 2,000. As you are so far in advance that any orders you may give in the matter would be a long time in reaching their destination, I have reported the facts of the case to the Adjutant-General for such action as may be thought proper. The non-arrival of the wagons and teams, which you informed me Generals Polk and Hardee would send back to Chattanooga and which you directed me to use in transporting the spare arms and ammunition to Kentucky, has greatly retarded General Maxey's movements. I trust, however, that he will soon deliver the arms to General Smith, and that they will be put into the hands of good and true Kentuckians who know how to use them to effect in our cause. Only 60 wagons had been procured by General Breckinridge's command. When I ascertained that he would not come to Chattanooga I turned over a part of them to General Maxey's command, then at or near Battle Creek, and a part were sent with parties of convalescents to overtake your army before it crossed the Cumberland. I have therefore been called on to procure transportation, not only for the arms, but for General Breckinridge's command. Agents were sent in every direction to procure the transportation, and I am glad to say that I do not think General Breckinridge will meet with any delay here for want of transportation.

I have not received a line from you since the 12th instant, and am apprehensive that some of your couriers and men have been captured by the enemy. I congratulate you on your success at Munfordville and most sincerely hope to hear of other successes. The Northern papers, which were exultant over what they represented as the most decisive victory at Sharpsburg, are now admitting it to have been a drawn battle; but I need not tell you what the Northern papers are saying. No doubt you have much later news from that source than I have.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, Tenn., September 29, 1862.

Maj. Gen. J. C. BRECKINRIDGE,
At Chattanooga, Tenn.:

From what I hear I think it very important that you reach Kentucky with your command as soon as possible. This is your best route. Colonel Crockett started this morning. Judge Burnett and J. P. Johnston start to-morrow. Hurry up what transportation awaits you at Chattanooga. I will provide more for you here.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, Tenn., September 29, 1862.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.:

GENERAL: Before General Bragg left Chattanooga he informed me that about 6,000 or 7,000 exchanged prisoners, then daily expected to arrive at Vicksburg, would be sent to Chattanooga, and he gave instructions as to their organization and disposition. By telegram received this morning from Brigadier-General Slaughter, at Jackson, Miss., I am informed that General Van Dorn assumes the responsibility of detaining "a number of the prisoners pertaining to the quota destined for Chattanooga equal to the number of prisoners taken there by General Breckinridge." Major-General Breckinridge informs me by telegram from Mobile of the 27th that only 2,000 of the exchanged prisoners were with him *en route* to Chattanooga and that he had with him but 3,000 of his own division. Instead therefore of sending 6,000 or 7,000 only 2,000 of the exchanged prisoners are ordered to Chattanooga, and General Breckinridge brings only part of his division. General Bragg relied upon Major-General Breckinridge's command as an escort for all spare arms that I could collect to send to Kentucky. When he ascertained that General Breckinridge had gone to Holly Springs instead of Chattanooga he directed me to organize an escort from the few troops that were left with me for the purpose of taking the arms in Kentucky and to assign Brigadier-General Maxey the command of the party. Desiring myself to supply as far as I could the deficiency in General Bragg's army by the non-arrival of General Breckinridge's command, and relying on the arrival of the exchanged prisoners, then daily expected at Chattanooga, I made Maxey's command larger than I should otherwise have done. I presume it is known at the War Department that Generals Bragg and Kirby Smith have left very few troops in East Tennessee. Most of them are but recently raised, and so far as I can ascertain without authority of law, and I think it very desirable that the full quota of exchanged prisoners designed for this department should be sent to it without delay. I will communicate the information I have from Generals Breckinridge and Slaughter to General Bragg, but the latter is so far in advance that it will be a long time before any orders he may give in the matter can reach their destination. I have therefore thought it proper to communicate the facts in the case, so far as I know them, to you for such action as may be thought necessary.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, Tenn., September 29, 1862.

Gov. ISHAM G. HARRIS, *Chattanooga, Tenn.:*

Direct the commanding officer at Tullahoma, in my name, to move Morgan's and Gunter's cavalry up near to Nashville, to co-operate with any troops in that vicinity in harassing the enemy and cutting off foraging parties, but be constantly on the alert to prevent being surprised themselves.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, Tenn., September 29, 1862.

Col. ALEXANDER MCKINSTRY,
Commanding Post, Chattanooga, Tenn.:

COLONEL: The major-general commanding directs that you forward to General Bragg's headquarters the dispatches and letters, also those directed to Brigadier-General Jordan, chief of staff, as soon as Captain Bradshaw opens the line. You will send Captain Dure's battery to Tullahoma, but will let the 24-pounders remain where they are until further orders.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES L. FRASER,
Aide-de-Camp and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 6. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, Tenn., September 29, 1862.

Information has reached the commanding general that Partisan Rangers, cavalry companies, or members thereof, and perhaps others connected with the military service, have seized horses, mules, wagons, and teams, and other property belonging to alien enemies, including East Tennesseeans who had joined the service of the United States or taken protection under that Government. Such seizures on the part of the military are in conflict with the sequestration laws of the Confederate States and an encroachment upon the jurisdiction of the civil authorities of the land and will not be tolerated. The military therefore are expressly prohibited from seizing or in any manner interfering with property belonging to the class of persons aforesaid, and all officers and soldiers in this department who have at any time taken into their possession any property belonging to alien enemies, including, as aforesaid, East Tennesseeans who have joined the Federal armies or in any manner taken protection under the Government of the United States, are hereby required to report to the receivers at this place the kind and description of property taken, when and from whom, and what disposition has been made of the same, and will at the same time deliver to said receivers the property so seized or the value thereof, as required by said sequestration laws of the Confederate States.

By command of Maj. Gen. S. Jones:

CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

RICHMOND, VA., *September* 30, 1862.

His Excellency ISHAM G. HARRIS,
Chattanooga, Tenn.:

The Department does not feel at liberty to modify General Breckinridge's orders or to change his route,* not knowing what instructions he has received from General Bragg or what movements he is expected to co-operate in.

G. W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War.

HDQRS. LEFT WING, ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Bardstown, Ky., September 30, 1862.

Colonel WHEELER,
Comdg. Cavalry, Left Wing, Army of the Mississippi:

COLONEL: The major-general commanding directs me to say in reply to your note of to-day that you can make any disposition of your forces which you may deem most advisable. He trusts to your discretion to do what is best for the service. You can withdraw Colonel Allen's regiment from the junction. He directs me also to say that he has about 50 or 60 of the Third Georgia Cavalry between this place and New Haven, which he is using. He intended to collect them all at this encampment, but if you can make use of those who are with you you can retain them. As soon as another company can be obtained to replace the part of the regiment between this place and New Haven they will be ordered to report to you to be organized in some way.

Respectfully, colonel, your obedient servant servant,

D. H. POOLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DANVILLE, KY., *September* 30, [1862.]

[General POLK:]

MY DEAR GENERAL: General Stevenson has arrived here from Cumberland Gap with 8,000 fine troops. Morgan (Federal) has made a turn to the right and is trying to escape by way of the Sandy. I fear Kirby Smith is not in time to head him, but our cavalry under Morgan is harassing him and getting many prisoners, besides destroying his trains. His command is ruined for any useful purpose. Stevenson will replace Cleburne at Shelbyville and he will rejoin you. He is ordered for the present to stop at Taylorsville, and from the appearance of your camp, want of water, &c., I consider it best to move your troops forward. This will serve the better to invest Louisville and to cover important mills in our front from which to draw supplies. Reconnoiter the ground well, and if favorable encamp your main bodies on the Seven Mile Creek, holding Taylorsville, Shepherdsville, &c.; drive the enemy from Elizabethtown and hold that, so as to cut off communication with Munfordville; then feel that, so as to see what they have there and if we may not pick it up.

I shall be in Lexington to-morrow, and on Friday or Saturday shall inaugurate the Governor of Kentucky at Frankfort. I met him here just from Richmond.

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* See Harris to Randolph, September 29, p. 888.

The country and the people grow better as we get into the one and arouse the other.

Supplies are not as abundant as I had hoped, so we must draw all we can from the front.

Breckinridge has failed, but General Preston joined me last night. He has great influence here and will forward our recruiting.

Yours, truly,

BRAXTON BRAGG,
General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Bardstown, Ky., September 30, 1862—8 a. m.

General BRAGG:

GENERAL: I send you the inclosed extract of a dispatch received this morning from Colonel Wharton. Major Bankhead, of my staff, whom I had sent to Colonel Wharton to aid in posting his pickets and who was in possession of the details accompanying the information from Louisville, is disposed to give it credence, from the fact that all accounts agree in the great demoralization of Buell's army, arising from Lincoln's proclamation, and that putting it in motion is a measure of safety to him. This does not look very promising for their cause. The information is furnished you for what it is worth. You will be advised of any developments. I wrote you yesterday, saying we were in need of cavalry and informing you of the capture of the greater part of Crawford's regiment. I find Wharton's and Wheeler's available force inadequate for the service required of them. I shall direct all the wagons not required for the supply of subsistence and forage to proceed to Lexington via Harrodsburg for the purpose of transporting supplies to our depot at Bryantsville.

I remain, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. POLK,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., September 30, 1862.

Maj. Gen. JOHN P. MCCOWN,
Comdg. Department of East Tennessee, Knoxville, Tenn.:

GENERAL: The commanding general directs me to say that he desires you to have a large depot of supplies established at Cumberland Gap with the greatest possible expedition. At least ten days' rations for 20,000 men should be accumulated there in case we should fall back. The mills at Manchester should be kept in constant operation, grinding all the wheat which can be collected in that section.

I am, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. CUNNINGHAM,
Lieutenant and Acting Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., September 30, 1862.

COMMANDING OFFICER CUMBERLAND GAP:

SIR: The major-general commanding directs that you send a regiment of cavalry to London, Ky., for the purpose of collecting all the wheat

they can find in the surrounding country. This will be ground and removed to the Gap as rapidly as possible. All mills in that section, and especially those at Manchester, should be kept going night and day, and no efforts spared to gather up as much flour as possible.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. CUNNINGHAM,
Lieutenant and Acting Aide-de-Camp.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. —. } HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Boston, Ky., September 30, 1862.

To Commanders of Regiments, Batallions, and Detachments:

The exigencies of our situation demand the strict observance of the following orders:

I. In case of the surprise and attack of any camp the men must immediately seize their guns and repulse the enemy at every hazard.

II. The adjoining camps will immediately mount and charge in upon the enemy to aid in his repulse.

III. To secure the end proposed by the above orders the command must under all circumstances sleep on their arms.

The colonel commanding is confident that the officers and soldiers comprising his command will cheerfully comply with the above, and that it is unnecessary to remind them that they will be held perfectly responsible for its execution.

By order of Col. Joseph Wheeler:

D. G. REED,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, Tenn., September 30, 1862.

Col. [L. M.] ALLEN,
Comdg. Sixty-fourth Regiment North Carolina Volunteers:

COLONEL: You will immediately proceed with a detachment of 75 cavalry and 250 infantry to Sevier County, Tennessee, to break up and capture a body of armed men said to be in that county near Bluff Mountain. Such persons as you may take will be forwarded to these headquarters. Should resistance be offered, you will of cource use any force requisite to accomplish your object. You will see that no injury is done to the persons or property of peaceable citizens. Forage or subsistence will be taken only in cases of necessity; reasonable compensation will be made. Citizens known to be of Union sentiments but engaging in no act of hostility will not be molested. Those who are aiding or abetting the armed band referred to you will arrest and forward to these headquarters. So soon as this object is accomplished you will return with the infantry, leaving the detachment of cavalry under the command of a suitable officer to carry out the instructions from the provost-marshal inclosed herewith. Three days' rations will be carried, and the general commanding expects you to use the utmost promptness and energy in carrying out the instructions conveyed therein.

Your obedient servant,

CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Proclamation to the People of East Tennessee.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, Tenn., September 30, 1862.

The undersigned has been ordered to the command of this department. He enters upon the duties with the earnest desire and firm purpose so to administer the trust confided to him that no detriment shall result to our country within his department. He will rigidly enforce military discipline, and require of all under his command a scrupulous regard for the rights of persons and property of citizens. It has come to his knowledge that persons acting without authority of law have seized the property of citizens under the alleged pretext that it was needed for the public service or that the owners were disloyal citizens or alien enemies. No such pretext will avail in future to shield the offender from punishment. The law of the land prescribes the mode of dealing with the property of alien enemies and the law must be obeyed. The exigencies of the service may sometimes demand that private property be taken for public use. In all such cases the authority to impress must emanate from these headquarters and just and reasonable payment be made. The right of the citizen to the protection of the Government is conditional on loyalty and obedience to that Government. However much many people in this section of the country may regret the separation of Tennessee from the old Union that separation is a fixed fact, and so long as they remain within the limits of the State they must yield obedience to its laws. Many persons have permitted their attachment to the old Government and their adherence to party leaders to blind them to the true object and purpose of the war which our enemies are making on us. They have been told that the war is waged to restore "the Constitution as it is and the Union as it was." President Lincoln's Government seems to have exercised its ingenuity to dispel any such delusion. Its acts demonstrate clearly that the purpose is to subjugate us, confiscate our property, and emancipate our slaves. To attain this end the plainest provisions of the Constitution have been disregarded. In truth, the Constitution is a dead letter and the old form of Government has ceased to exist. It has been superseded by the most odious despotism. If doubt can have lingered in the mind of any on this point it must be removed by President Lincoln's proclamation of the 22d instant. He not only declares his purpose to emancipate our slaves, but commands his officers, civil, military, and naval, to recognize and maintain their freedom.

Heretofore his Army and Navy have invaded and laid waste our country; robbed and burned our houses; stolen and carried off our property, and one at least of his general officers has authorized and invited his soldiers to the commission of such acts of brutal violence on helpless women as to expose him to the contempt and detestation of the civilized world. He now commands his Army and Navy to add to other wicked and savage work the crime of instigating and aiding in a servile insurrection. Against all aiders and abettors in that wicked purpose the law of the land provides a penalty. If there are those within this department who even contemplate any disloyal or treasonable combination against the Government of the Confederate States, or the giving of secret aid and comfort to the enemies of our country, they are emphatically warned to desist from their treasonable purposes while it is yet time. It is to be hoped that no such persons will be found within this department, but that East Tennesseeans will now array themselves heartily on the side of the Government.

Now that President Lincoln's Government has thrown off the mask and openly declared its purpose, the people of Kentucky are no longer in doubt as to what it behooves them to do to secure their constitutional rights and independence. They are flocking by thousands to our standard. Let East Tennesseeans no longer hesitate, but spring to arms, rally to our standard, and emulate on future battle-fields the noble example of our gallant and heroic soldiers at Manassas and Shiloh, Chickahominy and Malvern Hill, Sharpsburg and Harper's Ferry, and many other fields on which Southern soldiers have exhibited to the world what Southern men can do when battling for their independence. When such work is to be done and such examples set the descendants of the heroes of King's Mountain should not be absent.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

NICHOLASVILLE, KY., *October* 1, 1862.

Major-General POLK:]

MY DEAR GENERAL: Your note of 29th* reached me here last night, the arrival of General Stevenson at Danville having carried me that way instead of by Harrodsburg, as intended. It is mortifying to hear of the shameful and disgraceful conduct of our troops at New Haven, but we have a set-off to it in the Army of Kentucky. Colonel Duke, on the Ohio, captured on the same day an equal number of prisoners after killing and wounding over 50. Please score our side and orders and make the contrast against them. It will never do to allow the enemy thus to gain our rear. It is very important that we hold the road at Elizabethtown. As soon as possible our cavalry shall be increased. The regiment at Danville is not yet organized, and is not therefore available. We reach Lexington this morning and Frankfort on Friday. Enthusiasm is unbounded, but recruiting at a discount; even the women are giving reasons why individuals cannot go.

Yours, truly,

BRAXTON BRAGG.

HDQRS. LEFT WING, ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Bardstown, Ky., October 1, 1862.

Col. JOSEPH WHEELER,
Commanding Cavalry, Left Wing:

COLONEL: The major-general commanding directs me, in reply to your suggestion to withdraw 1 mile in rear of your present position with a view to lessen the picket duty, to say you are authorized to fall back the distance indicated, and to add that much must necessarily be left to your discretion in such matters, and he will expect you to exercise it in all cases of the kind. Major Whaley's battalion, which was ordered some days since to report to Colonel Wharton, will continue on duty with you until further orders.

Respectfully, colonel, your obedient servant,

T. B. ROY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* Not found.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, October 1, 1862.

Col. J. B. PALMER,
Commanding at Cumberland Gap:

COLONEL: The major-general commanding directs me to say, in reply to your dispatch of to-day, that he hopes you will be able with the means at your command to put down the bushwhackers in your neighborhood. He approves your course in sending the prisoners to this place. He will endeavor to aid in getting the necessary materials for the telegraph. If transportation can be procured he desires to get away from the works as much salt as can be obtained.

Respectfully, &c.,

CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Abstract from Daily Returns, right wing, Army of the Mississippi, Maj. Gen. L. Polk commanding, for October 1, 1862, *near Bardstown, Ky.*

Command.	Effective total.	Total present.	Total present and absent.
FIRST (DONELSON'S) DIVISION.			
1st (Savage's) Brigade	1,553	1,720	2,554
2d (Stewart's) Brigade	1,741	1,823	2,812
3d (Maney's) Brigade	1,799	1,927	3,002
Total First Division	5,093	5,570	8,368
RESERVE (WITHERS') DIVISION.			
1st (Gardner's) Brigade	2,303	2,526	4,264
2d (Chalmers') Brigade	1,582	1,805	3,139
4th (Duncan's) Brigade	1,673	1,876	3,705
Total Reserve Division	5,558	6,207	11,108
Grand total	10,651	11,777	19,476

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Bardstown, Ky., October 2, 1862.

Commanders of the wings, Army of the Mississippi, will see that their commands are immediately provided with two days' cooked rations. The troops will be held in readiness to move at a moment's notice.

By command of General Polk:

GEO. G. GARNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT NO. 2, *October* 2, 1862.

Major-General POLK,
Commanding Army of the Mississippi, Bardstown, Ky.:

MY DEAR GENERAL: A telegram from Frankfort represents the enemy moving in force on Shelbyville. It may be a reconnaissance, but should it be a real attack we have them. We shall be at Frankfort to-morrow with all of our force. Hold yourself in readiness, with cooked

rations, to strike them on the flank. With Smith in front and our own gallant army on the flank I see no hope for Buell if he is rash enough to come out. I only fear it is not true. I will send you cavalry as soon as this move is developed. Hold yourself informed by scouts toward Shelbyville, and if you discover a heavy force that has moved on Frankfort strike without further orders, leaving your front and flanks well covered.

Yours, most truly,

BRAXTON BRAGG,
General, Commanding, &c.

HEADQUARTERS,
Lexington, Ky., October 2, 1862—1 p. m.

Maj. Gen. LEONIDAS POLK,
Commanding Army of the Mississippi, Bardstown, Ky.:

GENERAL: The enemy is certainly advancing on Frankfort. Put your whole available force in motion by Bloomfield and strike him in flank and rear. If we can combine our movements he is certainly lost. Your information of the 30th was correct, but your courier was two days and nights getting here. Dispatch me frequently to Frankfort.

Yours, truly,

BRAXTON BRAGG,
General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Bardstown, Ky., October 2, 1862—3 a. m.

Colonel WHEELER, *Commanding:*

COLONEL: Colonel Wharton, writing from Mount Washington at 9 p. m. yesterday, states that he was attacked in force at Wilsonville, Shepherdsville, and in front of Mount Washington; that the force on his left flank was forced back, thereby rendering his position at Mount Washington hazardous. Major-General Polk has instructed him to fall back on the Bardstown and Louisville pike to such position as he might deem advisable. Keep constantly communication with Wharton and conform your movements to the exigencies of the occasion, keeping me constantly informed of all that passes. Get information if possible of the movements of the enemy.

With high respect, your obedient servant,

W. J. HARDEE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Bardstown, Ky., October 2, 1862—8 a. m.

Colonel WHEELER, *Commanding Cavalry:*

COLONEL: I desire you will send a squadron on the road leading from this place to Shepherdsville. I have just sent a brigade to Cox's Creek on that road, 9 miles distant from this place, and I want the officer with the squadron to report to the officer in command of that brigade. We are unable to determine whether the enemy is merely feeling us or intends an attack on this place. Get all the information in your power. No further news since my note of this morning.

Very respectfully,

W. J. HARDEE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Bardstown, Ky., October 2, 1862—10 a. m.

General BRAGG:

GENERAL: I am in receipt of yours of 30th from Danville. When preparing to make the reconnaissance you directed I was informed of a forward movement of the enemy in this direction. The movement was developed yesterday, and was made on all three of the roads I am on from this place to Louisville, to wit, via Shepherdsville, Mount Washington, and Taylorsville. Colonel Wharton's pickets were driven in on all the roads, and have fallen back to Shepherdsville, Mount Washington, and Taylorsville. The enemy are reported to have appeared in strong force on all the roads, chiefly on the Mount Washington pike, with cavalry, infantry, and artillery. Wharton has thus far behaved very well; he has left small pickets on his right and left at Taylorsville and Shepherdsville, and concentrated his force at Mount Washington. I have intelligence from him up to 5.30 this morning. He had not been attacked up to that time. I have posted a brigade at the Seven Mile Creek—Cox's—on the Louisville pike and a brigade on the Shepherdsville road on the same creek 9 miles out. I shall keep the enemy well under observation, and my action will be governed by the circumstances which shall be developed. If an opportunity presents itself I will strike. If it shall be clearly inexpedient to do that I will, according to your suggestion, fall back on Harrodsburg and Danville on the roads indicated by you, with a view to a concentration with General E. K. Smith, Stevenson, &c. It seems to me we are too much scattered. The movement of the enemy forward will deprive us of the mills upon which we have been relying hitherto, and if there be a part of the State where provisions are abundant there it is where we should concentrate.

Since beginning this note I have a dispatch from Colonel Cleburne at Shelbyville informing me that the enemy last night at 10 o'clock were in strong force within 5 miles of his position, Rousseau commanding one of the divisions. He thought we would be compelled to fall back on Frankfort. I have no orders for him, as he is reporting to you, but shall keep an eye on the line on which he will retire. We have been enabled thus far to accumulate not more than two days' provisions of bread above our daily wants. I send to-day all the sick in a condition to move to the depot, with all surplus arms and wagons.

I am, general, very truly, yours,

L. POLK,
Major-General, Commanding.

P. S.—I send you a dispatch received from Colonel Cleburne.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., October 2, 1862.

Col. W. G. M. DAVIS, *Frankfort, Ky.:*

General Heth's command will be in Frankfort to-night. Keep me constantly informed by telegraph of enemy's movements. I will be in Frankfort to-night.

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., October 2, 1862.

Maj. D. S. PRINTUP,
Commanding at Richmond, Ky.:

SIR: The major-general commanding directs that you proceed with your regiment to Camp Dick Robinson and report for duty to the commanding officer there. Appoint a provost-marshal at Richmond.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. PEGRAM,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., October 2, 1862.

The COMMANDING OFFICER,
— Brigade, First Division, at or near Camp Dick Robinson:

SIR: General Smith directs that on being relieved by Colonel Smith's Legion you will proceed with the least possible delay with your brigade to Frankfort, where you will report to General Stevenson.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. PEGRAM,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., October 2, 1862.

General HUMPHREY MARSHALL,
Commanding at Mount Sterling, Ky.:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that you move with your command with the least possible delay for Paris, where you will take post until further orders.

I am, sir, respectfully,

JNO. PEGRAM,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., October 2, 1862.

Col. S. J. SMITH,
Commanding re-enforcements en route:

SIR: The general commanding directs that you proceed without delay with your Legion to take post at Camp Dick Robinson. The convalescents, &c., belonging to other regiments of this army you will send on to Frankfort, in company with the brigade of General Stevenson's division, now at Camp Dick Robinson.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. PEGRAM,
Chief of Staff.

Abstract from Field Return of the right wing, Army of the Mississippi, for October 3, 1862.

Command.	Present for duty.		Effective total present.	Total present.	Total present and absent.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.			
INFANTRY.					
Cheatham's division	591	4,746	5,070	6,132	9,106
Withers' division*	428	4,700	5,214	6,363	11,305
Total	1,019	9,446	10,284	12,495	20,411
ARTILLERY.					
Cheatham's division	16	372	385	417	517
Withers' division	11	307	310	349	447
Total	27	679	695	766	964
Grand total	1,046	10,125	10,979	13,261	21,375

*Jackson's (Third) brigade not reported, as it was on detached service.

HEADQUARTERS,
Bardstown, Ky., October 3, 1862—2.30 a. m.

Colonel WHEELER, *Commanding Cavalry:*

COLONEL: Send an additional force of cavalry on the Shepherdsville road. A division of the enemy it is said occupied that place yesterday. Send as much cavalry as you can spare. There ought to be 250 at least on that road. It is also reported that the enemy has occupied Taylorsville.

With high respect, your obedient servant,

W. J. HARDEE,
Major-General.

TWO MILES SOUTH OF SALT RIVER,
October 3, 1862—12 m.

Major-General POLK,
Commanding Army of the Mississippi:

GENERAL: My scout has just returned from within one mile of Taylorsville. They represent a large force of the enemy at that place, said to be under the command of General Rousseau. The scout informs me that the enemy discharged a great number of guns this morning, probably those that got wet this morning. The bearer of the flag of truce is awaiting a reply. I am told that the enemy availed themselves of the flag of truce to cross a portion of their infantry over Salt River. I have sent to investigate this. I received a dispatch from General Johnson, commanding the advance infantry force on Shepherdsville road this morning; everything indicates an advance of the enemy to give you battle. I find upon investigation that I am very short of artillery and Enfield-rifle ammunition. I send my ordnance sergeant to you for instructions.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. A. WHARTON,
Commanding First Cavalry Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Bardstown, Ky., October 3, 1862—3 p. m.

General BRAXTON BRAGG:

GENERAL: I am in receipt of your note of the 2d, 1 p. m., directing me to move with all of my available force via Bloomfield to Frankfort, to strike the enemy in his flank and rear. The last twenty-four hours have developed a condition of things on my front and left flank which I shadowed forth in my last note to you, which makes compliance with this order not only eminently inexpedient but impracticable. I have called a council of wing and division commanders to whom I have submitted the matter, and find that they unanimously indorse my views of what is demanded. I shall therefore pursue a different course, assured that when facts are submitted to you you will justify my decision. I move on the routes indicated by you toward Camp Breckinridge. The head of my column will move this evening. I send this by a relay of couriers I have established at intervals of 10 miles from this to Lexington via Danville.

I remain, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. POLK,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY,
Frankfort, Ky., October 3, 1862.

Maj. Gen. LEONIDAS POLK,
Commanding Forces at Bardstown, Ky.:

GENERAL: I inclose you General Bragg's dispatch from Lexington. The enemy occupied Shelbyville yesterday in force. Cleburne fell back to this point. My command is now all up and will hold this position. The cavalry have not yet reported any advance from Shelbyville, but report Taylorsville in possession of the enemy. It may be a reconnaissance in force, but should it be Buell's advance our commands at this point and Bardstown are too far apart and beyond supporting distance.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

LEXINGTON, KY., *October* 3, 1862.

Maj. Gen. E. KIRBY SMITH:

We hear nothing from your front. What is your information? If the enemy is still advancing send another courier to General Polk to [come to] your aid, and you must hold position so as to use the bridge in case the enemy should turn on him. Our whole force must be brought to bear at the same time.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

BARDSTOWN, KY., *October* 3, [1862]—4.30 p. m.

Colonel WHEELER, *Commanding Cavalry:*

COLONEL: It was determined to-day to retire from this place toward Harrodsburg and Danville. The movement will commence to-morrow morning, but neither wing will go more than 11 miles to-morrow un-

less you must follow the movement; but unless the movements of the enemy should make it necessary hold your position until the evening of the 5th instant. My wing will move on Harrodsburg via Glenville, Willisburg, Mackville, and Kenton, distance 40 miles. The other wing will proceed direct to Danville via Springfield. We have information that the enemy is advancing on Bloomfield, which place he may occupy to-day. It is also quite certain that he occupies Taylorsville and Shepherdsville and in force at or near Mount Washington, on the Louisville and Bardstown pike. I want 200 cavalry to accompany my column. I propose to take 100 from the Shepherdsville pike; the other 100 you must send me from the cavalry with you. The 100 from the Shepherdsville pike I will order to join me by 6 a. m. to-morrow; the other 100 must be here by 10 o'clock to-morrow; the former for advance, the latter for rear guard.

With high respect,

W. J. HARDEE,
Major-General.

HDQRS. LEFT WING, ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Bardstown, Ky., October 3, 1862—6.30 p. m.

Colonel WHEELER, *Commanding Cavalry:*

COLONEL: The major-general commanding directs me to say that from information of the movements of the enemy upon the Louisville and Bardstown pike he has changed his intentions in regard to the movements of your command, and he now directs that the main body of your command move to this place, arriving at Bardstown about 7 o'clock to-morrow morning. Pickets large enough to deceive the enemy will be left in position, and will retire about 12 o'clock to-morrow via New Haven to the point indicated by the staff officer sent you. The general wishes to see you in person, and desires you to come ahead of your command and reach this place at 5 a. m.

Respectfully, colonel, your obedient servant,

T. B. ROY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY BRIGADE,
High Grove, Ky., October 3, 1862—7 p. m.

Maj. Gen. LEONIDAS POLK,
Commanding Army of the Mississippi:

GENERAL: The enemy pressed me late this evening from the position I held. Without they march to-night they will encamp to-night at a small creek 3½ miles from here in the direction of Louisville. I have annoyed them to such an extent to-day that they only advanced 3 miles. This morning about 8 a. m. they sent in a flag of truce with communications for General Bragg. The officer remained voluntarily with my advance for several hours awaiting a reply. During this time they fired upon my vedettes and moved a brigade on their right flank through the woods, emerging into this pike 200 yards in front of my position and 1½ miles in the rear of my advance and this column advancing on the pike. I could have opened on them with terrible effect, both with small-arms as well as grape, but I immediately sent the officer in command of flag of truce, telling him that there was a flag of truce 1½ miles in his front.

He withdrew his forces into a gorge not 300 yards from where my cannon was planted and men formed for battle. The entire division moved during the pendency of the truce, and a brigade moving 1½ miles in the rear of my advance forces I addressed a communication to the general commanding in reference to this violation of military etiquette and law, and I inclose you Major-General Thomas' answer,* which is false in three particulars, and does not touch the fact of his moving his army. No one detained his officer.

The enemy are now about 4 miles from our infantry. I think it highly probable that the forces on the Taylorsville and Shepherdsville roads will join their columns by two roads leading into this pike from these two places about one mile from here toward Louisville. I go in a few moments to visit the general in command of our advance infantry and advise him of what I know. I am told by Major Smith that a lieutenant and 15 men, who were with him in advance, have not returned. The major says the enemy captured them while the truce was pending. I shall demand them in the morning.

I am, general, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. A. WHARTON,
Colonel, Commanding First Cavalry Brigade.

NEAR SALT RIVER,
Louisville and Bardstown Pike, Ky., Oct. 3, 1862—7 p. m.

Colonel WHEELER:

COLONEL: Your dispatch of yesterday, advising me of the locality of your forces, was received yesterday during an engagement with the enemy. I have been engaged with the enemy every day for three days. My main force is here; I have small force on Shepherdsville and Bardstown pike. The enemy are advancing in force on this road (Taylorsville and Shepherdsville road). Thomas' division is said to have been at Shepherdsville yesterday evening, Rousseau's near Taylorsville, and I think Boyle commands the force on this road. They are also advancing on the Louisville and Shelbyville road, so Colonel Scott advises me.

Yours, most respectfully,

JNO. A. WHARTON,
Colonel, &c.

FRANKFORT, KY., *October* 3, 1862—8 p. m.

[General POLK:]

DEAR GENERAL: I just have yours of yesterday p. m. I have sent you several dispatches since yesterday morning desiring you to move your force on the enemy, who was making a descent on this point. That move has proved to be only a feint and has ceased. You will act accordingly, but I desire you to hold your command ready for a junction at any moment, and if possible place one flank at Taylorsville. Just as soon as Morgan gets in from his pursuit of his namesake you shall have cavalry. To-morrow we inaugurate the civil Governor here, and transfer to him all that department. The brigades of Cleburne and Preston Smith will soon rejoin you. We have 5,000 men just arrived at Danville; 2,000 more I hear are nearly up, and Breckinridge has at

*Not found.

last arrived at Knoxville, and [on] his way with his division. This will strengthen us. Recruiting is slow, but improving.

Yours, very truly,

BRAXTON BRAGG,
General, Commanding.

BARDSTOWN, KY., *October* 3, [1862]—9 p. m.

Colonel WHEELER, *Commanding Cavalry:*

COLONEL: I directed you by a courier, since my communication to you by Captain White, to bring your force here by 7 a. m. in the morning and to report in person at 5 a. m. Some information received since I wrote you renders it important that your entire force, except the pickets alluded to, should be here as early as 4 a. m. Come into town quietly and report in person to me at Mr. Joe Brown's, a house which will be pointed out to you by the bearer.

Very respectfully,

W. J. HARDEE,
Major-General.

CIRCULAR.] HDQRS. RES. DIV., RIGHT WING, ARMY OF THE MISS.,
Unceld's Farm, near Bardstown, Ky., October 3, 1862.

This command must have three days' cooked rations in haversacks and be ready to move promptly at 5 a. m. to-morrow. The direction will be indicated at that hour. Rations must be drawn and cooked for men on picket duty. The sick who are unable to walk must be transported in the forage, baggage, and ordnance wagons. All who can walk must be required to do so.

By command of Major-General Withers:

M. G. HUDSON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, Tenn., October 3, 1862.

Col. R. W. HANSON,
[*Second Kentucky Infantry*], *Chattanooga, Tenn.:*

Report with your brigade to General Breckinridge at this place. Detail teamsters enough for all the wagons and teams that Capt. [T. J.] Noble has for Breckinridge's command. Bring troops by railroad and send wagons by wagon road; all without delay.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General, Commanding.

FRANKFORT, KY., *October* 4, 1862—7 a. m.

Maj. Gen. LEONIDAS POLK,
Commanding Army of the Mississippi:

GENERAL: I have your dispatch of yesterday. Concentrate your force in front of Harrodsburg. A brigade of General Stevenson's command at Danville and Camp Breckinridge will join you. Cleburne's and

Smith's forces here will soon do the same. General Smith's whole force is concentrating here and we will strike the enemy just as soon as we can concentrate. Send ahead to have provisions at Harrodsburg. Keep the men in heart by assuring them it is not a retreat, but a concentration for a fight. We can and must defeat them. Advise me frequently of your movements and if the enemy follow you.

Yours, truly,

BRAXTON BRAGG,
General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Frankfort, Ky., October 4, 1862.

Maj. Gen. LEONIDAS POLK,
Comdg. Army of the Mississippi, on road to Danville, Ky.:

MY DEAR GENERAL: We shall put our Governor in power soon and then I propose to seek the enemy. Your dispatch of the 2d, [10] a. m., including General Cleburne's, just received here. He has fallen back to Frankfort, but our cavalry is yet well in front, and no advance by the enemy was made this side of Shelbyville at 3 o'clock this morning. All our available forces are ordered up, and we will strike as soon as concentration is practicable wherever the enemy may be. Bring forward all the available force from Camp Breckinridge and Danville, except just enough to hold those places against cavalry. Take command of Colonel Grigsby's cavalry regiment at Danville and all forces in your vicinity. Maxey's column of 2,000 ought to be up by this time and Colonel Jones' of 1,200. Put them in harness at once. I should suppose the enemy would move on this place, the capital and nearest route to our supplies at Lexington, but it may be he hopes to strike you alone. Use every means to gain information and let me hear from you often. If not otherwise directed my staff will join me from Harrodsburg. I have ordered flour and bread to you, but the country around ought to supply you.

Yours, truly,

BRAXTON BRAGG,
General, Commanding.

P. S.—1.30 p. m.—Enemy in heavy force advancing on us; only 12 miles out. Shall destroy bridges and retire on Harrodsburg for concentration and then strike. Reach that point as soon as possible.

GLENVILLE, KY., *October* 4, [1862]—12 p. m.

Colonel WHEELER, *Commanding Cavalry:*

COLONEL: I have scarcely cavalry to do a little picketing, including my own escort. I must have more. Send me all you can spare. This is a most execrable road—hilly, rocky, and slippery. The cavalry which was sent to Bloomfield has escaped me, except that portion which went to Chaplin. Send me, I said, all the cavalry you can spare, at least 100. I judge you had better leave with your entire force in time to reach this place before daylight; otherwise you might be cut off, as the enemy at Bloomfield might interpose a force between us.

Very respectfully,

W. J. HARDEE,
Major-General.

HDQRS. LEFT WING, ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Glenville, Ky., October 4, 1862—10 p. m.

Col. JOSEPH WHEELER, *Commanding Cavalry:*

COLONEL: The major-general commanding directs me to say that this command will move on the Springfield pike to Springfield and thence via Perryville to Harrodsburg. He wishes you to move your command to Harrodsburg on the route originally selected for this command, viz, via Willisburg and Mackville. There are cavalry pickets at Chaplin and on the Glenville and Bloomfield road, all of which will be withdrawn by you at the proper time. Colonel Pell's detachment will accompany this command.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. B. ROY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

P. S.—The general wishes you to send Brown's company cavalry and a squad of Texas Rangers now on the Bloomfield road to him.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., October 4, 1862.

General HUMPHREY MARSHALL,
Commanding, &c., Mount Sterling, Ky.:

GENERAL: I am instructed by the major-general commanding to direct you with your whole command to move by forced marches to this place. Report your arrival at these headquarters.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES BENAGH.
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEXINGTON, KY., *October* 4, 1862.

Maj. Gen. E. KIRBY SMITH, *Frankfort, Ky.:*

Mr. McMurty reports a large Federal force at or about Crittenden, Ky.; reported 15,000, plundering the country and stealing negroes. Destination, Lexington. He also reports Joe De Witt, with cavalry company, claiming to be Southerners, as ravaging the country, stealing horses, &c.,; also 200 Federal cavalry at Esquire Lucas', 3 miles south of Williamstown. Colonel Gracie indorses McMurty.

JAMES BENAGH,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS. } HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT NO. 2,
No. 133. } *Frankfort, Ky., October* 4, 1862.

The practice of encamping troops in and near towns and cities is highly injurious to discipline and efficiency, and the general advises commanders to avoid it as far as possible. When it becomes necessary a force sufficient for guards, &c., of the best disciplined and commanded troops, should be assigned as a garrison. All other officers and men should be excluded, unless with the written permission of authority as high as a brigade commander. In the face of a powerful and watchful enemy

we are liable to attack at any moment, and there is no safety except in being always ready. Neither men nor officers should therefore be unnecessarily absent from their colors. Especially is it necessary and proper, to secure discipline and efficiency, that officers of all grades shall share the privations and exposures of their men. In no instance will they be allowed to occupy towns or country houses while their men are in camp or bivouac. Mounted men must not be allowed to ride their horses except on duty, and no man should be permitted to take his arms from camp without written orders.

By command of General Bragg:

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Chief of Staff and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, Tenn., October 4, 1862.

Col. J. B. PALMER,
Commanding Post, Cumberland Gap, Ky.:

COLONEL: In reply to your dispatch of to-day the major-general commanding directs me to say that he is making every effort to raise a force sufficient for the protection of the Gap, and will forward re-enforcements as soon as possible. He approves the course you have adopted in regard to the salt, which you can continue until otherwise directed. He is endeavoring to get transportation here to bring a considerable quantity to this place. If the prisoners will be unable to march for any considerable length of time they had better be forwarded to Richmond, to relieve your limited command of the necessary guard duty. I send quite a bundle of letters and dispatches to be forwarded to Generals Bragg and Smith. The Hon. T. A. R. Nelson will be out to-morrow in the paper in a very strong address to the people of East Tennessee, which it is hoped may have a good effect in this section.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, Tenn., October 4, 1862.

Lieut. Col. H. MAURY, *Tullahoma, Tenn.:*

I wish you to move up with your regiment to Murfreesborough. Push forward the cavalry and Freeman's battery to La Vergne, from that point to reconnoiter Nashville, cut off scouting parties, and in every way harass the enemy and watch the opportunity to drive them out of Nashville. Use great caution and watch the left well. Some of Rosecrans' men may come in that direction. Keep me informed every day of what you are doing.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, Tenn., October 4, 1862.

Editor ATHENS POST:

SIR: An address to the people of East Tennessee, by Thomas A. R. Nelson, will appear in the Knoxville Register to-morrow. I desire that

you copy it in your paper, which I presume you will do without any request from me, and give it a wide circulation; and I shall be pleased if you will give it a complimentary editorial notice in a way that will be agreeable to Mr. Nelson and calculated to encourage others to follow his example. This is no time to permit party feelings to drive from our support any who are able to serve our cause by bringing about a more loyal and better feeling in East Tennessee. Of course I do not want my name to appear in connection with it.

Very respectfully,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, Tenn., October 4, 1862.

Hon. GEORGE W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War, Richmond, Va.:

SIR: After being a few days in command here and finding the disloyalty and disaffection to the Government much more general and bitter than I had expected, I became satisfied that much good might result to our cause by putting myself in communication with a few of the most influential Union men. Without knowing any of them personally I selected Hon. Thomas A. R. Nelson and invited him to meet me here. On the receipt of my note he came very promptly, and after a long and very full private interview he, on my suggestion, wrote and placed in my hands, to be used as I thought proper, an address to the people of East Tennessee. I will have it published and widely circulated and hope it will be productive of good. I will send a copy of it with this. You will perceive that a Union tone runs through the address. Mr. Nelson would, I think, have modified it if I had so desired; but he thought (and I agreed with him) that it would be more likely to produce a salutary effect on his party in its present form than if more extreme ground had been taken.

I expect in a day or two to converse with a few other influential men whom I have invited to meet me, and I hope they may be brought to see the propriety of following Mr. Nelson's example. I believe there are Southern men in East Tennessee, small politicians generally, who do not desire that influential men who have heretofore been strong Union men should change their course and come out in support of the Government. They are actuated by petty party jealousy, and have done much mischief by denunciatory articles in the public prints on men who if let alone would gladly have abandoned their hostility and opposition to the Government. I think that bad policy, and have so indicated in very decided terms to the editor of the only newspaper published in this place. While I shall endeavor by a conciliatory but firm course to bring the leaders of what is known as the Union party and through them the mass of the party to the active support of the Government, I shall not fail by every means in my power to suppress everything like open hostility or secret treachery. I regret to believe that much of such hostility and treachery exists in this department. I have a detachment out now in an adjoining county to kill, capture, or disperse a party of some 200 or 300 armed men collected together in the mountains to join the enemy in Kentucky; and I hear there are other such bands. It may be well to arrest and send out of the country a few of the most obdurate and perverse Union men.

I have received no instructions from you and am not informed as to the policy it is desired I should pursue. I send with this copies of orders and a short proclamation* to the people of East Tennessee. They, together with this letter, will indicate somewhat of the policy I propose to pursue, and I have respectfully to ask that you will submit them to the President and inform me if they meet his approval.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

[Inclosure.]

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *October* 3, 1862.

Address of Hon. T. A. R. Nelson to the People of East Tennessee.

In all the speeches which I made to you in the spring and summer of 1861, as well as in a printed address to the people of the State on or about May 30, 1861, I declared in substance that if I had believed it was the object of the North to subjugate the South and to emancipate our slaves in violation of the Constitution, I would have gone as far as the farthest in advocating resistance to the utmost extent.

My attention has just been called to a proclamation issued by the President of the United States on September 22, 1862, in which he declares that—

> On the 1st day of January, A. D. 1863, all persons held as slaves within any State, or any designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be thenceforward and forever free, and the executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authority, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons and will do no act or acts to repress such persons, or any of them, in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom.

I need scarcely remind you that one of the evils which I dreaded and predicted as the results of the efforts which were made to dissolve the Union was, that in the progress of war they might open the way for servile insurrection and the overthrow of the institution of slavery. My opinions as to the unconstitutionality and impolicy of secession remain unchanged, but in my last speech in Congress and on various other public occasions I have vindicated and maintained, and still maintain, the right of revolution. On no occasion, however, did I ever assert the doctrine that a violation of the Constitution by one party would authorize or justify similar or other violations by the opposing party. The paramount causes which have controlled and influenced my conduct and opinions were love for the Union and an unshaken confidence that we had the best Constitution and Government in the world; but of all the acts of despotism of which the civil war in which we are now engaged has been the prolific source there is not one which in the slightest degree equals the atrocity and barbarism of Mr. Lincoln's proclamation. At one blow it deprives all the citizens of the slave States without distinction of the right to hold slaves, a right guaranteed by the very Constitution he pretends to uphold. It is true he makes an intimation that he will recommend to Congress to provide just compensation to Union masters in the slave States, but what right has he, or the Government of the United States, to deprive them of this property without their consent? And what assurance have they that his vague and general intimation will be applied to them, or that an Abolition

* See September 27, 29, and 30, pp. 884, 890, 894.

Congress, reeking with the blood of the South and jubilant in the possession of usurped power, will adopt his recommendation?

We are in the midst of a sea of difficulties. Many acts have been done in the South to which we were bitterly opposed as a people, and which we who have adhered to the Union in spite of perils and dangers could not justify or palliate; but the Union men of East Tennessee are not now and never were Abolitionists. The Union men of East Tennessee are not now and never have been committed to the doctrines of incendiarism and murder to which Mr. Lincoln's proclamation leads. What then is the path of duty in the trying circumstances which surround us? Is it to belie all our past professions and to sustain Mr. Lincoln's administration right or wrong? Is it to justify a man whom we had no agency in elevating to power not only in abandoning the Constitution of the United States but in repudiating the Chicago platform, his inaugural address and messages to Congress, in which the absolute right to slavery in the States where it exists was distinctly and unequivocally conceded? Or is it, in view of his many violations of the Constitution and this crowning act of usurpation, to join that side which at present affords the only earthly hope of successful resistance?

I am aware, my countrymen, that you will find difficulties in bringing your minds to the same conclusion at which my own has arrived. Many wanton and unauthorized acts of cruelty and oppression have been perpetrated among you, which, instead of changing your opinions, have only been calculated to aggravate and intensify a heroic principle of endurance. Many of these acts have been committed in remote places, without the knowledge or approbation of the authorities at Richmond or of those who have held the supreme command in East Tennessee, and under such circumstances that you have felt it dangerous to complain. Gradually and slowly these outrages have at last become known, and in the very recent proclamation issued by Major-General Jones you have the assurance that your complaints will be heard and the most energetic measures adopted to remedy the evils to which you have been subjected. Let not then a sense of private and present wrongs blind you against the enormities already perpetrated and still more seriously contemplated by Mr. Lincoln's administration. If a majority of the Republican party have been sincere in their professions of a determination to respect the right of slavery in the States, and if the light of freedom is not utterly extinguished in the North, may we not hope that a spirit of resistance will be aroused in that section, which, combined with the efforts of the South, will hurl Mr. Lincoln from power and even yet restore peace and harmony to our distracted and divided country? But if, through fear or any other cause, Mr. Lincoln's infamous proclamation is sustained, then we have no Union to hope for, no Constitution to struggle for, no magnificent and unbroken heritage to maintain, no peace to expect, save such as with the blessing of Providence we may conquer. The armies which have been sent near you to tantalize you with hope have been withdrawn, and with cool audacity Mr. Lincoln virtually tells you that you have no rights. No alternative remains but to choose the destiny which an arrogant and unprincipled administration forces upon us.

It is almost unnecessary to declare to you that I adhered to the Union amidst good report and evil report, suffering and danger, while it was in my power to support it, and that, when my efforts were paralyzed and my voice silenced by causes beyond my control, I have cherished the hope that all might yet be well; but "the last link is broken" that

bound me to a Government for which my ancestors fought, and whatever may be the course of others, I shall feel it my duty to encourage the most persevering and determined resistance against the tyrants and usurpers of the Federal administration, who have blasted our hopes and are cruelly seeking to destroy the last vestige of freedom among us. If you would save yourselves from a species of carnage unexampled in the history of North America, but unequivocally invited in Mr. Lincoln's proclamation, let every man who is able to fight buckle on his armor, and without awaiting the slow and tedious process of conscription, at once volunteer to aid in the struggle against him. The race is not always to the swift nor the battle to the strong, and it cannot in the nature of things be possible that a just God will prosper the efforts of a man or a Government which has hypocritically pretended to wage war in behalf of the Constitution, but now throws off the mask and sets it utterly at defiance. No despot in Europe would dare to exercise the powers which Mr. Lincoln in less than two brief years has boldly usurped. He has suspended the writ of *habeas corpus* in regard to all persons who have been or may be imprisoned by military authority, and thus destroyed a right essential to the liberty of the citizen; a right which the mailed barons of England wrested by force from King John and inserted in the great charter of British freedom; a right which it caused centuries of contest to ingraft upon the British constitution; a right for which our fathers sternly struggled, and which is incorporated in every American constitution. He has called armies into the field without authority, according to his own acknowledgment, and has become a military dictator. He now claims the prerogative to abolish slavery without our consent, and if he can thus take our negroes, why may he not take our lands and everything else we possess and reduce us to a state of vassalage to which no parallel can be found save in the history of the Middle Ages.

THOS. A. R. NELSON.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Springfield, Ky., October 5, 1862—6 a. m.

GENERAL: I have kept you informed of our movements. The head of Donelson's division rested 6 miles in advance of this last night and the rear near this place. Withers' column was immediately behind and well up. Donelson will be within 4 miles of Danville to-night, possibly in the town. The rest of the wing will encamp at corresponding distances. General Hardee encamped at Glenville last night; finds the dirt road since the rain very bad. I have turned him across on to this pike by a turnpike road which intersects it at this point. He will arrive early this morning, but not until after the troops of the other wing have passed. Thinking his road might be bad, I sent the greater part of his wagon train on this road entirely ahead of Cheatham's command.

The cavalry under Wheeler and Wharton, after retiring the infantry from Bardstown, were ordered to cover our rear and retard the enemy as long as possible. They made their appearance near the Fair-Ground about — o'clock, coming in through a by-road near railroad. The head of their cavalry were in the position between Wharton and the town before he was advised of it; when advised he put his force in rapid motion to the town.

[L. POLK.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT NO. 2,
Harrodsburg, Ky., October 5, 1862.

Maj. Gen. LEONIDAS POLK,
Commanding Army of the Mississippi:

GENERAL: The general commanding instructs me to renew the directions this evening communicated to you to concentrate your command at this point as rapidly as possible. He does not desire them to move to Danville, as he is withdrawing forces from there.

Respectfully, general,

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Chief of Staff and Assistant Adjutant-General.

FREDERICKTOWN, KY., *October 5, 1862—11.30 a. m.*

Maj. Gen. LEONIDAS POLK,
Commanding Army of the Mississippi:

GENERAL: I dispatched you at 1 a. m. this morning. Nothing from the enemy save that a lieutenant and 10 men (whom I had near Bloomfield last night) report the enemy moving from Bloomfield to Bardstown. The lieutenant and party are still near Bloomfield. General Hardee has ordered me to defend this road until his column passes through Springfield. One of my scouts has just returned and reports the rear of General Hardee's command 6 miles from Springfield and that Colonel Wheeler was 1½ miles in the rear.

In your dispatch of last night you use the following language:

> On your arrival at Springfield you will establish line of pickets out to Lebanon for the purpose of picketing said road to that place (Lebanon), thence picket the road along toward Danville from Lebanon, so as to fence off the enemy's cavalry from our right flank. At Lebanon, on to-morrow evening, you will find Wade's regiment of cavalry and your two companies that were sent to Columbia. You will assume command of these. Colonel Wheeler has instructions to protect the rear and left flank.

Do you mean for me to march with my whole command via Lebanon to Danville, picketing the roads mentioned in your dispatch?

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. A. WHARTON,
Colonel, Commanding Cavalry Brigade.

HDQRS. TWENTY-FIFTH TENNESSEE REGIMENT,
Lebanon, Ky., October 5, 1862.

Major-General POLK:

My command of only about 375 effective men is ordered to remain here to protect the large amount of supplies and flour mills. I think my force is too small, as I am informed that your command is moving out from between me and the enemy, as there is required so much guard duty and also so much fatigue duty. In case of an attack the guard and fatigue men would be of little service, unless we should happen to get a long time to prepare. If you can send one regiment of infantry and one company of cavalry I think the force will then be as small as should be risked at this important place. The supplies are being conveyed away as fast as possible. Provisions are being gathered up from the country, requiring escorts to protect from Home Guards. As this

place and country are so abundant with supplies I am of the opinion that a sufficient force should be sent immediately to insure safety and aid in getting away the stores.

Yours, &c.,

JOHN M. HUGHS,
Colonel, Comdg. Twenty-fifth Tennessee Regt. and Post.

DANVILLE, KY., *October* 5, 1862.

Maj. GEORGE WILLIAMSON,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., for Major-General Polk, Comdg., &c.:

MAJOR: By order of General Bragg, upon being relieved at this post, I was directed to rejoin my division. As soon as relieved I marched within a day of Bardstown and learned its evacuation and that the army was moving hence. I returned here this evening and hear that possibly General Anderson's division may be at Harrodsburg. Please advise me to what point I must march to meet it. I have with me two regiments of infantry and two squadrons of cavalry. We were sent with the ordnance and subsistence train the day after we reached Bardstown 60 miles, moving 20 miles per day; unloaded the heavy trains and started back. The command is unfit for duty without a little rest. The men's feet are so much blistered that we cannot move very fast or far.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. F. DOWD,
Colonel Twenty-fourth Regt. Miss. Vols., Comdg. Escort.

SPRINGFIELD, KY., *October* 5, 1862—11 a. m.

Colonel WHEELER:

COLONEL: On receipt of this proceed with your command by the most direct route to this pike. I shall need you as my rear guard. Leave 50 to follow on the road leading from Glenville to Harrodsburg with orders to communicate any information of the movements of the enemy. I would prefer you to encamp to-night at or near this place. My command will encamp at Little Beech Fork, 5½ miles distant. I sent you a dispatch this moment by the way of Willisburg to the same tenor.

W. J. HARDEE,
Major-General.

P. S.—Let 20 men of this force proceed at once to Harrodsburg and await my arrival and give aid to some engineers I am dispatching there.

SPRINGFIELD, KY., *October* 5, 1862.

Colonel WHEELER, *Commanding Cavalry:*

COLONEL: It is supposed that you will be at Willisburg when this dispatch reaches you. I desire you to proceed from that point or any other you may be by the nearest road to intersect this pike with your command. I shall need you for my rear guard. Leave 50 men on the Harrodsburg road to keep me informed of what is going on in that direction. General Polk has some secret agents on the left flank. If

they give your pickets any information have it conveyed to General Polk at Harrodsburg and to me on this road. I shall encamp to-night at Little Beech Fork, 5½ miles from this place. Join me at this place. If you intersect the road at Springfield or between Springfield and Little Beech Fork I would prefer it. It would suit me to have your forces at Springfield to-night.

Very respectfully,

W. J. HARDEE,
Major-General.

HDQRS. LEFT WING, ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Springfield, Ky., October 5, [1862]—2.45 p. m.

COLONEL: The major-general commanding directs that when you arrive at this place you relieve Lieut. Col. [James A.] Pell (Seventh [Sixth] Confederate Cavalry), who is left in charge here, and order him forward with his detachment (100 men), with orders to report at these headquarters, 1 mile on the Danville road, as soon as possible, for special duty. Wharton left a small picket at the Fredericksburg Bridge, with which the general wishes you to put yourself in communication. It is intended that the main body of your command shall remain at Springfield until to-morrow at 10 o'clock, at which time it will retire to Perryville, leaving a picket on the Little Beech Fork, and await further orders.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. B. ROY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. LEFT WING, ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Camp on Little Beech Fork, eight miles from Springfield, Ky.;
October 5, 1862—8 p. m.

Col. JOSEPH WHEELER,
Commanding Cavalry, Left Wing:

COLONEL: General Hardee this morning sent orders for your command to move to Springfield and bring up the rear. The order was repeated during the day, but nothing has as yet been received in acknowledgment of it. The general directs me to say again that Wharton has been sent off, and it is important that you should come up at once. Colonel Pell is at Springfield. Send him forward to report to General Hardee when you arrive at that point. Your command will retire to Perryville, following the movements of this wing, and there await further orders.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. B. ROY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY,
Versailles, Ky., October 5, 1862.

Brig. Gen. HENRY HETH, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that you try to place yourself in communication with Colonel Allston, who was ordered

to cover Cleburne's movements. He is probably now about opposite to you, and would be of service in giving information of the enemy's movements.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. PEGRAM,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY,
Versailles, Ky., October 5, 1862.

Col. JOHN H. MORGAN, *Commanding Cavalry:*

SIR: The army is now concentrating at Harrodsburg. Before you can reach Lexington it will possibly be in possession of the enemy. In that case it will be better for you to take the Winchester and Nicholasville road or the Winchester and Richmond road in order to reach us at Harrodsburg. You can inform yourself as to this when you reach Winchester. The general wishes you to keep your command well together. The enemy's cavalry are more cautious than ever, so that you would not have much trouble in disposing of them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. PEGRAM,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY,
Versailles, Ky., October 5, 1862.

General BRAGG,
Commanding Department No. 2, *Harrodsburg, Ky.:*

GENERAL: Captain Jessee, whom I sent out to get information of the enemy's movements, left Shelbyville at 8 p. m. yesterday, the 4th. General Sill, commanding a division, was there with eighteen regiments of infantry. It was reported by our friends at Shelbyville that General Rousseau was at Taylorsville and General McCook at some point between Taylorsville and Shelbyville. Colonel Scott was at Frankfort this morning at sunrise, a part of his force on the west side of the river. The divisions of Generals Heth and Churchill will encamp to-night on the east side of the Kentucky River, at McCown's Ferry. General Stevenson will remain to-night at Versailles. When he leaves this point his wagons will move by the Lexington and Harrodsburg pike. Colonel Scott has not reported an advance of the enemy upon Frankfort from Hardinsville. I should like to have orders from you that my movements may be in accordance with the plan of operations you may adopt. The position of my command from Covington to this point demand that I should be acquainted with the plans adopted as soon as possible. If a move is to be made to cover Lexington my position is good. The moment I cross the river Lexington, with all its supplies, together with our sick, will be lost, and Colonel Duke's cavalry force, in front of Covington, will be endangered. Unless the blue-grass region is to be abandoned I wish to keep Colonel Duke in front of Covington to watch the force there. I have not yet given him orders to move.

I am, general, your obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, Tenn., October 5, 1862.

General S. COOPER, *Adjutant and Inspector General:*

GENERAL: I inclose with this a copy of an order received last night from General Bragg. The general was of course not aware when he issued the order that the Secretary of War had assigned me to the command of this department and ordered me to move my headquarters to this place, and had ordered Major-General McCown to join General E. Kirby Smith in Kentucky. I shall remain on duty here unless otherwise ordered by the War Department. So far from having a force at my command with which to capture Nashville, I have not men enough to occupy and guard the most important points in this department. Cumberland Gap alone, according to the reports of Generals McCown and Stevenson, requires a larger force for its occupation than I have at my command. I have not asked for re-enforcements, only because I believed that all the available re-enforcements were more urgently needed about Richmond and by General Lee's army; but two regiments of infantry were left to me at and near Chattanooga. One of them I have ordered up to Murfreesborough, to which point the cars are now running. A field battery and one squadron of cavalry are ordered to the same place, and a regiment of cavalry (Col. John T. Morgan's, of Alabama), I ordered to La Vergne to co-operate with a cavalry force which Governor Harris has near Nashville in harassing the enemy. The commanding officer at Murfreesborough I have directed to watch the enemy in Nashville, and if opportunity offers to take that city. I am informed that the enemy has there a force of from 3,000 to 5,000 men strongly fortified. I have regarded the fate of Nashville as dependent on the campaign in Kentucky. If we are successful there, as I trust we shall be, Nashville must I think fall into our hands with little or no opposition. I presume that General Bragg has received before this the letter I wrote him immediately after receiving the secretary's telegram assigning me to the command of this department, in which I informed him of the order I had received. Major-General Breckinridge is here with part of his division. I have ordered Colonel Hanson, who has a small brigade of exchanged prisoners just arrived at Chattanooga, to report to him here. The exchanged prisoners will be armed here, to go with General Breckinridge to Kentucky unless otherwise ordered.

I am, very respectfully, &c.,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 130. } HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT NO. 2,
Bardstown, Ky., September 27, 1862.

I. Maj. Gen. Samuel Jones is hereby assigned to the command of the District of Middle Tennessee, to include the State of Alabama north of the Tennessee River, establishing his headquarters at or near Murfreesborough, and is charged with all military operations in that country and the forwarding of recruits and conscripts to this army. He will press and capture Nashville.

II. Lieut. Col. E. D. Blake, now at Knoxville, will forward conscripts as fast as he can get 200 together; the route by Cumberland Gap to be used.

III. Department of Tennessee, including Chattanooga, to be under Major-General McCown, headquarters at Knoxville.

IV. Chiefs of staff departments will establish uniform rates at which supplies are to be paid for, instructing their subordinates, reporting to headquarters their action.

By command of General Bragg:

GEO. G. GARNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. LEFT WING, ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Camp on Little Beech Fork, Ky., October 6, 1862—4 o'clock.

Colonel WHEELER, *Army of the Mississippi:*

COLONEL: In reply to yours asking at what hour you shall commence to retire upon Perryville, I am instructed to say about 11 o'clock, leaving a picket at Springfield until night, at which time it will be withdrawn to this place—Little Beech Fork.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. B. ROY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

PERRYVILLE, KY., *October* 6, 1862—8 p. m.

Colonel WHEELER, *Commanding Cavalry:*

Let me know precisely your position, how many miles from this place, &c. I learn that the information may not be reliable that the enemy's cavalry force are moving in strength to get in your rear. Fall back to-night as near this place as you may judge necessary to your safety and advance again in the morning. If he wishes to fight, let him come on.

Very respectfully,

W. J. HARDEE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY,
McCown's Ferry, Ky., October 6, 1862.

Brig. Gen. C. L. STEVENSON,
Commanding, &c., Versailles, Ky.:

GENERAL: Your two dispatches have been received and sent on to General Smith, who has gone on to Harrodsburg to have an interview with General Bragg. I inclose an order to you for Colonel Scott, directing him to report to you for orders. General Smith directs that if he does not obey your orders you will arrest him. General Smith also directs me to inform you that this road is bad, but not impracticable; that when you move you can bring your artillery by this route if you choose, and that direction will be sent you as to the road your wagons must take. I inclose you an order for Colonel Duke, which please send on to him at once. I have requested General Heth to give me notice if he leaves Salvisa toward Harrodsburg, in order that I may give you timely information of the move, but as General Cleburne is now moving up to his support he will probably be able to check the enemy, should they move against him, until the arrival of additional troops from Harrodsburg. There is a rumor that the enemy entered Lawrenceburg this morning at sunrise, but I hardly think it true. Your note of 10 o'clock just received.

Respectfully, &c.,

JNO. PEGRAM,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

[Inclosures.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY,
McCown's Ferry, Ky., October 6, 1862.

Col. JOHN S. SCOTT,
Commanding Cavalry near Frankfort, Ky.:

SIR: Until further orders you will make all your reports through General Stevenson and obey all orders you receive from him.

By command of General Smith:

JNO. PEGRAM,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY,
McCown's Ferry, Ky., October 5, 1862.

Col. B. W. DUKE,
Commanding Cavalry, Cynthiana, Ky.:

COLONEL: I am directed by Maj. Gen. E. Kirby Smith to say to you that you will remain until further orders in your present position, in the neighborhood of Cynthiana, unless forced to retire in order to save yourself. He directs that you keep a close watch in your front toward Covington, reporting at once any movements of the enemy's advance in this direction.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. PEGRAM,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, Tenn., October 6, 1862.

Brigadier-General FORREST, *Murfreesborough, Tenn.:*

Have no cavalry equipments. Some 2,000 cavalry in department now for whom I have no arms. I have ordered Morgan's regiment and Gunter's squadron to La Vergne, McKinstry's regiment and Freeman's and Dure's batteries to Murfreesborough. Have about 6,000 stand of arms, which Bragg ordered me to send to Kirby Smith; General Maxey was going in charge of them. When did you leave General Bragg? Where was he? When and by what route did you send a courier to me? If you are sure that Bragg does not want the arms he ordered me to send to Kirby Smith by Maxey I will send a part of them to you.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY,
McCown's Ferry, Ky., October 6, 1862.

General BRAXTON BRAGG, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: I have the honor to inclose two dispatches* from Colonel Scott. I shall direct General Stevenson to attack the force alluded to in Colonel Scott's last dispatch if they should advance so far as to render it advisable.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Major-General, Commanding.

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*Not found.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, Va., October 6, 1862.

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL JONES,
Commanding, &c., Knoxville, Tenn.:

SIR: Your letter of the 25th ultimo has been received. The prohibition of all exportation should only be made in case of absolute necessity, and the reports of the commissaries as to their difficulties should be received with many grains of allowance. They would not hesitate to lay an embargo merely to lighten their own labors. In Virginia it is necessary, because there is a large army in the State, one-half of which has been ravaged by the enemy, and the crop has failed in the other half. With Tennessee and Kentucky both to draw from it is difficult to see how there can be excessive scarcity in your department.

You will prohibit the exportation of provisions by speculators, and impress where they accumulate stocks for speculation, paying cost to the owners. You will also forbid exportation in very large quantities; and if you are entirely sure that the army cannot be supplied otherwise you must use your discretion in allowing food to be exported.

Respectfully,

G. W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY,
One mile from McCown's Ferry, Ky., October 7, 1862.

Col. BENJAMIN ALLSTON, —
Commanding Cavalry Brigade, Lawrenceburg, Ky.:

SIR: Your note of this afternoon just received. As the general does not know by whose authority Major Cobb is on the Taylorsville road, nor whose front he is covering, nor to whom he reports, he can give no answer to your application. You are authorized to retain the two companies of General Buford's cavalry until further notice. You will make your reports to General Stevenson at Versailles. Colonel Scott's cavalry is just this side of Frankfort. By to-morrow evening Generals Heth and Churchill will both have joined General Stevenson, so the greater part of the Army of Kentucky will be in the vicinity of Versailles. General Smith and staff will be near there. General Withers' division will probably be up with you to-morrow, otherwise it will probably occupy Salvisa. The indications are at present that a battle will be fought not far from Versailles. The major-general wishes you to push your pickets far enough out to the front to find out where the enemy is.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. PEGRAM,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY,
McCown's Ferry, Ky., October 7, 1862.

General BRAXTON BRAGG, *Harrodsburg, Ky.:*

GENERAL: Your letter of 7.30 o'clock this morning is received.* Your views therein expressed had been anticipated. Two very intelli-

* Not found.

gent boys were captured yesterday by Scott's cavalry and have just arrived here. They belong to the Ninety-third Ohio, and give the following information: On the night before last McCook's, Rousseau's, and ———'s commands passed their camp, 1½ miles this side Shelbyville, on the Shelbyville and Frankfort road. They know McCook and Rousseau by sight and they say they saw them pass. The name of the third general they do not know. They say Buell is with the force sent around by Bardstown. I will send these boys down to you. I am rather inclined to believe their statement.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY,
Near McCown's Ferry, Ky., October 7, 1862.

General BRAXTON BRAGG, *Commanding:*

GENERAL: I inclose you General Stevenson's dispatch, with information of the enemy's crossing at Frankfort in force. General Stevenson has been instructed to send his wagons to Nicholasville and Versailles pike. Marshall has been instructed to halt his command near the junction of the above pike, and can then move according to orders. If Stevenson should fall back Lexington and the country east of the Kentucky is lost. Heth is instructed, leaving his wagons at Salvisa, to move with his effective force to the support of Stevenson. Taylor's brigade moves to the same point, sending his wagons, with those of General Stevenson, to Nicholasville. Having concentrated, I shall attack the enemy on the first opportunity. I have issued the above orders under the circumstances. I have no instructions from you, and to have waited for them would have necessitated the falling back of Stevenson from Versailles and prevented the junction with Taylor. Lawrenceburg should be occupied by our troops as rapidly as possible. Withers' division encamped last night within a short march of it. The extended position of the enemy from Springfield to Frankfort offers an opportunity for cutting his center toward Taylorsville and falling on either of his wings. My concentration at Versailles is advantageous for the movement. I either strike at the force which crosses at Frankfort or, if the move on Frankfort is a feint, cover the Kentucky River with my whole command at Lawrenceburg and come up on your right. From Versailles a retreat is open to me toward Nicholasville should you determine upon a concentration to the rear of Harrodsburg.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

VERSAILLES, KY., *October 7, 1862.*

Colonel PEGRAM, *Chief of Staff:*

Colonel Scott reports that the enemy have crossed the river at Frankfort with a force which he estimates at 20,000, and have driven in his pickets at the Georgetown and Frankfort road. Nothing from you since last evening.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. L. STEVENSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY,
McCown's Ferry, Ky., October 7, 1862.

General BRAXTON BRAGG,
Commanding Department No. 2:

GENERAL: Your dispatch of this evening has been received.* The enemy has made no move from Frankfort, nor do I think they have crossed the river in very large force. The force crossed is entirely infantry, and until a crossing can be made their artillery cannot be brought over. An attack upon them could not be followed up across the river under these circumstances. I have requested Generals Withers and Cheatham to halt their commands at Lawrenceburg until they receive further instructions or the enemy's plans develop themselves.

I am, general, your obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY,
McCown's Ferry, Ky., October 7, 1862.

Brig. Gen. HENRY HETH, *Commanding, &c.:*

SIR: The major-general commanding directs that you will move General Churchill's division to-morrow morning up to your camp, where both commands will remain until further orders. He further directs that you report by return courier whether there is sufficient water at your camping grounds for both commands.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. PEGRAM,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY,
Near McCown's Ferry, Ky., October 7, 1862.

Brig. Gen. HENRY HETH,
Commanding, &c., Salvisa, Ky.:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that you move with all your effective force to the support of General Stevenson at Versailles immediately. You will move by McCown's Ferry, taking only such of your men as can keep up a hard march. Your wagons will be left a little to the rear of your present position in a safe place. You will bring your ordnance and ambulance train. The ordnance train in charge of Captain Pierce, which is encamped 4 or 5 miles from you, will remain with your baggage train. The enemy (reported 20,000 strong) has crossed at Frankfort. The general thinks it would be well to let your troops know that in all probability they will have a battle. He desires you to move as rapidly as possible.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. CUNNINGHAM,
Lieutenant and Acting Aide-de-Camp.

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*Not found.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY,
McCown's Ferry, Ky., October 7, 1862.

Brig. Gen. HUMPHREY MARSHALL,
Commanding, &c., Forces at and near Lexington, Ky.:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that you take post immediately with your whole force at the intersection of the Versailles and Nicholasville pike with the Lexington and Harrodsburg pike.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. PEGRAM,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY,
McCown's Ferry, Ky., October 7, [1862]—8.30 a. m.

Brig. Gen. C. L. STEVENSON, *Commanding:*

GENERAL: Send your wagons, excepting ordnance and ambulance wagons, at once to Nicholasville. Send a fresh courier to Colonel Taylor, now on the Lexington and Harrodsburg pike, to join you by a forced march, and to send his wagons, excepting ordnance and ambulance wagons, to Nicholasville. In case you have to fall back this way let him know there is a pike leading from the Versailles to Nicholasville pike through Mortonsville, which joins this road about 4 or 5 miles this side of Versailles, by which he can join you. General Marshall is ordered to take post until further orders near the intersection of the Versailles and Nicholasville with the Lexington and Harrodsburg pike; should you have to fall back let him know. General Heth's command has just been ordered up to your support. He will probably join you to night. Colonel Taylor will reach you to-morrow morning. Have the country in your front immediately and thoroughly reconnoitered, with a view of fighting the enemy there. Send the inclosed letters to Colonel Morgan at Lexington. He is ordered to join you with his entire command.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. PEGRAM,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY,
McCown's Ferry, Ky., October 7, 1862.

Brig. Gen. C. L. STEVENSON, *Commanding, &c.:*

SIR: In reply to your note of to-day I am instructed to say that if you have to fall back you will direct your movement to Nicholasville; but it is hoped you will not have to fall back at all, as General Heth's and Colonel Taylor's commands will encamp on this side of the river to-night and can move up to your support early in the morning, and even to-night if you are pressed in front. It is the general's intention to give battle to the enemy in the vicinity of Versailles unless his numbers should be too overpowering. The general requests that you try to make your notes more legible, as it is with difficulty they are now read.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. PEGRAM,
Chief of Staff.

P. S.—If any train of provisions shall come from Lexington through Versailles you will stop them and not let them come any farther this way.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY,
McCown's Ferry, Ky., October 7, 1862.

Brig. Gen. C. L. STEVENSON, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: Your dispatches of to-day are received. The major-general commanding directs me to say that instructions have been already sent to stop the trains with provisions. He directs that you send General Buford across the Kentucky River to the point in that direction of Hardinsville and Taylorsville. He will communicate and consult with Colonel Allston and continue to report to you.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. CUNNINGHAM,
Lieutenant and Acting Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY,
Near McCown's Ferry, Ky., October 7, 1862.

Col. THOMAS H. TAYLOR, *Commanding, &c., en route:*

SIR: General Smith directs that you join General Stevenson at Versailles by a forced march. He is threatened by the enemy in force from Frankfort. Send your wagons, excepting the ordnance and ambulance wagons, to Nicholasville. In case General Stevenson falls back toward this point there is a pike leading from the Versailles and Nicholasville which passes through Mortonsville and strikes the road about 4 or 5 miles this side of Versailles, by which you can join General Stevenson.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. PEGRAM,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY,
Near McCown's Ferry, Ky., October 7, 1862.

Brigadier-General WITHERS, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: Major-General Smith directs me to say to you that the enemy have crossed at Frankfort in large force. He is now concentrating his force at Versailles. He suggests that you would move up as soon as possible, sending word back for support. There has been firing in the direction of Lawrenceburg this morning.

Your obedient servant,

E. CUNNINGHAM,
Lieutenant and Acting Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY,
McCown's Ferry, Ky., October 7, 1862.

Col. BENJAMIN ALLSTON,
Commanding Cavalry, near Lawrenceburg, Ky.:

COLONEL: The major-general commanding directs me to say that he has requested Generals Cheatham and Withers to halt their commands at Lawrenceburg until further orders. He directs you to cover their front. You will report to General Cheatham, who encamps near Salvisa to-night.

I am, colonel, your obedient servant,

E. CUNNINGHAM,
Lieutenant and Acting Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY,
McCown's Ferry, Ky., October 7, 1862.

Brig. Gen. JONES M. WITHERS,
Brigadier-General CHEATHAM,
Lawrenceburg, Ky.:

GENERAL: Major-General Smith directs me to say that he desires you to halt your command at Lawrenceburg until you receive further orders. There is as yet no confirmation of the enemy having crossed in large force at Frankfort.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. CUNNINGHAM,
Lieutenant and Acting Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, Tenn., October 7, 1862.

Col. ALEXANDER MCKINSTRY,
Chattanooga, Tenn.:

Send the Fourth Florida and all of Bradshaw's available men to General Forrest immediately. Send special messenger to Major Montgomery at Camp Randolph, near Calhoun, and order him to send Forrest a field battery if he has one ready to take the field.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, Tenn., October 7, 1862.

Brigadier-General FORREST,
Murfreesborough, Tenn.:

Have ordered the Fourth Florida Regiment and a small squadron (Bradshaw's) to report to you without delay; also a battery of artillery of Montgomery's battalion if he has one ready for service. In what force is the enemy advancing?

SAM. JONES,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY,
Near McCown's Ferry, Ky., October 7, 1862.

Brig. Gen. JONES M. WITHERS,
Commanding Division C. S. Army:

GENERAL: I am directed by Maj. Gen. E. Kirby Smith to inform you that the whole of the commands of Generals Heth and Churchill have been withdrawn from Salvisa to this side of the river and will move to-morrow morning to Versailles. Colonel Allston with his cavalry command will remain for the present at Lawrenceburg, and will put his pickets forward to ascertain the position of the enemy.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. PEGRAM,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT NO. 2,
Perryville, Ky., October 8, 1862—11.20 p. m.

Colonel WHEELER, *Commanding Cavalry:*

COLONEL: The general commanding instructs me to say that your position is a proper one, watching our left flank. He directs that you will exercise all vigilance and caution that our left is not endangered.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Chief of Staff.

P. S.—Has any of General McCown's cavalry reported to you?

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY,
Versailles, Ky., October 8, 1862.

General BRAXTON BRAGG,
Commanding C. S. Forces:

SIR: I inclose dispatches showing the enemy have left Frankfort. I have ordered Taylor, now at McCown's Ferry, to support Withers immediately. General Stevenson marches to Lawrenceburg; General Heth will follow immediately. They will push rapidly forward and may have to force the passage of the river. I hope to take the enemy in flank while Withers engages him in the front. I shall spare no exertion in pushing the enemy. Colonel Morgan's cavalry is now between this and Frankfort. He has orders, in case the enemy have left there, to cross the river, capture his trains, and harass his rear.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. PEGRAM,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY,
October 8, 1862—9.30 p. m.

General BRAXTON BRAGG:
Commanding, &c., Harrodsburg, Ky.:

GENERAL: My information is that the enemy, some 10,000 strong, probably under General Sill, are now encamped at the crossing over the Salt River of the Lawrenceburg and Bardstown road, being about 5 miles from Lawrenceburg. My advance is within 1½ miles of Lawrenceburg, and all of my command is on the west side of the Kentucky River. I have sent instructions to General Withers to move with his own and Churchill's division and Taylor's brigade across Salt River to the Bardstown road, and attack the enemy in front while I attack him about the same time (about daylight) in the rear. If the information we have be true the chances are that our victory will be most complete. If it prove so, or if the enemy retreats to night, I shall move for Buell's rear or flank, unless otherwise directed by you.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY,
Versailles, Ky., October 8, 1862.

Col. JOHN H. MORGAN,
Commanding C. S. Cavalry:

COLONEL: Major Breckinridge's battalion and Colonel Cluke's regi-

ment will be used by the generals present to operate against the enemy on or near Lawrenceburg. This is only temporary. The general wishes if you cannot enter and cross at Frankfort that you will find some ford above Frankfort and cross the river, recapture the enemy's train, and harass the enemy's rear. The general thinks you have a fine opportunity for cutting him up.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. PEGRAM,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY,
Versailles, Ky., October 8, 1862.

Brig. Gen. HUMPHREY MARSHALL,
Commanding C. S. Forces:

SIR: General Smith directs that you proceed with your command to Lexington, where you will remain until further orders. Throw your cavalry out toward Covington and Paris to watch any movement from Covington and Maysville.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. PEGRAM,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY,
Versailles, Ky., October 8, 1862.

Brig. Gen. JONES M. WITHERS, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: It is rumored the enemy have left Frankfort. Colonel Taylor is ordered back to your support. It is highly important that you should hold Lawrenceburg, in order to cover the crossing of Generals Heth's and Stevenson's commands, which will reach Lawrenceburg to-night. Their forces will number 18,000 men.

By command of Major-General Smith:

JNO. PEGRAM,
Chief of Staff.

P. S.—It is reported the enemy are at Lawrenceburg, but General Stevenson will still push on there even if he has to force the passage of the river. Therefore check the enemy as long as you can, and we may gain a very complete victory over him by our attacking him in flank or rear while you attack in front. Our guns will probably not be heard until to-morrow morning unless the passage is disputed this afternoon, but we will try to reach there this afternoon via Lawrenceburg.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

[J. P.]

HEADQUARTERS LEFT WING,
On the Road, October 9, 1862—9.30 a. m.

Colonel WHEELER:

COLONEL: For fear of a misapprehension of orders General Hardee directs me to repeat. He wishes you to guard the Danville road with

all your force, except two battalions that we this morning ordered you to send to Colonel Wharton, who will bring up the rear on the Harrodsburg road.

Respectfully,

T. B. ROY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. LEFT WING, ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Harrodsburg, Ky., October 9, [1862]—3.15 p. m.

Col. JOSEPH WHEELER, *Commanding Cavalry:*

COLONEL: In reply to yours of 9 a. m. to-day the major-general commanding directs that you fall back slowly to Danville, arriving in front of that place and reporting to the commanding officer some time to-morrow. The enemy should be delayed as much as possible.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. B. ROY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY,
Lawrenceburg, Ky., October 9, 1862.

General BRAXTON BRAGG, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: I find on arriving here that the force of the enemy which passed through here and which I expected to fight this morning was 10 miles from here at midnight and was hurrying on toward the southwest on the Brooklyn road. I have therefore thought it proper merely to send a cavalry force after them to capture their trains and with my troops to hurry on through Salvisa rapidly to your assistance. I shall direct General Withers to take the shortest route from where my letter finds him to Salvisa and shall order all supply and brigade trains toward Harrodsburg. I have directed General Marshall to move from Lexington to Harrodsburg. Please send a good courier to bring me your views and the situation of affairs with your left wing.

Respectfully,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY,
Big Spring, 3½ miles north of Salvisa, Oct. 9, 1862—1.40 p. m.

General BRAXTON BRAGG, *Harrodsburg, Ky.:*

GENERAL: As the force under General Sill encamped yesterday evening 10 miles from Lawrenceburg, my plan of attack was not successful. General Withers struck the rear of his train, capturing about 500 prisoners and some 15 or 20 wagons. I have it from pretty good authority that General Rousseau is moving rapidly to the support of the force at Perryville, and that General McCook is also moving in that direction. If I had had rations I should have pushed after Sill and got in Buell's rear; as it is, I am hurrying rapidly to your assistance. To-night General Stevenson will encamp at Salt River, about 7 miles from Harrodsburg; General Withers, with Churchill's and Taylor's brigades, at Salvisa; General Heth at this point. The men are very much fatigued,

but I will push on to the best of my ability. Captain Otey just this moment arrived here (2 o'clock). General Stevenson with two brigades will arrive at Harrodsburg before daylight to-morrow morning. I will push on the rest as rapidly as possible.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY,
Lawrenceburg, Ky., October 9, 1862—6.15 p. m.

Col. THOMAS H. TAYLOR,
At or near Big Spring, Ky.:

COLONEL: If you have been left behind by General Withers march immediately for Harrodsburg, encamping as near Harrodsburg as you conveniently can, and sending word back to me where you encamp. Your ordnance train, if near Versailles, has been ordered to join you at Salvisa. If not near Versailles you had better detach an officer to find out where it is. Your brigade train will join you at Harrodsburg by way of the Shakerstown Ferry.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. PEGRAM,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY,
Lawrenceburg, Ky., October 9, 1862.

Brig. Gen. JONES M. WITHERS, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs me to say that on occupying Lawrenceburg at 3.30 o'clock this morning he found that the enemy encamped last night 10 miles from this town on the Bardstown road; too far for us to overtake them. He therefore moves immediately to the support of General Bragg, who is between Harrodsburg and Perryville. He directs that you move with your command to Salvisa by the shortest route from the point where you receive this dispatch. General Churchill and Colonel Taylor, if with you, will proceed to the same point by the same route. General Churchill's trains, if near Versailles, will go to-night to Salvisa; if not near Versailles they will go to Harrodsburg. Instructions have been given to this effect. The enemy are evidently moving to form a junction with Buell.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. CUNNINGHAM,
Lieutenant and Acting Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY,
Lawrenceburg, Ky., October 9, 1862—5 a. m.

Brig. Gen. HUMPHREY MARSHALL,
Commanding Confederate States Forces:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that you take your command with all speed to Harrodsburg. You will send forward information to General Bragg of your approach.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. CUNNINGHAM,
Lieutenant and Acting Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, Tenn., October 9, 1862.

Major-General FORREST:

GENERAL: Your letter was received late by mail last evening. The general commanding directs me to say that he has ordered the Fourth Florida, Thirty-second Alabama, and Col. [J. A.] McDowell's infantry regiments, with Freeman's and Dure's batteries and one other battery of Major Montgomery's artillery battalion, at Calhoun, Ga., with Col. J. T. Morgan's regiment and Major Gunter's squadron of cavalry, to report to you. No other troops can be spared, and he will still regard these troops as under his command, as the necessities of the department may require their recall at any time. Captain McCreery will start immediately with the arms, ammunition, and accouterments called for by your telegrams received last night. General Bragg, by letter of the 27th ultimo, desired him to send all exchanged prisoners to him in Kentucky by way of Cumberland Gap. The major-general commanding will very gladly give you all the aid he can to assist you in your operations against Nashville.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, Tenn., October 9, 1862.

Maj. Gen. J. C. BRECKINRIDGE:

GENERAL: I send you with this several telegrams received late last night. Forrest is calling so urgently for troops that I am obliged to beg off from my agreement to give you McDowell's regiment, as it is the only one available to send to Murfreesborough. I shall send Fain's regiment also as soon as I can find a guard to replace it at Loudon. In view of our disaster at Corinth I think it more desirable than ever that Nashville should be taken without delay, and I believe the most valuable service you can render just now is to aid in taking that place. Could not Colonel Hanson's command be detached on that service? Please return the telegram.

In haste, most respectfully, &c.,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
October 10, 1862.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.:

Brigadier-General Forrest, commanding in East Tennessee, headquarters Murfreesborough, has been calling on me several days for troops. I have sent him all I can spare from guarding this line. Chattanooga has hardly a sufficient guard for the public property. Forrest telegraphs again this morning that he anticipates an attack at Murfreesborough to-morrow, and that he shall be obliged to fall back unless I re-enforce him. I cannot do that unless I am authorized to detail a part of General Breckinridge's command, now here *en route* to Kentucky. He has from 8,000 to 9,000 men, including exchanged prisoners, and

about 3,000 convalescents organized into brigades and armed, going to their regiments in Kentucky. Have no late news from General Bragg; do not know his wants, except that he does not need the arms ordered from here to him, but has ordered them sent to Forrest. In view of the condition of things in front of Nashville, the uneasy feeling in East Tennessee under the confiscation act, and the recent disaster at Corinth, I think it very important that I should have some additional force. I might at least be allowed to detain the Tennessee exchanged prisoners. If Bragg is in no danger Breckinridge's troops could render no better service than to drive the enemy from Middle Tennessee and occupy Nashville. What is the western boundary of my department? If it does not embrace Nashville, please so extend my authority (temporarily if it is thought proper) as to give me entire control of the troops I have sent to Middle Tennessee, as it may be necessary at any moment that I should recall them for the defense of Chattanooga or this place. Please answer to-day.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General, Commanding.

RICHMOND, *October* 10, 1862.

General SAMUEL JONES, *Knoxville, Tenn.:*

Writ of habeas corpus no longer suspended. The act authorizing the President to declare martial law expired by limitation thirty days after meeting of present Congress.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

RICHMOND, VA., *October* 10, 1862.

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL JONES, *Knoxville, Tenn.:*

Your dispatch received. It will be well for you to retain all the Tennesseeans who are with Breckinridge, and if necessary for operations in Middle Tennessee, you are authorized to detain a larger portion of his division.

In the absence of other orders from General Bragg you will for the present exercise command over the country between the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

HARRODSBURG, KY., *October* 10, 1862.

Colonel WHEELER:

DEAR COLONEL: I opened your dispatch to General Polk regarding the enemy's movements. The information you furnish is very important. It is just what I needed and I thank you for it. This information leaves no doubt as to the proper course for me to pursue. Hold the enemy firmly until to-morrow.

Yours, &c.,

BRAXTON BRAGG.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Near Bryantsville, Ky., October 10, 1862.

[Colonel WADE:]

COLONEL: The general commanding directs that you establish your headquarters at Danville, and you will picket all the roads between Stanford and Perryville running in the direction of Danville. Place yourself in communication with Colonel Wheeler; find out what roads he is picketing, in order that there may not be two sets of pickets on the same road. You will also throw out vedettes in the direction of Hartsville, keeping advised.

Respectfully,

GEO. G. GARNER.

P. S.—Send a detachment of 200 cavalry to report to these headquarters immediately.

[Indorsement.]

Col. JOSEPH WHEELER, *Commanding Cavalry:*

Inclosed is a copy from General Bragg, and you will see that I cannot furnish you the 100 men to guard prisoners if I fill the order of General Bragg. If you will furnish escort for prisoners and return the 100 I send, I will immediately send the 200 to General Bragg. I respectfully ask to be relieved of the 100, as the other I must send.

Respectfully,

W. B. WADE,
Colonel of Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY,
October 10, 1862—11.20 p. m.

General JONES M. WITHERS, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: Have your command under arms ready to move by early dawn. The enemy are approaching rather to the left and rear of your extreme left; therefore I have just sent an order to the brigade commander on your extreme left to have his command under arms and ready to fall back to another position at dawn. General Heth will move at the same time to take position on your left and rear.

By command of Maj. Gen. E. Kirby Smith:

JNO. PEGRAM,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, Tenn., October 10, 1862.

Brigadier-General FORREST, *Murfreesborough, Tenn.:*

I have no more troops to send. If you cannot maintain your ground fall back to Tullahoma, and farther if necessary. If the enemy's force is as small as represented the cavalry ought to be able so to harass the enemy as to prevent their advancing to Murfreesborough. Have telegraphed to Richmond for the cartel. What is the result of the operations above you so far? Is it true that Lieutenant-Colonel Maury and a large number of his regiment are captured? Keep a sharp watch for Rosecrans in the direction of Decatur. Answer.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. LEFT WING, ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Near Bryantsville, Ky., October 11, 1862—4.30 a. m.

Colonel WADE,
Commanding Regiment of Cavalry, Danville, Ky.:

COLONEL: The major-general commanding directs that you take the position in advance of Danville on the Perryville road lately occupied by Colonel Wheeler, harassing and delaying the enemy as much as possible, and if pressed back retiring in the direction of the bridge over Dick's River on the road to Bryantsville. Keep in constant communication with these headquarters and with General Anderson, who is posted on Dick's River.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. B. ROY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KING'S MILL, KY., *October* 11, 1862—12.30 p. m.

Colonel WHEELER, *Chief of Cavalry:*

General Stevenson is charged with the defense of the crossings of Dick's River at King's Mill and Baker's Mill, planting a battery at each position. He will also have at each crossing 1,000 infantry. The covering cavalry force will remain in his front. The balance of his command will encamp at the water ponds, 1 mile from this point, with the main force under General Kirby Smith. General Morgan, with his whole cavalry force, will immediately press down toward Lancaster between our troops and those of the enemy. Colonel Wheeler will also do the same. Colonels Morgan and Wheeler will so distribute their commands as to cover the entire front of this army and feel for the enemy, so as to develop his movements. They will keep these headquarters constantly advised of their movements and those of the enemy, sending a courier every two hours at least.

By command of General Bragg:

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Chief of Staff and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT NO. 2,
Bryantsville, Ky., October 11, 1862—8 p. m.

Col. JOSEPH WHEELER, *Commanding Cavalry:*

COLONEL: In reply to your note the general commanding directs me to say that the order referred to in yours of this date was based on a report that the enemy was pressing down to turn our position via Stanford and Lancaster. More recent information corrects or contradicts this and indicates that he is moving on Harrodsburg. You will be governed accordingly. Regulate your movements by the enemy and report frequently. Your services have been most valuable and brilliant. No cavalry force was ever more handsomely handled and no army better covered. You have the general's most cordial thanks and congratulations.

Respectfully, colonel, your most obedient servant,

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Chief of Staff and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. LEFT WING, ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Near Bryantsville, Ky., October 11, 1862—11.30 p. m.

Col. JOSEPH WHEELER,
Commanding Cavalry, Left Wing:

COLONEL: I am directed by Major-General Hardee to say that in addition to guarding our front (toward Danville) he wishes you to look to our left flank and rear. He desires particularly to call your attention to the importance of guarding the crossings of Dick's River on the roads leading from Danville to Lancaster and from Danville to Stanford. Send a small force as far down as Crab Orchard. Yours of this date notifying us of the change of orders from General Bragg received.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. B. ROY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

P. S.—Please send to these headquarters 100 cavalry for special service.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, Tenn., October 11, 1862.

General J. C. BRECKINRIDGE:

GENERAL: I have received a telegram from General Cooper in reply to one from me, in which he says it will be well for me to retain all the Tennesseeans who are with you, and if necessary for operations in Middle Tennessee I am authorized to detail a larger portion of your division. I dislike extremely to diminish your command, but I think the interest of the service requires that I should retain the Tennesseeans. Will you have the kindness to direct the Tennessee colonel to report to me? The Tennessee regiment will not I presume number as many men as Maxey's command, which I have given you; so after all I have added to instead of reducing your strength. If I can do so I will ride out to see you today, and if you should happen to be in town please call at my office or let me know where I can find you.

Yours, very truly,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General, Commanding.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *October* 11, 1862.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General:

Major-General Jones informs me that he has telegraphed for and received authority from War Department to retain the Tennesseeans in my command and if necessary the larger portion of my division. I have been here a few days making utmost exertions to get transportation. I will start Brigadier-General Maxey to-morrow with 5,000 miscellaneous troops for General Bragg, and be ready to move in two days with 1,500 Kentuckians and 2,000 Tennesseeans, some of them exchanged prisoners. General Van Dorn could spare me but 2,500 of my old division. I have known nothing of this matter until this moment. I am moving under orders from General Bragg. If Major-General Jones is authorized to detain the remainder [can] I have my own division? I ask direct orders to that effect. The troops under Maxey are for distribu-

tion to their regiments now with Bragg. I respectfully ask to follow Maxey at once with the Kentuckians. General Jones proposes to retain the Tennesseeans, but under the authority he claims he might call for the Kentuckians to-morrow.

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, Tenn., October 11, 1862.

Brig. Gen. N. B. FORREST,
Murfreesborough, Tenn.:

My command has been extended for the present over the country between the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers. I can send you two more regiments in a day or so. Hold Murfreesborough if possible until I can re-enforce you. What is the condition of things in your front now? Answer to-day.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, Tenn., October 11, 1862.

Brigadier-General FORREST,
Murfreesborough, Tenn.:

I ordered Dure's battery and one from Montgomery's battalion to report to you. Ascertain from Colonel McKinstry where they are. Will send you two or three officers to aid in organizing troops. Have no arms for cavalry to send you. If your orders from General Bragg are not positive to organize cavalry regiments, do not organize any more until the infantry are organized. The undisciplined cavalry without arms is more than useless. I cannot leave here at present. Additional infantry will be sent to you as soon as possible.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, Tenn., October 11, 1862.

Col. J. GORGAS,
Chief of Ordnance, C. S. Army, Richmond, Va.:

In your telegram of the 16th ultimo to me you say the arms from Gainesville, Ala., had been ordered to me some days previously; that those from Columbus would follow, and that General Price would direct every arm on hand to Knoxville. Have you given any counter orders in regard to them? If not, please ascertain why they have not been sent to me, and order them here without delay. There is great demand for arms in this department to arm exchanged prisoners and convalescents returning to their regiments in Kentucky.

Very respectfully, &c.,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

OCTOBER 12, 1862.

Major-General BRECKINRIDGE, *Knoxville:*

The President directs that you proceed with all the Kentucky troops of your command. General Jones can fill up his command with the troops from other States in your command which remain. So inform General Jones.

S. COOPER.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT NO. 2,
Bryantsville, Ky., October 12, 1862—2.40 p. m.

Colonel WHEELER,
Commanding Cavalry Brigade:

COLONEL: The general commanding instructs me to say that he wishes you to keep up close communication with the Danville and Bryantsville crossing. Our movements may require you to fall back that way and cover our rear. If so, you will do so promptly and vigorously. Will advise you again by night. Let the general commanding know your position. If cut off from that the route by Stanford and Crab Orchard will still be open.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Chief of Staff and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT NO. 2,
Bryantsville, Ky., October 12, [1862]—8.30 p. m.

Col. JOSEPH WHEELER, *Commanding Brigade:*

COLONEL: Your dispatch of 2 p. m. has been received. The general commanding instructs me to return you his thanks for the zeal, activity, and promptness you have manifested. The information you have forwarded to these headquarters so promptly is regarded by him of much value.

Respectfully, colonel, your obedient servant,

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Chief of Staff and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY,
Near Bryantsville, Ky., October 12, 1862.

General HUMPHREY MARSHALL, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that immediately upon the receipt of this order you will withdraw all your command except the cavalry to this point. You will send your sick and ordnance trains in front. Upon the arrival of either Buford's or Morgan's commands your cavalry will join, your instructions having been already sent to those officers.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. BELTON.

P. S.—The major-general further directs that you send all your wagons to this place to be loaded with breadstuffs, reserving those necessary for the sick and ordnance and five wagons for each regiment.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY,
Crossing Kentucky River, October 12, 1862—4 p. m.

Col. JOHN H. MORGAN,
Commanding Cavalry:

COLONEL: General Smith directs that you immediately dispose your force in such a manner as to cover and guard all approaches to these crossings at King's and Baker's Mills. The infantry of this command will not be able to cross the river before midnight. Colonel Ashby's command has been ordered to halt 2 miles or so from this point, on the main road to Harrodsburg, where the Danville road comes into it, and where there is water. Colonel Wharton has been directed to cover the train which goes by Nicholasville.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. CUNNINGHAM,
Lieutenant and Acting Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY,
Bryantsville, Ky., October 12, 1862.

Maj. D. S. PRINTUP,
Commanding at Richmond, Ky.:

SIR: Maj. Gen. E. Kirby Smith directs me to say to you that you will hold yourself with your command in readiness to move whenever you receive orders. He further directs that you will collect as many wagons as possible and load them with breadstuffs and send them in the direction of London by Big Hill. You will also have all the cattle driven in ahead of the train, collecting all that may be found in the possession of the commissaries and in that vicinity. He further directs that a sufficient guard be sent with the train, and that it be halted at Rockcastle River until you receive orders from him.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. PEGRAM,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY,
Near Bryantsville, Ky., October 12, 1862.

Col. JOHN H. MORGAN,
Commanding Cavalry Brigade:

COLONEL: The major-general commanding directs me to say that the instructions given you last evening in respect to Lancaster and vicinity are revoked. Instead of operating there you will move with your command on the road from this point to Harrodsburg, approaching as near the latter place as possible, feeling the enemy's pickets, and reporting every two hours to these headquarters. These reports are to be sent to the commanding general regularly, even though nothing important should transpire. Should the enemy advance, hold him in check as long as possible, retiring slowly before him.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. BELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY,
Near Bryantsville, Ky., October 12, 1862.

Col. JOHN S. SCOTT, *Commanding Cavalry:*

COLONEL: The commanding general instructs me to say to you that he hopes you can hold your present position. If compelled to fall back you will retire slowly toward Nicholasville. In any case send frequent reports to these headquarters.

Your obedient servant,

J. F. BELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY,
Bryantsville, Ky., October 12, 1862—7 p. m.

Maj. D. S. PRINTUP,
Commanding Post at Richmond, Ky.:

SIR: Maj. Gen. E. K. Smith directs that, in accordance with the instructions given you this afternoon, you will move at once with your whole command on the road to London via Big Hill, bringing with you all the wagons loaded with breadstuffs and driving all the cattle you can collect ahead of the trains. You will halt with the provision train at Rockcastle River.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. PEGRAM,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, Tenn., October 12, 1862.

General BRAXTON BRAGG, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: Your letter of the 25th ultimo was not received until yesterday. I received a few days earlier your order (No. 130) of the 27th ultimo. When you issued that order (No. 130) I presume you had not received my letter of the 20th ultimo, informing you that the Secretary of War had directed me to move my headquarters to this place and assume command of this department. He has since, in the absence of orders from you, extended my command to include all the country between the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers. My orders from the Secretary of War were such that I did not feel at liberty to leave this place and transfer my headquarters to Murfreesborough or its vicinity. I immediately forwarded a copy of your order to the Secretary of War and await his orders. A few hours after receiving your order of the 27th I received a telegram from Brigadier-General Forrest, then at Murfreesborough, informing me that you had ordered him to that point to take command of all organized troops he could find and to organize six new regiments, and with the force thus got together to operate against Nashville. From this telegram from Forrest I inferred that after issuing your order of the 27th you had received my letter of the 20th, and finding from it that I had been assigned to the command of this department, you had ordered General Forrest to the duty you had designated for me. It seems, however, from your letter of the 25th that Forrest was assigned to this duty before the promulgation of your order of the 27th. On the 30th you issued an order and directed it to General McCown at this place, and I do not know if you have yet been informed that I had

been assigned to the command of this department and General McCown ordered to report to General E. K. Smith in Kentucky. I presume McCown has reached his destination.

It is reported to me that Buell has left from 3,000 to 5,000 effective troops at Nashville and that some 6,000 troops have since been thrown into that place. If it has not been re-enforced, it probably soon will be since our disaster at Corinth. You will remember that you have only left me two regiments of infantry at and near Chattanooga—the Thirty-second Alabama and Fourth Florida. Both of those regiments I ordered up to Murfreesborough as soon as railroad communication was open to that place. I also ordered up a regiment and squadron of cavalry to the same place. All of the cavalry and infantry, but only one battery, had arrived yesterday. Governor Harris had collected some raw cavalry, or rather men on horseback, about Nashville, in whom I have no confidence. Brigadier-General Forrest reports that the enemy attacked us at La Vergne on the 7th, killing 2 and wounded 6 of our men and capturing Lieutenant-Colonel Maury and 35 of our men. The enemy's loss 15 killed and 30 wounded and a major and captain and 10 men captured.

General Forrest anticipates an attack on him to morrow at Murfreesborough. Under authority from the War Department I have retained all the Tennessee troops under General Breckinridge, and will send all of them that are organized to Middle Tennessee. As soon as I can do so I will, if permitted by the War Department, take command there in person. I believe the enemy is much stronger at Nashville than you suppose. I regard it as of great importance to take and occupy the place, and will do so if I possibly can. I hope soon to have a force of 10,000 or 12,000 effective men in the department, but I am greatly in want of officers of rank to assist me. I am not informed of your condition in Kentucky. By vague reports I hear that your army has been largely re-enforced by Kentuckians who have joined us. I trust that the report is true. You may rely upon the most zealous support and co-operation that I can give you. It is desirable that I should be fully informed of your position and wants.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 13. } HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT No. 2, *Bryantsville, Ky., October* 12, 1862.

* * * * * * *

IV. Major-General Withers is relieved from the command of his division and will proceed to the rear for the purpose of procuring supplies for the forces here. He will secure clothing, shoes, tents, &c., and place them in position at Knoxville and Chattanooga, subject to further orders.

By command of General Bragg:

[GEORGE WM. BRENT,]
Chief of Staff and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 19. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI, *Bryantsville, Ky., October* 12, 1862.

I. Brig. Gen. J. K. Duncan will relieve Major-General Withers of the

command of his division. Major-General Withers, on being relieved, will report to the major-general commanding for instructions.

By command of Major-General Polk:

GEO. G. GARNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ON MARCH,
Near Camp Breckinridge, Ky., Oct. 13, 1862—11 a. m.

Col. JOSEPH WHEELER, *Commanding Cavalry Brigade:*

COLONEL: Your dispatch is this moment received. The general commanding instructs me to say that the cavalry have been stationed at King's Mill, Baker's Mill, Fisher's Ford, and the Danville crossing, and at other points you have stationed them. The army will move by one route to Lancaster, then it will divide into two columns, one moving by way of Crab Orchard and the other by Big Hill. Your cavalry will cover the rear of both columns. You will also interpose to protect our right flank. The instructions given by you are approved.

Very respectfully, colonel, your obedient servant,

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Chief of Staff and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY, DEPARTMENT NO. 2,
On the Road, October 13, 1862.

General J. A. WHARTON,
Comdg. Cavalry, Right Wing, Army of the Mississippi:

GENERAL: Will you be kind enough to inform me of the nature of your orders? I am now upon the road in your rear with my command, and it is necessary that we should understand each other's orders in order to be able to operate to the best advantage.

Respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

JOS. WHEELER,
Chief of Cavalry.

[OCTOBER 13, 1862.]

General WHEELER:

GENERAL: My orders were from General Polk to march to the west of the road the army is traveling and in the direction of Stanford. When I reached the Danville and Lancaster pike I sent a party toward Danville. They discovered the enemy's cavalry and infantry about 1 mile nearer Danville than where the road you are traveling intersects the pike. We engaged them and are now here awaiting their advance. Since you are on the same road I will move on to Stanford. I will cheerfully obey any orders you may issue. You have a knowledge of my present orders.

Respectfully,

JNO. A. WHARTON,
Colonel, &c.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY,
Bryantsville, Ky., October 13, 1862.

Colonel WHEELER, *Commanding Cavalry:*

SIR: Maj. Gen. E. Kirby Smith directs me to say to you that you are hereby placed in command of all the cavalry of the whole army.

You will cover the course of the river from the Lancaster and Danville crossings down to King's Mill crossing, and in the movement now being made you will cover the rear and flank of both columns, viz, the one moving by the Big Hill and that moving by Mount Vernon. Until further orders make your reports to General Stevenson, who commands the rear guard.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. PEGRAM,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY,
Bryantsville, Ky., October 13, [1862]—10 p. m.

Col. H. M. ASHBY,
Commanding Cavalry near Fisher's Ford:

COLONEL: You will withdraw your cavalry at once and proceed to where the road from this place to Danville crosses the river. To find that road you pass Bryantsville and follow the Lancaster pike, taking the right hand about 3 miles from this place. You will withdraw from that position at daylight, following the rear of the army toward Big Hill. Should you see any movement of the enemy toward Lancaster send word at once to the nearest commander and through to the commanding general.

By command of Major-General Smith:

JNO. PEGRAM,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, Tenn., October 13, 1862.

Lieut. Col. [GEORGE N.] FOLK,
Commanding Seventh North Carolina Volunteers:

You will proceed with four companies of your command to the counties of Johnson and Carter and break up and disperse an organization of tories from North Carolina and such other hostile bands as you may find. The prisoners taken from the North Carolina band will be sent to the provost-marshal at Salisbury, N. C., and the Tennessee prisoners to this place. Private property will be strictly respected and all lawless acts of violence repressed with the utmost vigilance and discipline. A full report will be made to these headquarters.

Your obedient servant,

CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 14. } HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT NO. 2,
Bryantsville, Ky., October 13, 1862—3 a. m.

I. Colonel Wheeler is hereby appointed chief of cavalry and is authorized to give orders in the name of the commanding general. He is charged, under Major-General Smith, with covering the rear of the army and holding the enemy in check. All cavalry will report to him and receive his orders.

II. King's Mill Ford will be held as long as possible; also Fisher's Ford and Danville crossing. The bridge over the Kentucky River on Lexington pike will be destroyed as soon as crossed by our cavalry.

III. The cavalry left at Danville will be instructed to fall back to Crab Orchard at the same time we do from here and there join in the rear of the army, holding in check any enemy which may follow.

IV. At Lancaster the cavalry will be divided, half following the Army of the Mississippi to Crab Orchard, the other following the Army of Kentucky to Big Hill.

V. They will pick up all stragglers.

By command of General Bragg:

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Chief of Staff and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Crab Orchard, October 14, 1862—5 a. m.

Col. JOSEPH WHEELER,
Chief of Cavalry:

COLONEL: The army is moving in two columns from Lancaster—the Army of the Mississippi on this road and the Army of Kentucky on the road via Big Hill. The condition of that army, with its large train, &c., being now considerably in the rear, will require that you should send your largest cavalry force for covering well its rear. You are especially required to collect all stragglers and those sick and disabled, and to mount [them] if possible and bring [them] on. The officer commanding the force covering the rear of the column on this road must keep his position well, and not fall back on the infantry unless driven back by the enemy. He must report regularly every two hours to these headquarters the state of things in the rear. The cavalry of Colonels Morgan and Allston are protecting the rear of Smith and will continue to do so. Colonel Scott's command was ordered yesterday to move in your direction. He is somewhere near you. You will give all necessary instruction. The officer commanding on the other road will report regularly to General Smith.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, yours, truly,

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY,
Near Paint Lick Creek, Ky., October 14, 1862—12.45 p. m.

Col. JOSEPH WHEELER,
Chief of Cavalry:

SIR: Your letter of 8.30 this morning received. General McCown commands one division in this army. He is now near here *en route* for Big Hill. There is no cavalry now at Fisher's Ford. Colonel Morgan reports that all the forces of the enemy have left the vicinity of Lexington and retired toward Frankfort. He further reports that he thinks there is a general retreat toward Louisville. You would be doing good service to this portion of the army by finding out the truth or falsity of this.

Very respectfully,

JNO. PEGRAM,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY, DEPARTMENT NO. 2,
On Lancaster and Danville Road, Ky., October 14, 1862.

General WHARTON, *Commanding Cavalry:*

GENERAL: Please inform me as quickly as possible as to the position, strength, and kind of the enemy who opposed you, and also your position; also state if you require re-enforcements, as it is very important the position should be held.

Very respectfully,

JOS. WHEELER,
Chief of Cavalry.

OCTOBER 14, 1862—2.40 p. m.

General WHEELER:

GENERAL: You have been advised promptly of every movement of the enemy. I shall keep the enemy from Crab Orchard as long as possible. The rear of our army has passed Crab Orchard several hours. I trust you will reach that place to-night. Scott has gone to Somerset. I can see no use for us to remain longer than to-night.

Very respectfully,

JNO. A. WHARTON,
Colonel, &c.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY, DEPARTMENT NO. 2,
Crossing at Dick's River, on Lancaster Pike, Ky., Oct. 14, 1862.

Colonel WHARTON:

COLONEL: You will hold your position as firmly as possible, advising me promptly of all the movements of the enemy, particularly should he move toward Lancaster.

By order of Joseph Wheeler, chief of cavalry:

S. E. NORTON, JR.,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Three and a half miles from Crab Orchard, Ky.,
October 14, [1862]—4 p. m.

General WHEELER:

Your last dispatch has just been received; you will oblige me by giving the hour. At 12 m. I sent you full particulars. Thirty minutes ago I sent you another dispatch. After I was driven from Stanford I came on to this place to see if I could get Scott to remain here or protect our right flank of the infantry, as you particularly charged me with that business without telling me by what roads the army would travel. I have a good position here and can protect as long as cavalry can hold it. If it is very important a re-enforcement of infantry would certainly be of great service. Our army has passed Crab Orchard several hours since. Scott has gone to Somerset. Why we remain so far in the rear is a mystery to me. The force I engaged at Stanford consisted of a heavy body of infantry, at least four pieces of artillery; they had cavalry, but did not use them. The enemy has not followed me. I shall stay here until I have your orders.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. A. WHARTON.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT NO. 2,
Mount Vernon, Ky., October 14, 1862—7.15 p. m.

Col. JOSEPH WHEELER, *Chief of Cavalry:*

COLONEL: Your communication of this date, written at 7 a. m., was received this evening. We have reached this place all safe, but the roads are rough. The general commanding will make London to-morrow. He instructs me to say that Colonel Scott has been ordered to report to you. I inclose you a map of the route this evening received.

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Chief of Staff and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS KIRBY SMITH'S BRIGADE,
Near Crab Orchard, Ky., October 14, [1862.]

Colonel WHEELER:

My command is 2 miles from Crab Orchard, on the road leading to Stanford. My brigade is about 1,000 strong. My horses are very much jaded, having been in front of Maj. Gen. E. Kirby Smith's army since his entrance into Kentucky. I consulted General Bragg this morning, and he consented that I should take my command via Somerset, in order that I might procure forage on the route, unless my services are absolutely required to assist you in getting out, in which case I am at your service. I shall, however, remain in my present position until I hear from you.

Very respectfully,

J. S. SCOTT,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY,
Lancaster, Ky., October 14, 1862—1.30 a. m.

General BRAGG, *Crab Orchard, Ky.:*

SIR: Your first note from Crab Orchard was received. My command, from loss of sleep for five nights, is completely exhausted. The straggling has been unusually great. The rear of the column will not reach here before daybreak. I have no hope of saving the whole of my train, as I shall be obliged to double teams in going up Big Hill, and will be necessarily delayed there two or three days. There is quite a strong position in front of Big Hill, which I will hold as long as possible.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY,
Lancaster, Ky., October 14, 1862.

Brig. Gen. C. L. STEVENSON,
Commanding First Division:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that you stop all the cavalry which passes you, and send all you can collect to the Dan-

ville crossing of Dick's River for the protection of our rear. They will report to Colonel Wheeler there. He has been instructed to report to you. Colonel Ashby has also been ordered there.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. CUNNINGHAM,
Lieutenant and Acting Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY,
Lancaster, Ky., October 14, 1862.

Col. H. M. ASHBY,
Commanding Cavalry:

COLONEL: The major-general commanding directs that you proceed immediately to where the Lancaster and Danville pike crosses Dick's River and report to Colonel Wheeler with your command for the protection of our rear in that direction.

Very respectfully, &c.,

E. CUNNINGHAM,
Lieutenant and Acting Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY,
Lancaster, Ky., October 14, 1862.

General JOHN P. MCCOWN,
Commanding Third Division:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that you send forward an officer of your staff who will hurry up your train with all possible speed. The enemy is very near us in rear. Your command must move to-day, so as to reach Jones by this evening late. Jones is 16 miles from Lancaster. There is plenty of water and a strong position, which you will select and occupy.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. CUNNINGHAM,
Lieutenant and Acting Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY,
Lancaster, Ky., October 14, 1862—7.30 a. m.

Colonel WHEELER,
Commanding Cavalry:

SIR: Major-General Smith directs me to say that he will not get all his command off from this place until very late to-day. A delay of probably two days will be occasioned by the Big Hill, over which we must pass. He desires that you hold the enemy in check as long as possible, as the safety of his command depends upon it. Colonel Morgan will be sent to your assistance as soon as he can be brought up from the rear.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. CUNNINGHAM,
Lieutenant and Acting Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY,
Lancaster, Ky., October 14, 1862.

[General] C. L. STEVENSON,
Commanding First Division:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that you send Colonel Morgan to Colonel Wheeler's assistance in the front as soon as he can be brought up from the rear.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. CUNNINGHAM,
Lieutenant and Acting Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, Tenn., October 14, 1862.

Brigadier-General FORREST, *Murfreesborough, Tenn.:*

I have ordered five Tennessee regiments to report to you. Colonel Long and Captain Merchant started this morning to report to you to aid in organizing troops. Captain Eldridge will join you in a day or so on same duty. Major Brown will report to you as chief commissary. I am anxious to hear from you to-day.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, Tenn., October 14, 1862.

Hon. GEORGE W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War, Richmond, Va.:

I telegraphed you on the 12th instant to say that I needed the services of a brigadier-general in this department, and that if you thought proper to order Brigadier-General Mackall, who, I understand, is without a brigade, to report to me I should be glad to have him. I am concentrating a force at and near Murfreesborough as rapidly as I can to guard and hold the country, which is reported very rich in provisions, and to take Nashville, if practicable. It is reported that the enemy's force in Nashville has been largely re-enforced; but I doubt the correctness of the report. If, however, our recent disaster at Corinth is as serious as is reported I apprehend that a part of Grant's or Rosecrans' force will be sent to Middle Tennessee. I therefore think it very desirable to have an additional brigadier-general in that section of country. Brigadier-General Forrest is now in command at Murfreesborough, and without meaning to reflect in the slightest degree on the ability of Brigadier-General Forrest, whom I have not the pleasure of knowing, I respectfully suggest that the force which will be collected at and near Murfreesborough in a few days will be large enough to require the services of another brigadier.

Under your orders, and in view of the condition of things as I find them in this department, I cannot leave here at present and transfer my headquarters to Murfreesborough. I have no one whom I could leave in command here with any feeling of confidence that the affairs of the department would be managed as I think they should be.

Besides the military duties of the department, including the enforcement of the conscript law, I am endeavoring to bring about a better state of feeling toward the Government than has heretofore existed in

East Tennessee, and I have strong hopes of succeeding. I informed you of my interview with Mr. Nelson, which resulted in his publishing an address to the people, a copy* of which I inclosed to you. Since then I have had interviews with other gentlemen, who have heretofore been firm supporters of the old Union, and am encouraged to believe that the most prominent men of the party will soon give public and cordial support to the Government. I send with this copies of letters from Judge Lucky and Mr. N. G. Taylor, both of whom were represented to me as possessing great influence, which they have used to the prejudice of the Government. To-day I had a most satisfactory interview with John Netherland, esq., a prominent and influential politician of the Union party. He is prepared, I believe, to support the Government cordially. I am told that he and Mr. Nelson are the most influential men in East Tennessee, and I have good reason to believe that in a few days they will both be addressing the people in public meetings in various places, urging them to give their hearty and active support to the Government. In my conversation with Mr. Netherland I took occasion to say that I thought the time had passed when such an organization as a Union party could be tolerated in this country. He admitted it without hesitation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

JONESBOROUGH, TENN., *October* 11, 1862.

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL JONES:

DEAR SIR: In a pleasant and free conversation with you a few days since on the state of the country, and more especially the condition of things in East Tennessee, among other topics the recent proclamation of President Lincoln came under consideration. I remarked that I thought the act of Congress on which it was predicated and the proclamation itself were totally unconstitutional, and equally abhorrent to my feelings and judgment as they were illegal and mischievous in their design and tendency. I have uniformly entertained and expressed the opinion that it was the duty of our citizens to yield obedience to the constituted authorities of the country. This sentiment I have repeated to all with whom I have conversed. I need scarcely say that the recent act and proclamation of the Federal authorities give additional force and emphasis to these opinions, and that all good citizens should cheerfully yield their support to the Government under which they live and offer no factious opposition to the constitutional enactments and laws of the Confederate authorities. The peace and security of person and property require this of every one.

I am gratified to learn that, while you are exercising the high authority as commander of the Department of East Tennessee, in enforcing the laws of the land it is your purpose to protect every class of citizens with energy and promptness from oppression and wrong. I believe a just and firm administration of the laws upon every one will soon produce a tranquil state of feeling in the public mind.

Should the opinions I have expressed in this brief note be esteemed of any value in aiding you in restoring harmony and quiet you are at liberty to use it in any way you may choose.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

SETH J. W. LUCKY.

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* See p. 909.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *September* 24, 1862.

Hon. NAT. [G.] TAYLOR:

MY DEAR FRIEND: According to promise I pen you a few lines. Your character and position in East Tennessee are now and have been for a long time such as to awaken the liveliest solicitude among your numerous friends that your influence as a Christian minister, a patriot, and a statesman should promptly and publicly be thrown on the side of our oppressed and insulted country. In claiming you to be thoroughly Southern in heart and soul will you assure me in your response that I truly represent you?

Very respectfully, I am, dear brother, yours,

F. E. PITTS.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

HAPPY VALLEY, TENN., *October* 2, 1862.

Rev. F. E. PITTS:

DEAR SIR: Your brief note of the 25th [24th] ultimo was received yesterday. Having assured me you would write me from Greeneville or Knoxville I expected to hear from you, but had hoped to hear something of as well as from you, and that you would have devoted a portion of your letter to yourself and not all of it to me. Protesting that you place a much higher estimate upon the influence I have among my numerous friends than I merit or claim and regarding brevity as the soul of emphasis, I hasten at once to respond to the one solitary question you have propounded to me as clearly, concisely, and comprehensibly as I can. You say, "In claiming you to be thoroughly Southern in heart and soul will you assure me in your response that I truly represent you?" I answer, in claiming me to be thoroughly Southern in heart and soul you do truly represent me and only do me simple justice.

I am, yours, very respectfully,

N. G. TAYLOR.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 2. } HDQRS. CAVALRY, DEPARTMENT No. 2, *October* 14, 1862.

I. Colonel Ashby, commanding cavalry brigade, will immediately so dispose his force as to cover the rear and left flank of the Army of Kentucky.

II. You will turn your attention immediately to a force of the enemy's cavalry which I have this moment learned has crossed Dick's River. This force of the enemy should be driven back and you should prevent any advance of the enemy toward the rear of the army you are protecting. You will also throw a portion of your command upon the left flank of the army to prevent the enemy moving up and harassing the army in any way. As this army will be delayed for at least two days in crossing Big Hill, it is necessary that you should hold the enemy back with the greatest tenacity possible. Colonel Morgan will be dispatched to your assistance as soon as he comes up.

By order of Joseph Wheeler, chief of cavalry:

D. G. REED,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 240. } OCTOBER 14, 1862.

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V. Brig. Gen. W. W. Mackall, Provisional Army, will proceed to Knoxville, Tenn., and report for duty to Maj. Gen. Samuel Jones, commanding, &c.

* * * * * * *

By command of Secretary of War:

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY, DEPARTMENT NO. 2,
Crab Orchard, Ky., October 15, 1862—2 a. m.

Col. GEORGE WILLIAM BRENT, *Chief of Staff:*

COLONEL: After engaging the enemy to-day he fell back into camp to a position about 3 miles from Lancaster. My presence being no longer necessary upon that road, about 9 p. m. I moved up with my command to this point to the assistance of Colonel Wharton, leaving General Morgan and Colonel Ashby to protect the rear of General Smith's army.

Respectfully, colonel, your obedient servant,

JOS. WHEELER,
Colonel and Chief of Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT NO. 2,
London, Ky., October 15, 1862—5 a. m.

Col. JOSEPH WHEELER, *Chief of Cavalry:*

COLONEL: Your several dispatches of yesterday received—the last two, requiring artillery, just this moment. General Polk has been ordered to send you at once a battery (two rifle and two smooth-bore 6-pounders) from the rear without caissons.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Chief of Staff and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT NO. 2,
On Road three miles from Mount Vernon to London, Ky., October 15, 1862—6.30 a. m.

Col. JOSEPH WHEELER, *Chief of Cavalry:*

COLONEL: The general commanding directs that you keep the enemy in check as long as possible. We are moving on to London. Cheatham is now passing this point; General Hardee being in front, Withers in rear of Cheatham. He directs that you communicate with him frequently by the most practicable route. His headquarters will be at London to-night. Colonel Scott has been arrested for disobedience of orders, his command turned over to the next in rank, and was ordered to report to Colonel Wharton for duty. Colonel Wharton was charged last night to send in pursuit of Scott's command and turn it back to your aid. Road is rough and we proceed slowly.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Chief of Staff and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY,
Big Hill, Ky., October 15, 1862.

General C. L. STEVENSON,
Commanding First Division:

GENERAL: I am directed by the major-general commanding to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of 4.30 o'clock this evening. Everything here is going on well; the wagons moving up the hill as rapidly as could be expected. General Heth is about 2 miles from this point. The general desires you not to fall back unless compelled. He feels confident of being able to resist any force the enemy can bring against him.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. CUNNINGHAM,
Lieutenant and Acting Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Two miles beyond Mount Vernon, Ky., October 15, 1862.

Colonel WHEELER, *Chief of Cavalry Division:*

COLONEL: By direction of the general commanding you will send forward forthwith two regiments of cavalry from your command; one of the regiments to press forward to-day to London to picket all the approaches to that place from the neighborhood of Somerset; the other to follow in rear of this column to pick up and help along all wearied and foot-sore, to spell the tired, and push forward stragglers. The general wishes this done immediately.

By order of General Bragg:

GEO. G. GARNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY,
October 15, [1862]—8 a. m.

General BRAXTON BRAGG,
Commanding Department No. 2:

GENERAL: The ordnance train is not yet up the Big Hill. The road is still blocked up with trains, many of which, it seems, belong to your command. General Stevenson yesterday engaged the enemy at Lancaster, trying to hold them in check. He fell back during the night, they trying to turn his position. I have little hope of saving any of the trains, and fear much of the artillery will be lost. I shall push forward the ordnance and provision trains first. I shall try to hold the enemy in check here and give myself all the time possible. I hope the Crab Orchard defile is occupied, as it gives the enemy a passage to my flank. I have given General Marshall permission to go to Pound Gap via Richmond, as it would be impossible for him to get his cavalry or artillery out by this route. Lexington is still unoccupied and the route through Pound Gap open. General Marshall feels sure he can move that way with perfect safety.

Your obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Indorsements.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY,
October 15, [1862].

Any cavalry officer whom this courier may overtake is hereby ordered to send this dispatch forward to General Bragg under an escort of 25 men.

By command of Maj. Gen. E. Kirby Smith:

E. CUNNINGHAM,
Lieutenant and Assistant Adjutant-General.

Forwarded to Major-General Polk for his information.

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
October 15, 1862.

The general commanding hopes Colonel Wheeler is taking efficient measures to protect the approaches on his line of march on his right flank. He has not yet heard of the regiment of cavalry which he this morning directed Colonel Wharton to send forward along the line of his march, which regiment was intended to be employed in picketing to the right of his line of march. He is informed by General Bragg that there is a road from Crab Orchard running nearly parallel to this line of travel, and which comes in 1 mile or 1½ miles west of London, that should be watched.

By command of General Polk:

W. B. RICHMOND,
Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
October 15, 1862.

The above has but this moment been received, and is sent to Colonel Wheeler for his guidance and information. The general commanding expects of course that every effort will be made to comply with the wishes of General Smith.

By command of Major-General Polk:

W. B. RICHMOND,
Aide-de-Camp.

LONDON, KY., *October* 15, 1862—1 p. m.

Major-General POLK,
Commanding Army of the Mississippi:

MY DEAR GENERAL: The ordnance train has only just gotten through here. I am now hurrying provisions to Big Laurel, 6 miles from here, where Hardee is obliged to encamp to-morrow night for water. He will get his provisions there. Cheatham must stop 3 miles from here, at Pitman's Spring. It is the only water, and scarce at that. Provisions will be there for him. The head of Smith's train reached that junction as I passed to-day. The union will embarrass us much, but we must make the best of it. From Crab Orchard and Mount Vernon roads leave, and running south of the one we moved on come into it 1½ miles from here, crossing Rockcastle River near the mouth of Line Creek.

I send a picket there to-night. Wheeler ought to be notified, so as to watch it. Will you please send to him? If you have anything from him let me hear.

Yours, truly,

BRAXTON BRAGG.

[Indorsement.]

Referred to Colonel Wheeler for his information.
By command of Lieutenant-General Polk:

GEO. G. GARNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LONDON, KY., *October* 15, 1862.
(Received October 17, 1862.)

General S. COOPER:

The head of our column is near this, falling back from Kentucky. Want of supports and subsistence makes it necessary.

BRAXTON BRAGG,
General, Commanding.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *October* 15, 1862.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General:

Maxey left three days ago via Cumberland Gap with 5,000 men and one battery. I am moving now with 1,700 Kentuckians, 600 miscellaneous troops, and two batteries; all the troops well armed and supplied with ammunition.

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Major-General.

LONDON, KY., *October* 16, [1862]—6.30 a. m.

Major-General POLK:

MY DEAR GENERAL: In view of the information from General Smith, it is necessary for us to hold the enemy in check on this route until he can advance, so as to avoid being headed off by them. You must therefore make such disposition at Big or Little Rockcastle River as will accomplish this, and we must rely on beef for subsistence. Wheeler's report represents the enemy as still on the advance and in heavy force. I trust Smith is not as hard pressed as he supposes. If he is, there is no hope but to sacrifice his trains. Please direct the commander of your rear to open and read all dispatches from Wheeler, so as to be well posted and to be ready to act. The bridge over Little Rockcastle should be destroyed when Wheeler crosses. As soon as convenient I desire to see General Hardee and yourself, leaving your staff officers to carry out your dispositions. All trains must be urged forward. Had not Cheatham better stop at Little Rockcastle and send for his provisions?

Yours, truly,

BRAXTON BRAGG.

P. S.—Your dispatch just received. If we pass on so rapidly Smith's front will be open to the enemy and he will be surrounded. In sav-

ing our army we must help him, having imposed our trains on him, by which he is retarded; besides, I have no doubt we can whip the force behind us.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *October* 16, 1862.
(Received October 17, 1862.)

General S. COOPER:

Following just received by editor Knoxville Register from Holly Springs:

Cincinnati Commercial of the 11th says Bragg has whipped Buell and driven him across Kentucky River and is in hot pursuit. Wounded officer arrived here this morning says fight continued three days (7th, 8th, and 9th). Bragg successful each day, capturing many guns and over 10,000 prisoners, killing and wounding many. Heard of no general officers killed on our side. Commanding officer at Cumberland Gap writes to-day that reports all very favorable, but vague.

Telegram just received from General Forrest says:

Strong rumor of evacuation of Nashville. Pontoon bridge thrown over the river for that purpose. Have sent 1,500 cavalry and a section of artillery under Col. J. T. Morgan to reconnoiter and pursue if retreating. All reports from Kentucky still favorable. Nothing official from General Bragg.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

RICHMOND, VA., *October* 16, 1862.

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL JONES, *Knoxville Tenn.:*

Inform General Bragg that the President has been authorized by an act of Congress to appoint additional general officers, and that he wishes to appoint a brigadier-general to act as adjutant and inspector general of the Western Army. Request General Bragg to recommend some one for the post.

G. W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT NO. 2,
London, Ky., October 16, [1862.]

Col. JOSEPH WHEELER, *Chief of Cavalry:*

COLONEL: Your communication has been received and submitted to the general commanding, who instructs me to say that your report of your operations from the 14th to this date has been full and thoroughly satisfactory. We shall leave in the morning and probably make our headquarters at Barboursville to-morrow evening. It is reported that General Smith's train has passed Big Hill.

I am, very truly and respectfully, yours,
GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Chief of Staff and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, Tenn., October 16, 1862.

Brig. Gen. N. B. FORREST,
Murfreesborough, Tenn.:

Have you received and issued the arms sent to you in charge of Captain McCreery? How many infantry have you without arms? Do not

receive any new cavalry at present without arms. I have now many more cavalry than I can arm. Inform me when the five Tennessee regiments of infantry ordered to you arrived at Murfreesborough. Have you the three field batteries ordered to report to you? Will order Lieutenant Rowley to report to you as engineer officer. Arrest officers and men coming from army in Kentucky who have not written authority from proper officer to be absent. Participants in battle are arriving at Murfreesborough too soon after battle. I have no reliable news from Kentucky. What you send is most encouraging. Answer immediately, and give any more news you may have received.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General, Commanding.

KNOXVILLE, *October* 17, 1862.

Hon. GEORGE W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War:

I am informed that the President is authorized to suspend the execution of the conscript act in any section of country he may think proper and in the mean time to receive troops under any previous act. I earnestly recommend that he suspend it in East Tennessee for a few days; say until the 1st November, and designate the act under which I may receive organized troops. If this is done, I can, I am sure, have in the service before the end of the month nearly every man in East Tennessee now worth having. The measures I am taking to produce a loyal feeling in East Tennessee will be aided. People who have fled to the mountains to avoid conscription will return to the cultivation of the land and gathering corn, all of which is now much neglected, and the troops needed to enforce the conscript law may be better employed elsewhere. Will write more fully on same subject. Please answer as early as possible.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *October* 17, 1862.

Hon. GEORGE W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War:

In my telegram of this morning I omitted to say that if the President gives the authority asked for I can, besides getting the troops mentioned, fill up the seven Tennessee regiments now under my command and very much reduced.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

[Indorsement.]

The SECRETARY OF WAR:

What of recruits for the regiments in Virginia? The question is one of much difficulty, as you know from representations of the members of East Tennessee in the Confederate States Congress. Make the first inquiry and wait for letter promised.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, Tenn., October 17, 1862.

Hon. GEORGE W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War, Richmond, Va.:

SIR: I telegraphed you this morning, recommending that the President suspend for a short time the execution of the conscript act in East Tennessee and in the mean time receive into the service such troops as can be procured under any one of the previous acts he may think best. Volunteer troops have been raised and brought together in this department under authority granted by you and Generals Kirby Smith and McCown. A recent act of Congress, as I am informed, authorizes the reception into the service of troops so raised and organized prior to the 1st instant; but in many instances the troops, though raised, were not organized into battalions or regiments only because doubt existed as to whether they would be received. If the President will authorize me to receive them and to accept volunteers into old regiments the new regiments can be mustered into the service immediately, and I believe the seven old Tennessee regiments under my command and very much reduced can be filled. I believe that a larger number of efficient troops can be brought into service by this means than can be procured in any other way. I think it highly probable that all the men in East Tennessee worth having may be brought into the service in this manner. If they are refused and the conscript act applied to them it will add greatly to the dissatisfaction already existing in this department. I am convinced that the rigid enforcement of the conscript act at this time in this department would be impolitic and injurious. There are, as you know, comparatively few slaves in East Tennessee. Agricultural and mechanical labor is performed chiefly by whites. Many men have deserted their homes and gone to the mountains; some simply to avoid conscription, others because of obstinate and bitter hostility to the Government. Some of them, I am sorry to say, are reported as banding themselves together to resist authority and join the enemy. I have sent out several detachments to kill, capture, or destroy these bands. They generally scatter, however, and conceal themselves in the mountains, where it is difficult to find them. In the mean time they are neglecting their farms, the season for sowing wheat is passing away, but little preparation has been made for sowing, and much of the matured crop of corn will be lost to us if something is not done to induce men to return for a short time to their ordinary vocations. A temporary suspension of the enforcement of the conscript act would tend to bring about this result; and I must think that men who are so averse to entering the military service as to flee from their homes and conceal themselves in the mountains to avoid it would be far more serviceable to the Government in the corn and wheat fields and iron mines than in the ranks. I do not think it advisable that the enrollment of conscripts should be discontinued. The State authorities should continue to enroll all subject to the law; but instead of gathering them in camps, where it will require some force to place and keep them, allow them to remain at home, at least long enough to sow their wheat and gather the corn. The troops needed to enforce the law might then be employed elsewhere.

In the mean time I have the promise of influential men who have heretofore been inimical to the Government that they will use their influence to bring the people to the cordial support of the Government, and I have strong hopes that they will succeed. I believe the disloyalty in East Tennessee has been due chiefly to bitter and malignant

party feuds of small politicians, which existed long before the commencement of the war, and I regret to believe that petty party jealousy has been instrumental in keeping influential men in apparent hostility to the Government, who, if encouraged or even left alone, would have pursued a different course. The newspapers have done much mischief in this way. I have talked freely to the editor of the only paper in this place, and I am glad to say it has changed its tone, as the accompanying editorial from this morning's Register will show, if you have the time to glance over it.

I regret to inflict so long a letter on you, and would not if I were not strongly impressed with the importance of so administering this department at this time as to make it a point of strength instead of danger to us, as it has heretofore been. If the President thinks the policy I have indicated injudicious and unwise he has only to say so, and I will cheerfully carry out to the best of my ability any policy he may indicate. I only ask that action be taken on my suggestion at your earliest convenience, as every day's delay is injurious.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

[Indorsements.]

OCTOBER 24, 1862.

Respectfully submitted to the President. If the conscript act is suspended enrollments cannot progress, as General Jones supposes, but must be suspended also, and all inducement to volunteer will be taken away. The act has been suspended until recently, and the [sequel?] shows that nothing has been done in the way of conciliating the disloyal portion of the population. The issue must be made with these people whether they will submit to the laws or not, and I cannot see what we shall gain by further postponement. If the act is not suspended there is no authority to receive regiments unless they were organized before the 1st of October; but if the regiment was actually raised and the election of officers was suspended to await the action of Congress I think it may be regarded as a substantial compliance with the act.

G. W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War.

Receive the regiments raised before the 1st of October. Consult the Governor as to conscripts and use discretion as to immediate placing of conscripts in camp.

J. D.

[Inclosure.]

Parties and party leaders in East Tennessee.

We have never undertaken the accomplishment of any purpose which we have not achieved when a sense of right and duty concurred to give force and direction to our energies. We have reason to believe that popular sentiment in East Tennessee may now be consolidated. There is but one single obstacle to the achievement of this purpose, which consists in the personal ambition of men who have been and still aspire to be leaders of partisan organizations, whose existence has brought so many untold evils upon this people. We would frankly advise the readers of the Register, even those of our friends who have stood by

us from the very beginning, with whom our personal and partisan associations have been so agreeable and so endearing, that we still adhere to the opinions and principles for the maintenance of which we struggled through many long and weary days of hope, of triumph, and of disappointment. We would state to them that our opinions are unchanged and that our predictions are those of which it is impossible for a man to divest himself. We would not therefore have our readers misconceive us. We do not pretend to rise above all those prejudices engendered through a long period of violent struggles between men and parties in East Tennessee, which finally degenerated into the organization of feuds which had no reference to the country's good.

There breathes not a sane man in East Tennessee who will not acknowledge that the tastes of our people have been corrupted; that a radicalism in politics and religion has not been engendered; that feuds have not been created by the violence and acrimony with which politicians and parties have conducted their struggles for the ascendency in this portion of our State. We have been driven by the force of circumstances to give utterance to feelings embittered by the assaults of a press which once existed in this city, that did more to destroy the harmony of our people, to sow dissensions in churches and among families and friends than any publication ever issued in our country. It never addressed itself to the reason of its readers, but to the worst passions of men. It never argued any proposition, but was filled with the fiercest denunciations, the most ribald jests, and the vilest slanders. It spared neither the living nor the dead. The private character of no one escaped pollution; the very grave-stones of departed statesmen and heroes were lifted up, and the shafts of malice and hate leveled at the reeking corpses of the entombed.

These provocations to partisan violence and ill-feeling no longer exist and we would now obliterate their very memory. We would achieve a purpose nobler than the mere gratification of those prejudices growing out of conflicts whose ends have to a great extent been accomplished. We would, if parties must exist, have their organization rest upon a basis of well-defined principles and not upon old antagonisms which have no reference to the political questions at present agitating the country. We would have men believe, whatever may have been their former creed, that the only test of fellowship from this time forth is fidelity to the South and the institutions of the South.

If the prosecution of this purpose involves the elevation of men to place and power whom we have hitherto opposed and thwarted in plans of self-aggrandizement, if it place us in the anomalous position of favoring the pretensions of those whom we have formerly opposed, we can only say to the readers of the Register that we shall consult the interest of the country in the conduct of this journal and not that of any clique nor of any partisan organization, however much its leaders may be endeared to us by common toils and common triumphs.

We understand thoroughly the difficulties and dangers of the task. We know that time and honest devotion to duty and right can alone insure success; but old party lines must be obliterated, the hates and jealousies and acerbities of the dead past must be forgotten, and all East Tennesseeans must stand up as one man, proclaiming their devotion to the South and to the institutions of our fathers.

We can conceive of no mode of attaining the object we have in view other than that we have here suggested, and should we deviate at any time from the policy we now adopt our readers may rest assured that the fault is not intentional, but arises from those weaknesses common

to all except those whose clay-cold heads and lukewarm hearts can argue down and mask all their passions.

From ambitious, selfish men we anticipate violent opposition; from the honest masses who seek no preferment, but only their country's good, we claim support and confidence.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, Tenn., October 17, 1862.

Hon. THOMAS A. R. NELSON, *Jonesborough, Tenn.:*

DEAR SIR: I regret to hear that some persons, incapable it seems of appreciating the manly and patriotic motives which prompted your address to the people of East Tennessee, have attributed it to a desire to procure thereby the release of your son. It is due to you that I should state that neither you nor any one else ever intimated to me that you desired the release of your son, nor did I intimate any promise or intention of releasing him. I took it for granted that you did desire it, but I had too just an appreciation of your character to suppose for one moment that your action on so important a matter would be influenced by that motive. I had heard that your son was young and indiscreet, and had committed the offense for which he was arrested in violation of your expressed wishes and while you were absent from home. I have released a number of prisoners besides your son, and I released him because I supposed that it would be gratifying to you, and because I judged that the boy would be more likely to become a loyal and useful citizen if brought within your influence than if left in prison with persons older and more culpable than himself. If you think the insinuations against your motives worthy of notice you are at liberty to make such use of this note as you may think proper.

Very respectfully and truly,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, Tenn., October 17, 1862.

Hon. THOMAS A. R. NELSON, *Jonesborough, Tenn.:*

DEAR SIR: Mr. A. J. Brown handed me your note of the 13th. Your wishes as regarded him have been complied with. I am informed that Mr. Brown is a man of some influence and has heretofere used it to the prejudice of the Government. If that is the case I hope you will induce him to change his course and in future give that support to the Government that is due from every loyal citizen. You may remember that I mentioned to you that I thought it highly probable that many people in East Tennessee would deny that President Lincoln had issued his proclamation of the 22d ultimo and denounce it as a secession forgery unless some one in whom they had confidence would come forward and assure them it was genuine. I am sorry to hear that many persons not only deny the authenticity of Mr. Lincoln's proclamation but of your address also. They say the whole thing is a secession forgery, gotten up by the Knoxville Register. I am convinced that your address has already been productive of much good, and I am equally well convinced that you can render far more effective service to the country and especially to the people of East Tennessee by going among them and addressing them in public meetings. It is of the first importance that the Union

men should now come out and give cordial support to the Government. If the present opportunity is lost it is impossible to see what other can offer for bringing them to the support of the Government under which they now live. I know that other gentlemen of influence are willing to join you and canvass East Tennessee, and I venture to urge you to lose no time, but enter on the work now. I would not make the suggestion if I were not convinced of your earnest desire to promote the peace and harmony of East Tennessee now and for the future. I am satisfied that you and others can soon bring about such a state of feeling in this section of the country that the troops now in service in this particular section may with safety be withdrawn. The depredations so long and justly complained of will cease and that cause of irritation be removed. It is surely worth an effort to produce even that benefit to the community. I believe you can accomplish that and much more.

In haste, yours, very respectfully and truly,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, Tenn., October 17, 1862.

General BRAXTON BRAGG, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: The Secretary of War instructs me to inform you that the President has been authorized by act of Congress to appoint additional general officers, and he wishes you to appoint a brigadier-general to act as adjutant and inspector general of the Western Army, and he desires you to recommend some one for the position. We are without authentic information of the result of your battles in Kentucky and the greatest anxiety is manifested to hear from you. No one I am sure will be more rejoiced than I to hear that your operations have been as successful as you could desire. Seven hundred convalescents will leave here to-morrow to join their regiments in Kentucky. Brigadier-General Carroll, who is ordered to report to you, will go in command of them. Others will be forwarded without unnecessary delay. I have great difficulty in procuring transportation.

Most respectfully and truly,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY,
Big Rockcastle River, Ky., October 17, 1862.

Maj. Gen. LEONIDAS POLK, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: I have just received a dispatch from Wheeler telling me he is ordered to fall back to London. Unless the Crab Orchard roads are held for some days longer this army and its trains will be sacrificed, and I therefore hope our retreat may be conducted with reference to one another instead of separating. Otherwise I candidly think it my best policy to return back toward Lexington, as the way is open to me in that direction, and as I would regard the leaving Crab Orchard road open in the present condition of my command, stretched as it is from beyond Big Hill to Raccoon Creek, as a most unfit and unnecessary sacrifice of my entire force.

I am, general, very respectfully,

E. KIBBY SMITH,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY,
Big Rockcastle River, Ky., October 17, 1862—4.30 p. m.

Maj. Gen. LEONIDAS POLK,
Commanding Army of the Mississippi:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication written at noon to-day. Instead of regarding my flanks as well covered I feel that the position of my army is extremely critical. Heth's division is now arriving. Stevenson should be at Big Hill. Both have marched all night. Stevenson has 16 miles to make before reaching this point. Their commands are scattered along the route, are broken down and exhausted, having been taxed by six days' and nights' forced marches and hard work. I have received [?] General Bragg's army to East Tennessee. He gives up the Wild Cat Pass, exposes my flank, and leaves the enemy only 9 miles to march to reach my front, 3 miles from London, my column at the time being far in the rear; General Stevenson at Gum Springs, 43 miles distant. I have marched by a circuitous route, while he has taken the direct one. His trains have been turned off on my line, delaying me two days, my command working day and night pulling them up the Big Hill. I gave his wagons the preference, when I would have secured the safety of my columns had I not been encumbered with them and might have done it by moving on with my train alone. My train is now turned off by a circuitous route and one that is almost impassable, and on which they must be delayed a long time, if not abandoned. Should his army move off, as directed by his order, the enemy will have a good and direct route from London, by which they can anticipate me two days with their force, compelling me to fight superior numbers under great disadvantage. I have but little cavalry, and that, with the exception of Colonel Ashby's, is new levies. Morgan has remained in Kentucky, Scott covered General Bragg's lines, and General Marshall took his cavalry with his command by the way of Pound Gap. There are four roads coming in on my flank which were uncovered at Mount Vernon. A prisoner taken on the road to Big Hill reports General Crittenden with his whole force near Big Hill. The rear of the wagon train is now near. General Stevenson will arrive to-morrow morning, but should have one day's rest. I have sent McCown to the junction of the Mount Vernon and London roads. Two brigades have been ordered to Mershon's Cross-Roads toward Mount Vernon. I doubt whether the enemy are pressing with their whole force. Cannot we unite and end this disastrous retreat by a glorious victory?

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY,
Big Rockcastle, Ky., October 17, 1862—11.30 p. m.

Brig. Gen. C. L. STEVENSON,
Commanding First Division, Army of Kentucky:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs me to say that General Heth's command moves at 4 a. m. to-morrow by the road over which our trains have passed. Your division will follow, leaving about day, so as to lose no time and still give your men as much time as possible. All of your train except the ordnance wagons had better move immediately to London. Let them halt there until day and then turn

off by the cross-road on which the rest of our train is. Colonel Ashby should be left here until 10 o'clock to-morrow, when he will follow on to Mershon's Cross-Roads, where he will halt, and follow up Colonel Reynolds' movement with the rest of the cavalry which brings up the rear.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. CUNNINGHAM,
Lieutenant and Acting Aide-de-Camp.

P. S.—The commanding general thinks that after getting to London your wagons had better move on by the Barboursville road unless it is blocked up by troops or trains, in which case they will take cut-off, as above suggested.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY,
Rockcastle River, Ky., October 17, 1862.

General LEONIDAS POLK,
Commanding Army of Mississippi:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inclose a report* just received from Colonel Reynolds, stationed at Mershon's Cross-Roads. General Stevenson's command has just arrived on the opposite side of the river, having marched 30 miles since last evening, besides aiding their artillery and ordnance train up the Big Hill. I will be able to move my whole force to-morrow, and would like to know from you to-night what are your plans. If you will move down to Pitman's I will move up and form a junction with you, and we will oppose our whole force to the enemy while my trains are passing on the Raccoon Creek route. When they have become well covered your command might then move on, and mine could form the rear guard or move at the same time with yours on a different route to Flat Lick. Do you think, in view of all circumstances, my column had better come up the London road, as directed by General Bragg? Please let me have an immediate answer and a full explanation of your plans.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS, *October* 17, 1862—11.30 p. m.

General MCCOWN:

GENERAL: General Smith directs that when compelled to fall back you will do so upon London. Defend that as long as you can, and then take the Manchester road to Bush's Store, where it is hoped this portion of the command (leaving here at daylight) will arrive to-night. Whatever cavalry you have in your front use to cover your retreat. If Wheeler and Wharton are both there, one of them should follow your movement on the Manchester road, while the other should cover General Polk. A battery of artillery with Wheeler or Wharton (intrust it to no one else) would be of great advantage in checking the enemy. Should you fall back, notify General Reynolds at Mershon's Cross-Roads, so that he may fall back by Raccoon Creek.

Respectfully,

JNO. PEGRAM.

P. S.—In case General Polk should withdraw his infantry force now

* Not found.

with you you will communicate fully with General Polk. Should anything of importance occur while his infantry is with you co-operate with the officers in command of it.

Respectfully,

J. P.

[———, ——, 1862.]

General WHEELER, *Commanding Cavalry:*

GENERAL: I put a brigade in motion at 6 o'clock to relieve yours. I send a copy of my instructions.

Yours, &c.,

J. P. McCOWN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, Tenn., October 18, 1862.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.:

GENERAL: You telegraphed me on the 10th instant that the writ of habeas corpus was no longer suspended, the act authorizing the President to suspend it having expired by limitation. I understand that Congress has again given the President authority to suspend it; if so, I respectfully recommend that he suspend it in this department. I have continued to enforce martial law, but the lawyers are meddling in the matter, and will produce some trouble and confusion if the writ is not suspended. Please have this acted on as soon as you can.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General, Commanding.

BARBOURSVILLE, KY., *October* 18, 1862—7 a. m.

General POLK, *Commanding:*

GENERAL: Agreeably to your order the left wing is here and will not move without further orders. Your order directing the destruction of tent-flies, &c., has been received and immediately issued. As most of my train is forward of this place its prompt compliance cannot be effected. As we have traveled thus far without hinderance, and as we have empty wagons to assist those which may be overloaded, I would respectfully suggest the propriety of keeping the flies, which I fear we may have difficulty in replacing. The other articles named by you are of but little weight, and if we can take them along it would be well to do so. Bragg ordered Anderson to halt yesterday until a train could pass him; consequently the rear of his column did not reach camp until 12 o'clock last night. I shall be glad to have the left wing rest to-day.

Very respectfully,

W. J. HARDEE,
Major-General.

P. S.—There is, I believe, no doubt of my ability to take forward the articles you have ordered to be destroyed. If when we reach the difficult part of the road they be found to impede us then they ought to be destroyed. If we get them to the Gap we can leave [them], for they will then be safe.

OCTOBER 18, 1862.

Col. JOSEPH WHEELER:

A brigade commanded by Colonel McNair has just been sent to relieve me. They are taking up their position and the officer will report to you as soon as they have done so.

Very respectfully,

A. M. MANIGAULT,
Colonel, Commanding Fourth Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS,
Pitman's Fork Road, Ky., October 18, 1862.

Colonel WHEELER:

I am here in command. I send a brigade to relieve the one supporting you. I should be pleased to hear from you as often as anything important occurs.

Yours, &c.,

J. P. McCOWN,
Major-General.

P. S.—I am directed by General Smith to direct as follows:

Whatever cavalry you have in your front use in your retreat. If Wheeler and Wharton are both there, one of them should follow your movements on the Manchester road while the other should cover General Polk.

I wish you so to direct when you retire, sending Colonel Hart's cavalry after me.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, Tenn., October 18, 1862.

Maj. Gen. J. C. BRECKINRIDGE, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: It seems that General Bragg intended and expected that my commissary would place 200,000 rations of flour at London and 100,000 at Cumberland Gap. I did not so understand his order, nor do I know what orders he has given you, or what is the condition of your commissariat, except that you started with twelve rations of flour. I will send forward flour as rapidly as possible. In the mean time I recommend that you send forward your flour as rapidly as possible to the Gap, draw your own supplies from McMillan's Station, where there is plenty of flour, and employ all the teams you can spare in transporting. I have no information direct from General Bragg, and do not know why he has halted you and is falling back with his army. Let me know as soon as possible if you act on the suggestions I have made.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT NO. 2,
Cumberland Gap, Tenn., October 19, 1862—8 a. m.

Major-General POLK, *Commanding Army of the Mississippi:*

GENERAL: The general commanding desires that you will report to him the state of affairs in the rear. He has not been informed for some time.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Cumberland Ford, Tenn., October 19, 1862—12 p. m.

General BRAXTON BRAGG,
Commanding Department No. 2:

GENERAL: I arrived at this point after dark this evening. On the morning of the 17th, the day you left London, I ordered one brigade to halt at Little Rockcastle, and another at Pitman's, 6 miles in advance, for the support of the cavalry engaged in resisting the enemy's advance upon London. I also ordered the rest of the army to halt for twenty-four hours—Cheatham's wing at Big Laurel and Hardee's at Barboursville. These orders were given in consequence of information from General E. K. Smith to the effect that he could not retire his army without the protection and support of mine. I held the position between Wild Cat and Little Rockcastle, and aided in holding that between Wild Cat and Mershon's Cross-Roads until General Smith's column had come up to the latter place and passed into the road indicated for him by you, leading from that point to Flat Lick. General McCown's forces having been ordered to proceed along the Big Hill road as far as to Pitman's were halted there and required to furnish two brigades to replace those of the Army of the Mississippi posted at that point and at Little Rockcastle. The brigades relieved were ordered to join their commands at Big Laurel and both of the wings of this army ordered to resume the line of march. General McCown was ordered by me to fall back on this road, following the Army of the Mississippi, and Colonel Wheeler directed to cover his rear. Colonel Wharton, on arriving at Big Laurel, was directed to take the left and aid in protecting the rear of General E. K. Smith's column, retiring by the way of the Raccoon Shoot road. I remained at London until all of these dispositions were completed, and have been in constant communication with the rear and with General E. K. Smith ever since.

I am pleased to say that thus far everything has been well secured and is moving forward satisfactorily. All of the trains of the Army of the Mississippi have either passed this point or are encamped here with me to-night. General Hardee, with his wing, troops and trains, will encamp at the Gap to-night. General Cheatham's troops, with the exception of two brigades forming the rear guard, are encamped around me here. Those brigades are a short distance in the rear. A large number of General Smith's wagons have also passed this point. General Smith himself came forward to-day and met me shortly after I reached Flat Lick. The rear of his army, he informs me, under the command of General Stevenson, will be at Flat Lick on to-morrow night, the whole of his trains being in advance of his column. At Flat Lick the troops under General McCown will join him, and the whole column (mine and his) will be covered at that point by Wharton and Wheeler, which will secure the safe retirement of both armies with all their trains. By General Smith I am informed Morgan's cavalry was detached by him to make a circuit of the enemy to cut off his trains and harass his rear. Buford's cavalry being raw I have been unwilling to trust them. Ashby's command was too small to do the work required, and I deemed it safest therefore to direct Wheeler with Wharton to cover and bring up the whole of the rear. General Smith will direct Morgan and Buford to perform the duty you have assigned them when he shall have passed through the Gap. He will leave a force to hold possession of the Gap when he shall have passed his army through it.

Thus far I have managed to secure forage for the Army of the Missis-

sippi, and rations, including bread, for the men, and, with the assistance of what I am informed will be found at the Gap, will continue to do so until we reach the railroad. I am taking with me between 1,500 and 2,000 head of cattle through the Gap. General Smith's army has suffered some inconvenience from being separated from its trains, but has had sufficient amount of forage and plenty of beef. He has ordered his supply train to be halted, and thinks he will find in it and in the trains that are to meet us at the Gap a sufficient amount of flour to serve him. Your notes of this date from the Gap are received. The Munfordville battery will be left at the Gap as directed, and your orders with regard to the routes to be pursued by the left and right wings of the Army of the Mississippi and its wagon trains shall be complied with; also your wishes in regard to the sick and wounded at the Gap. Everything being now secured to the rear I will move to the front in the morning, and will proceed from the Gap on the road to be pursued by the right wing to Knoxville, where I shall be early on the morning of the 21st instant.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. POLK,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. RIGHT WING, [ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI],
Cumberland Ford, Tenn., October 19, 1862.

General POLK:

There are 100 barrels of flour at this place in charge of Captain Conly, brought from the Gap. What disposition do you wish made of it? Hardee has gone on to-day; his wagon train is now leaving.

B. F. CHEATHAM,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

P. S.—There is a house here where it can be stored. I would like to cook one day's ration more of bread to-night.

YELLOW CREEK, KY.,
Nine miles from Cumberland Ford, October 19, 1862.

Major-General HARDEE:

GENERAL: The road gets into the valley of Yellow Creek 7½ miles from Cumberland Ford. At this point there is a good camp for Buckner's division. It will make a march of about 14 miles for him, which will be as much as he can make with the large wagon train of Cheatham and Smith in our front and with the roads to be traveled. Anderson can get a camp a mile this side of Buckner, making about 14 miles of a march for him. Yellow Creek is a brisk running creek and I am told there is an abundance of water to the Gap. If the two divisions can get farther than the points I have indicated I suppose encamping ground can be had farther up the creek, though the valley is already very narrow. Captain Kirkland remains at the first house after getting into Yellow Creek Valley to designate the grounds to the division inspectors. I go on to the Gap to assist in getting wagons over the Gap, as I am told there is another train ahead of us.

W. D. PICKETT,
Inspector-General.

[Indorsement.]

General POLK,

Commanding Army of the Mississippi:

I am at the second hill myself, and have my staff scattered between the three hills helping up the wagons. Everything progresses satisfactorily. My command will encamp to-night at Yellow Creek. Smith's ordnance train and Cheatham's are ahead of my two trains (Buckner's and Anderson's), and these trains I will push forward to the Gap to-night. In the absence of orders I shall take choice of roads when I get to the Gap. Shall go either to KNOXVILLE or MORRISTOWN, and will advise you.

Respectfully,

W. J. HARDEE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Barboursville, Ky., October 19, 1862.

Col. JOSEPH WHEELER:

COLONEL: I am directed to say by the general commanding that General Smith informs him that he has given instructions to General McCown to fall back to Big Laurel, this side of London. Your dispatch* of 9 p. m. of the 18th is just received since writing the above. The general desires to say it is particularly gratifying, and supports the reputation you have already won for high soldierly qualities. The general proposes to proceed at once forward to Flat Lick, where he will meet and confer with General E. K. Smith.

Respectfully, colonel, your obedient servant,

GEO. G. GARNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

P. S.—I congratulate you, my dear fellow, upon the success with which you have conducted operations in our rear.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
One mile beyond Barboursville, Ky., October 19, 1862—12 m.

Colonel WHEELER, *Commanding Cavalry, &c.:*

COLONEL: The general commanding has just instructed General McCown (if he has not fallen back and turned off either at London or Big Laurel to join General Smith's column) to move forward via Barboursville to Flat Lick upon the road traveled by this army. In that event you will cover his rear with your own immediate command and direct Colonel Wharton to proceed to Bush's Store (intersection of the London and Manchester road with General Smith's line of march) and cover the rear of that column. You will order Colonel Wharton to report to General Smith for duty. In case General McCown has left this road prior to receiving this note you will follow on to Barboursville, as heretofore ordered, and Colonel Wharton will cover General McCown's rear, as heretofore ordered.

Respectfully, colonel, your obedient servant,

GEO. G. GARNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

P. S.—I have again to call your attention to picking up and pushing forward all stragglers.

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*Not found.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY,
Flat Lick, Ky., October 19, 1862—9.50 p. m.

Brig. Gen. HENRY HETH, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: General Smith directs me to say that for the present his headquarters will be at this point. General McCown encamps to-night at Laurel Hill, a little beyond Barboursville. General Bragg has directed him to fall back through that place. General Wheeler covers his rear. Colonel Wharton covers your rear on the old State road. You will direct him to report through you. He should obstruct the road as you fall back. General Stevenson encamped at Bush's Store to-night. General Buford and Colonel Ashby cover his rear.

Your obedient servant,

E. CUNNINGHAM,
Lieutenant and Acting Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY,
Flat Lick, Ky., October 19, 1862—7.20 p. m.

Maj. Gen. JOHN P. MCCOWN, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: General Stevenson encamps to-night at Bush's Store, about 20 miles from this point. General Heth encamps near the point at which he came into the old State road, about 13 miles distant. Colonel Ashby and General Buford cover General Stevenson's rear. Colonel Wharton covers General Heth's rear on the old State road. You will direct Colonel Wheeler to report to you and through you to me. General headquarters are established here for the present.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. CUNNINGHAM,
Acting Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY,
Flat Lick, Ky., October 19, 1862—8 p. m.

Brig. Gen. C. L. STEVENSON,
Commanding First Division:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of 1.30 o'clock to-day. General McCown retires by Barboursville, Colonel Wheeler covering his rear. He encamps with his division at Laurel Creek to-night. General Heth encamps near the point where he came into the old State road. Colonel Wharton covers his rear on that road. General Buford and Colonel Ashby will still cover your rear. Provisions are being cooked for your brigade at different points along your route. His quarters will be here for the present.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. CUNNINGHAM,
Acting Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY,
October 19, 1862—6.30 a. m.

General LEONIDAS POLK,
Commanding Army of the Mississippi:

GENERAL: A dispatch just received from General McCown tells me the enemy have crossed Rockcastle and that our force there has retired

before them. General Stevenson also writes that the hills are so bad he has had great difficulty in getting the artillery, &c., along. My command is thus so tired and scattered that I request a part of your force may be left at Flat Lick to aid mine, if necessary, in making a stand against the enemy until the trains, &c., be all safe.

I am, general, respectfully, &c., your obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY,
Near Big Laurel, Ky., October 19, 1862—11 a. m.

Maj. Gen. LEONIDAS POLK,
Commanding Army of Mississippi:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inclose you the within letter* from General McCown. This is the worst road I have ever traveled; in some places impassable, so that a new one has to be made. My command, from exhaustion in drawing the wagons and artillery up the hills and not having had sleep for some nights, are very much scattered along the road. My advance will encamp to-night near the junction of this road with the State road; my rear near Bush's Store. I have instructed General Stevenson to destroy such of the wagons as impede his march. I fear many must be abandoned and destroyed.

Your obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, Tenn., October 19, 1862.

General BRAXTON BRAGG, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: Major Brent's letter of the 17th received to-day. I had previously given orders to the commissary and quartermaster to send forward to Cumberland Gap every pound of flour for which transportation could be procured. As soon as I heard that you had halted General Breckinridge's command and that your army was moving to Cumberland Gap I ordered General Breckinridge to send forward his flour to the Gap and draw his supplies from McMillan's Station. The want of transportation prevents me from sending as much as you need. Nearly all the transportation I could procure had been turned over to General Breckinridge. If you are in great need of flour I suggest that Morristown and McMillan's Station are nearer to Cumberland Gap than any other stations on the railroad, and both of them are depots for flour. General Breckinridge has asked me to have transportation by railroad to Chattanooga for his command; the troops with him to start Tuesday, those with Maxey Thursday. Are you aware that some 4,000 of the men with Maxey belong to regiments of your army? Would it not be better that they should join their regiments? I am sending to Middle Tennessee all the troops I can spare. Hearing that Brigadier-General Mackall was in Richmond without command I asked the Secretary of War to order him to this department. He gave the orders, but Mackall has not yet arrived. I had intended to give him the command of all the troops at Murfreesborough. As you have Breckinridge to take that

* Not found.

point, I shall, if Mackall arrives here before you do, assign him to the command of a brigade of five or six regiments, four of which are at Murfreesborough. I received this morning a telegram from Slaughter, dated at Jackson yesterday, saying it was reported the enemy was evacuating Corinth, Bolivar, and Jackson. If so, I am afraid they are making their way to Nashville. I have taken steps to obtain the earliest information of their movements in that direction. I send with this a copy* of a report received this evening from Colonel Howard at Jamestown. If you can spare any of your cavalry would it not be well to move them through Whitley and Wayne Counties in Kentucky, and Campbell, Scott, Fentress, and Morgan in Tennessee, to Middle Tennessee. If they can procure forage on that route it will be desirable, for it is not abundant here, and they might on the march quiet some of the disloyal people of those counties. I send with this a copy of a telegram just received from General Cooper. Please communicate it to General Leadbetter. Governor Shorter telegraphs me this morning that Mobile and Pollard are seriously threatened with attack and asked me to send him 4,000 or 5,000 troops. I am sorry I could not comply with his request.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

RICHMOND, VA., *October* 19, 1862.

General SAMUEL JONES, *Knoxville, Tenn.:*

Send orders to Brigadier-General Leadbetter, wherever he may be, to repair immediately to Mobile, and report as chief engineer for the troops and works in that harbor. The case is urgent and requires dispatch.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, Tenn., October 19, 1862.

OFFICER COMMANDING COLUMBUS, MISS.:

Colonel Tyler and Captain Beauchamp have been ordered by General Bragg to procure for his army shoes, blankets, tents, and clothing wherever they could be found. It is of the utmost importance that these supplies should be procured immediately. I have to urge that you deliver to these gentlemen or either of them any of the above-mentioned supplies you may have, and give them every facility to get them through to Chattanooga without delay.

Respectfully, &c.,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, Tenn., October 19, 1862.

Brigadier-General FORREST, *Murfreesborough, Tenn.:*

It is reported the enemy is evacuating Corinth, Bolivar, and Jackson. I presume they are going to Nashville. Keep a sharp lookout on your

* See October 10–22, 1862. Pursuit of Confederate forces from Perryville to London, Ky., Part I, p. 1143.

left. Murfreesborough will be largely re-enforced in a day or so. Quartermaster and commissary should use every effort to get supplies in Middle Tennessee. Get all they can and throw it back to Bridgeport.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, Tenn., October 19, 1862.

General J. C. BRECKINRIDGE, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: Your note this instant received. I have given orders for the railroad transportation of your command. Every effort will be made to provide you with everything you need. General Bragg can hardly intend, I should think, to send Maxey's miscellaneous troops into Middle Tennessee, as they belong to regiments in Bragg's and Kirby Smith's armies. It is better that they should rejoin their regiments. I will send to Middle Tennessee immediately the new regiments in addition to the force already there. A telegram from General Slaughter, received this morning, says the enemy is reported evacuating Corinth, Bolivar, and Jackson. Not known in what direction they are going. I have no doubt if they are evacuating these places they are going to Nashville. Send to Cumberland Gap all your commissary stores not necessary to bring you to this place. You will be supplied here. It would be well that you should come in here in advance of your command. I would like much to see and confer with you.

In haste, yours, truly,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, Tenn., October 19, 1862.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.:

GENERAL: There are many mounted troops in this department without arms. The ordnance officer of the department reported a few days since that there were in his office requisitions for 1,900 cavalry arms; that he had none to issue, and could procure none. Now that General Bragg's army is falling back from Kentucky to this line we will need all the forage that can be procured for horses that are doing actual service. Cavalry without arms is of no service and very expensive. I recommend that all mounted troops for whom arms cannot be procured be dismounted and converted into infantry.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, Tenn., October 19, 1862.

General L. P. WALKER or J. W. CLAY,
Huntsville, Ala.:

If you can possibly do it send reliable agents to Decatur and Florence to give you the earliest information of the enemy's movements. It is

reported they are evacuating Corinth, Bolivar, and Jackson. Is the telegraphic line in operation from Decatur to Columbia and from Huntsville to Shelbyville?

SAM. JONES,
Major-General, Commanding.

CUMBERLAND GAP, TENN., *October* 19, 1862.
(Received October 20, 1862.)

General S. COOPER:

The head of my column has arrived at this place.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, Tenn., October 20, 1862.

Col. D. R. HUNDLEY,
Thirty-first Alabama, Commanding, &c.:

The major-general commanding directs you, in obedience to Special Orders, No. 27, Headquarters Department of East Tennessee, October 19, 1862, to proceed at once to Newport. You will thoroughly scour the country in that vicinity and break up and destroy all parties banded together in opposition to the laws of the Confederate Government and in defiance of its authority. You are also directed by the commanding general to see that no depredations are committed upon the property of any persons within the limits of your command. All quartermaster's and commissary stores needed for the use of your troops will be purchased and paid for at a reasonable rate. Should any one having such supplies refuse to sell at fair prices or to receive Confederate money in payment you will if necessary impress. In all cases of impressment receipts at fair valuation will be given and full reports will be made immediately in writing to these headquarters. You will not permit impressment to be made under any circumstances without your written authority to the officer making the impressment.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

RICHMOND, VA., *October* 20, 1862.

General BRAXTON BRAGG,
Cumberland Gap, via Knoxville, Tenn.:

Send an intelligent officer of your command with a full statement of your plans for future operations and such information as will be desirable in relation to your army and all knowledge you possess of the enemy. Co-operation between your command and that of Generals Holmes and Pemberton is indicated. This is from the President.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

MURFREESBOROUGH, TENN., *October* 20, 1862.

GEORGE W. RANDOLPH:

SIR: I am in urgent need of 5,000 stand of arms. The men only

wait to receive them. If you can only send me 1,000 short arms and sabers for cavalry they will be invaluable.

N. B. FORREST,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Indorsements.]

CHIEF OF ORDNANCE:

Ask General Forrest by telegraph whether he wishes arms for infantry or cavalry and request him to send a requisition, and say that you will endeavor to have arms ready for his ordnance officer.

G. W. RANDOLPH.

RICHMOND, VA., *October* 21, 1862.

Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR:

It is impossible to furnish 1,000 cavalry arms, as called for by General Forrest.

Very respectfully,

J. GORGAS,
Colonel and Chief of Ordnance.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY,
October 20, 1862—6 p. m.

Col. JOSEPH WHEELER, *Chief of Cavalry:*

COLONEL: Your several dispatches during the last twenty-four hours to General Polk have been opened by General Smith. The general wishes me to express to you his appreciation of the thorough manner in which you have performed your important duties during this retreat, and to say that he will take especial pleasure in bringing your services to the notice of the Department at Richmond. He wishes you to select some strong position on the Barboursville road where you can still hold the enemy in check until the stragglers can all come up. There are many of them still in the rear. Colonel Taylor's brigade is still 10 miles from here on the old State road; Colonel Wharton on the same road in his rear. Colonel Ashby has been ordered to scout the Raccoon Creek road for some distance back. Make your reports frequently to this point.

I am, very respectfully, &c.,

JNO. PEGRAM,
Colonel, &c.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY,
Flat Lick, Ky., October 20, 1862—8 a. m.

Brig. Gen. HENRY HETH, *Commanding:*

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs me to say he has received a dispatch from Colonel Wheeler at Pitman's Cross-Roads, dated October 19, 1.30 p. m. Pitman's Cross-Roads is where the Crab Orchard road comes in. Colonel Wheeler states that the enemy's pickets were 1 mile this side of the point where the Wild Cat road debouches. They advance slowly, driving in the cavalry, with their infantry. Colonel Butler, with two regiments of cavalry, fell back from Mershon's Cross-Roads by the Manchester road. He will therefore assist in covering General Stevenson's rear. Colonel Wheeler was obstructing the Crab Orchard road as he fell back, the enemy cutting away the obstructions

as they came on. General Smith desires you to send this information to General Stevenson, and that both you and he keep your cavalry well to the rear, with instructions to obstruct the road as far as practicable and to forward all information with dispatch.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. CUNNINGHAM,
Acting Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY,
Flat Lick, Ky., October 20, 1862.

Lieut. Col. H. McD. McELRATH,
Chief Quartermaster:

COLONEL: I am directed by the major-general commanding to say to you that you will employ all the transportation you can obtain in forwarding supplies to Cumberland Gap while the roads are good. All the ordnance, quartermaster's, and commissary wagons as soon as unloaded are at your disposal; also all the wagons you can collect throughout the department. You will establish a depot at McMillan's Station, forwarding supplies by railroad to that point. A portion of the command will probably be ordered to Blain's Cross-Roads, for which McMillan's Station will be the depot, and also the point from which wagons can be sent to the Gap. As the road over Clinch Mountain is bad, you will see that forage is provided at suitable points on the road for the trains to Cumberland Gap. The supplies for the Gap are to be forwarded immediately. The major-general commanding also directs that you secure all the clothing, tents, and camp equipage possible for the use of the army, and also look after the baggage of the different commands left at London and Knoxville and have it kept where it can be obtained by them. He further directs that immediate steps be taken to build boats and establish ferries over the Powell and Clinch Rivers, on the lines by which supplies are to be forwarded to Cumberland Gap.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. PEGRAM,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, Tenn., October 20, 1862.

Brigadier-General FORREST, *Murfreesborough, Tenn.:*

Your letter of the 15th just received. Will send additional troops immediately. Cannot say how many, but there will be arms enough in a few days for all the men you can raise. General Breckinridge will be in Murfreesborough soon. Send reliable agent to Columbia to give you the earliest news of the movements of General Rosecrans.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General, Commanding.

[OCTOBER 20 and 26, 1862.—For Randolph to Holmes, in reference to co-operation of his and Pemberton's forces with Bragg's in an attempt to regain Tennessee and the Mississippi Valley, see Series I, Vol. XIII, pp. 889, 906.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 40. HEADQUARTERS, *Flat Lick, Ky., October* 20, 1862.

I. The major-general commanding, having resumed command of the Department of East Tennessee, makes the following disposition of the troops:

The Third Division, Major-General McCown commanding, will remain for the present at Cumberland Gap. The First and Second Divisions, Brigadier-Generals Stevenson and Heth commanding, will proceed via Tazewell and Clinch River to Blain's Cross-Roads. An officer will be immediately sent forward from each division to select camping grounds in that vicinity. McMillan's Station will be the depot from which supplies will be drawn. Division commanders will instruct their quartermasters to collect supplies of forage at that point as speedily as possible and make all arrangements necessary for the reception of the troops.

By command of Maj. Gen. E. Kirby Smith:

[JNO. PEGRAM,]
Chief of Staff.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *October* 21, 1862.

Hon. GEORGE W. RANDOLPH:

Your telegram received. I hope and believe our troops will occupy and hold Middle Tennessee. If we do, the wire you mention will be of great service to us. If it is turned over to the Southern Telegraph Company to be sent beyond the Mississippi I fear we shall hear no more of it. I do not think it advisable to take down the wire you refer to.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

[Indorsement.]

Inform Mr. St. George Offutt, Acting Postmaster-General, that the wire in Tennessee is considered by General Jones necessary for military operations there.

G. W. R.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, Tenn., October 21, 1862.

Brigadier-General FORREST, *Murfreesborough, Tenn.:*

Your telegram highly gratifying. Keep the enemy hemmed in at Nashville. Keep a sharp lookout on the left for Grant or Rosecrans and in front for Buell's forces. Large re-enforcements are on the way to Murfreesborough.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. RIGHT WING, ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Cumberland Gap, Tenn., October 21, 1862.

General WHEELER:

I inclosed you a note yesterday morning from General Polk ordering you, after you have fallen back and made a junction with General Smith

and would no longer be of any service there, to report to me at Knoxville. As the distance between us is so great you will inform General Smith of your operations and keep him posted in regard to your operations. You will use every exertion to bring forward all sick and stragglers of the right wing. I ordered some flour left for you at the ford yesterday morning. From this place to Knoxville I would go by Jacksborough, as I learn it is best supplied with forage. Act in all as your judgment dictates for the best. Consult with General Smith.

B. F. CHEATHAM,
Major-General, Commanding.

P. S.—A sergeant (Allen) of Captain Carnes' battery deserted yesterday morning, riding a large sorrel stallion; also two negroes, riding a sorrel mare and a bay mare. Look out for them. I would arrest all persons riding back without written permission.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY,
Flat Lick, Ky., October 21, 1862—10 a. m.

General BRAXTON BRAGG,
Commanding Department No. 2:

GENERAL: The division of General McCown will encamp to-night at Cumberland Ford. Generals Heth and Stevenson are here. At 11 o'clock yesterday morning Colonel Wheeler was 4 miles this side of London, the enemy being just beyond the village. Nothing heard of the enemy since then. If they should be advancing in force I shall take position here and resist them.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Major-General.

MORRISTOWN, TENN., *October* 21, 1862.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General:

The head of the column reached here to-day after securing Cumberland Gap and this line. The main body will move to Middle Tennessee by Chattanooga unless otherwise ordered by War Department. I send a special messenger with dispatches by first train.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *October* 22, 1862.

General S. COOPER:

My forces are arriving here. Shall press into Middle Tennessee and hold the country south of Cumberland. The Army of the Mississippi is much shattered. Can I draw on Kirby Smith for any surplus he may have? I am now in his department. A special messenger left Morristown yesterday for Richmond.

BRAXTON BRAGG,
General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Cumberland Gap, Tenn., October 22, 1862.

General BRAXTON BRAGG, *Commanding, &c.:**

GENERAL: The head of my command has just arrived here. My men have suffered on this march everything excepting actual starvation. There must be not less than 10,000 of them scattered through the country trying to find something upon which to live. Of the provisions left for me at Cumberland Ford all were taken by General Cheatham's command excepting 40 barrels, and all along my route reports reach me of the provisions left for my men being seized by the Army of the Mississippi. Unless some provision is made for me ahead the remaining 6,000 men now left in ranks will also have to scatter through the country to pick up something to eat. I have ordered General McCown's division to take post here. I shall station Generals Heth and Stevenson along the line of the Clinch Mountain. I am obliged to take them there to subsist for the present.

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Tazewell, Tenn., October 22, 1862.

Maj. Gen. JOHN P. MCCOWN,
Commanding, Cumberland Gap, Tenn.:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that as soon as a sufficient supply of provisions arrive at the Gap you send the cavalry of Smith's Legion, together with the commands of Col. [H. M.] Ashby and Major Slaughter and a brigade of infantry to Flat Lick. From this point the cavalry will scour the country well to the front, the infantry acting as support.

Very respectfully,

E. CUNNINGHAM,
Lieutenant and Acting Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY,
Yellow Fork, Tenn., October 23, 1862.

General BRAXTON BRAGG, *Comdg., &c., at Knoxville, Tenn.:*

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday requiring me to leave 3,000 infantry at Cumberland Gap and to concentrate the remainder of my command at Kingston to operate in Middle Tennessee. The condition of my command now is such as to render any immediate operations with it impossible. The men are worn down from exposure and want of food. They are much in want of shoes, clothing, and blankets. There cannot now be more than 6,000 effective men left in my whole force. Having resumed the command of my department I am directly responsible to the Government for the condition and safety of my army. As soon as my command can be perfectly fitted out I will take the field with it. In its present condition it is impossible to move it.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Major-General, Commanding.

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*See Buell to Halleck, October 16, 1862, and Halleck to Buell, October 19, 1862.

RICHMOND, VA., *October* 23, 1862.

General BRAXTON BRAGG:

Colonel Walter has arrived. For conference with you the President desires, if you find it practicable to leave your army for a few days, that you will lose no time in coming here.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *October* 23, 1862.

General S. COOPER:

Your dispatch just received. Will leave for Richmond by first train to-morrow.

BRAXTON BRAGG,
General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 17. } HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT No. 2, *Knoxville, Tenn., October* 23, 1862.

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II. The Army of the Mississippi, under Lieutenant-General Polk, will proceed as soon as practicable to Murfreesborough, Tenn., and take such position in that vicinity as may seem advisable to its commander.

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By command of General Bragg:

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Chief of Staff and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 3. } HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY, *Cumberland Gap, Tenn., October* 23, 1862.

Soldiers of the Cavalry Corps, Army of the Mississippi:

The autumn campaign in Kentucky is over. Your arduous duties as the advance and rear guard of a vast army are for the present finished. Your gallantry in action, your cheerful endurance of sufferings from hunger, fatigue, and exposure render you worthy of all commendation. For nearly two months you have scarcely for a moment been without the range of the enemy's musketry. In more than twenty pitched fights, many of which lasted throughout the day, you have successfully combated largely superior numbers of the enemy's troops of all arms. Hovering continually near their lines, you have engaged in no less than one hundred skirmishes, and upon the memorable field of Perryville, alone and unsupported, you engaged and held in check during the entire action at least two infantry divisions of the opposing army. By your gallant charges on that day you completely dispersed and routed a vastly superior force of the enemy's cavalry, driving them in confusion under their artillery and infantry supports, capturing in hand-to-hand conflicts many prisoners, horses, arms, &c. Your continual contact with the enemy has taught you to repose without fear under his guns, to fight him wherever found, and to quietly make your bivouac by the light of his camp-fires. In this continual series of combats and brilliant

charges many gallant officers and brave men have fallen. We mourn their loss; we commend their valor. Let us emulate their soldierly virtues.

JOS. WHEELER,
Chief of Cavalry.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, Va., October 24, 1862.

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL JONES,
Commanding, &c., Knoxville, Tenn.:

SIR: The inclosed papers, submitted to the Department by Hon. G. D. Royston,* are respectfully referred to you, with the information that much complaint reaches me of the lawlessness of partisan corps within your district and of the oppression practiced by those concerned in the transportation and subsistence of the army. It is desirable that a vigilant eye be kept on all the subordinates in your command and that the rights of those not attached to the army should be respected. The Department looks to you for the enforcement of the rules of strict justice between the army and the citizens.

Your obedient servant,

G. W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War.

DEPARTMENT OF SOUTH CAROLINA AND GEORGIA,
Savannnah, Ga., October 24, 1862.

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL JONES or
COMMANDING OFFICER AT CHATTANOOGA, TENN.:

DEAR GENERAL: I see by the Northern papers that a letter containing important documents, addressed by me to General Jordan, from Mobile, about September 10 last, is reported to have been captured by some of General Buell's scouts and communicated by him to the Government at Washington.† I have every reason to believe that this letter must have been abstracted from the post-office or other depository in Chattanooga and sent surreptitiously to General Buell on his way to Nashville. I beg to request that you have a secret investigation of the matter made, so as to have the traitor, whoever he may be, arrested and punished. I will mention here that when this letter arrived at Chattanooga General Jordan was at Catoosa Springs, Ga., and if sent to him at all could not have been captured on the way there by any of Buell's scouts, and that, although many documents have since that period reached General Jordan at Charleston from Chattanooga, he never heard anything of the one referred to by me.

Yours, very truly,

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 18. } HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT No. 2,
Knoxville, Tenn., October 24, 1862.

I. During the absence of the commanding general the command of

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*Not found.

†See Beauregard to Bragg, September 2, and to Cooper, September 5, and Jones to Beauregard, November 5, pp. 790, 796, 985.

this department will devolve upon Major-General Polk, to whom all staff officers will report and all returns be made.

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By command of General Bragg:

[GEORGE WM. BRENT,]
Chief of Staff and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Knoxville, Tenn., October 25, 1862.

Brig. Gen. HENRY HETH,
Commanding Second Division, Blain's Cross-Roads:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that you would move your command with as little delay as possible to Lenoir Station or vicinity. This station is near the mouth of Little Tennessee River. The whole of this command will move to Kingston as soon as it can be put in marching condition. It will be kept near the railroad until it can be recuperated. You will make requisitions for such supplies as you want.

Very respectfully,

E. CUNNINGHAM,
Lieutenant and Acting Aide-de-Camp.

P. S.—In moving your division you had better send your wagons and perhaps take most of your troops by the Emory road, as everything is stripped along the route which General Bragg's column moved and the road is choked up with wagons.

HEADQUARTERS,
Knoxville, Tenn., October 25, 1862.

Brig. Gen. C. L. STEVENSON,
Commanding First Division, Blain's Cross-Roads:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that you move your command with as little delay as possible to some point between Blain's Cross Roads and Knoxville. General Heth moves as soon as practicable to Lenoir Station, on the railroad. The whole of his command will move to the vicinity of Kingston as soon as it can be put in a camping condition. The general wishes to get in the neighborhood of Lenoir and there put it in order. You will make your requisition for such supplies as you require.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. CUNNINGHAM,
Lieutenant and Acting Aide-de-Camp.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *October* 25, 1862.

Hon. GEORGE W. RANDOLPH:

On my arrival here I find General Jones in command of the department. I have not yet been relieved by orders. Is General Jones per-

manently or temporarily in command? I ask for instructions from the Department. Measures should be immediately taken for the defense of the Cumberland Mountains by the department commander.

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Major-General.

RICHMOND, VA., *October* 26, 1862.

Lieut. Gen. E. KIRBY SMITH, *Knoxville, Tenn.:*

You are the second on the list of lieutenant-generals, and of course command by virtue of your rank; but until the plan of the fall campaign in Tennessee is determined General Jones will remain in the department. Such measures as you deem necessary may be immediately taken for the defense of Cumberland Gap. Show this dispatch to General Jones.

G. W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, Va., October 27, 1862.

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL JONES,
Commanding, Knoxville, Tenn.:

GENERAL: Your memorandum, referring the letter of G. W. Lee, provost-marshal and commanding post at Atlanta, Ga., of the 6th instant, in which he requests instructions to relieve his doubts and perform his duties under orders declaring the existence of martial law and suspending the writ of habeas corpus in that vicinity, has been received.

The proclamation of martial law in a locality implies that the district is the seat of war or that it has or may soon fall within the lines of military operations or communication. It implies that a more vigorous police has become necessary to preserve the efficiency of the army and to maintain its discipline, to secure in all its fullness its energy and vigor for use against the enemy, or it may imply that such an emergency has arisen as to require an extraordinary application of the resources of the population for their defense.

The system of measures and administration which is introduced in such extraordinary and transitory exigencies, involving the public safety, is perhaps inaptly called martial law, for the measures and administration vary according to circumstances, and are occasional and transient in their operation as to time and limited as to locality, seldom proceeding from the supreme power of the State or affecting the constitution of the body politic, not often necessarily impeding municipal administration.

A city, the capital of a State or nation, the depositary of its government and archives, the site of its workshops, arsenals, hospitals, magazines, and munitions, with an insufficient army for its defense, and a wavering population beleaguered by a powerful and bitter enemy, who would make its goods a booty and its houses a desolation, surely must be subject to conditions as to government and police dissimilar from that of a city sheltered against danger from any quarter.

These regulations not existing, but called for by such extraordinary circumstances, find their authority in this Confederacy in the commission of the Executive to use the military force of the nation to repel

invasions and to adopt the measures requisite to employ this force with the utmost advantage for that end. In the fulfillment of this office he may not make unreasonable or vexatious searches and seizures nor unduly restrain liberty or take life, but the same act may be reasonable at one time and under one class of circumstances and be vexatious and wrongful under another. In all his proceedings he and his agents are responsible for acts not justified by the scope of his public duty.

In the war in which we are engaged circumstances are assembled which have scarcely ever been seen before together. The entire military population of the Confederacy has been appropriated by law for the public defense, and before another year expires probably all will be called into service. Our enemy is seeking to find an ally among those in our own household and to add a servile to the horrors of a civil war. Civil administration is everywhere relaxed, and has lost much of its energy, and our entire Confederacy is like a city in a state of siege, cut off from all intercourse with foreign nations and invaded by superior force at every assailable point. Military administration at such places as are within the scope of military operations and supplies and upon the lines of military communication in the very nature of the situation must have a liberal extent. In so far as it affects citizens who do not belong to the army it should be marked with sobriety, discretion, and deference for personal rights. No advantage should be taken of the exigencies of the time to inflict any injustice.

In respect to the city of Atlanta there can be but little difficulty in proceeding upon the principles laid down. The object of the proclamation there was to secure the safety of the hospitals, public stores, railroad communication, the discipline of the troops *in transitu*, and to collect deserters and absentees along the railroads and guard against espionage on the part of the enemy. The provost guard was placed there to enable the officer to accomplish these objects, and the regulations to be adopted must be suitable to these ends.

In accomplishing them some regulation of that unlimited freedom of intercourse and traffic which exists in time of peace has been found to be proper, and some expropriation of private property for public use essential; but it has been the anxious desire of this Department that no substantial invasion of the great principles of constitutional liberty should occur, that no injustice should be suffered, and that as little of personal inconvenience endured as the circumstances would permit.

The Department takes this occasion to impress upon you, as it has done upon others situated like yourself, to be constantly mindful of these things in all your administration.

Very respectfully,

J. A. CAMPBELL,
Acting Secretary of War.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2. HDQRS. ARMY OF MIDDLE TENNESSEE, *Murfreesborough, Tenn., October* 28, 1862.

I. The staff of the major-general commanding is announced as follows: Lieut. Col. John A. Buckner, assistant adjutant-general; Capt. Thomas T. Hawkins, aide-de-camp; Lieut. J. Cabell Breckinridge, aide-de-camp; Maj. James Wilson, assistant inspector general; Maj. Calhoun Benham, assistant inspector-general; Maj. R. E. Graves, chief of artillery.

II. Brigadier-General Forrest will take command of the cavalry and two batteries to be assigned to him by the chief of artillery. He will

observe the approaches to this point from Nashville, throwing his command as near the latter place as possible, striking and harassing the enemy as opportunity offers, sending also small detachments and taking such steps as he deems best to ascertain the approach of the enemy from the north to Nashville, or toward our lines from any point east or west of Nashville, or from the direction of the Tennessee River.

* * * * * * *

IV. The infantry will for the present be formed into three brigades: The First Brigade, under command of Col. R. W. Hanson, will consist of the Second, Fourth, Sixth, and Ninth Kentucky Regiments and Graves' and Cobb's batteries. It will compose the reserve, and will for the present occupy the camping ground on the Shelbyville road near the town. The Second Brigade, under command of Col. J. B. Palmer, will consist of the Eighteenth and Thirty-second Tennessee, Thirty-second Alabama, Fourth Florida, and two batteries, to be assigned by the chief of artillery. It will be so encamped as to be able to occupy a short distance in advance of the town at the shortest notice the ground between the Lebanon and Nashville turnpike, including those two roads, and will form the right of the forces. The Third Brigade, under command of Col. F. M. Walker, will consist of the Twentieth, Twenty-eighth, Forty-fifth Tennessee, the Sixtieth North Carolina, and two batteries, to be assigned by the chief of artillery. It will be so encamped as to be able to occupy a short distance in advance of the town and upon the shortest notice the ground lying between the road leading to Nashville and the road leading to Franklin, and will form the left of the forces. The remainder of the artillery, under command of Major Montgomery, will compose the reserve, and its position will be selected by the chief of artillery.

V. Officers will encamp with their respective commands. No soldier will be allowed to leave his camp unless on proper business and by written permission of the commanding officers of the regiments and battalions, and brigade commanders are directed, when they deem it proper, to place further and suitable restrictions upon the absence of officers and soldiers from camp.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Breckinridge:

JOHN A. BUCKNER,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

RICHMOND, VA., *October* 29, 1862.

General E. KIRBY SMITH, *Knoxville, Tenn.:*

General Bragg is here; leaves day after to-morrow. You will judge whether you can now be spared; if so, will be glad to have the proposed conference. Have written by Dr. Smith.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, Tenn., October 29, 1862.

Hon. GEORGE W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War, Richmond, Va.:

SIR: I received yesterday your letter of the 24th instant, inclosing certain papers submitted to the War Department by Hon. G. D. Roys-

ton, and informing me that much complaint reaches you of the lawlessness of partisan corps within my department and oppression practiced on citizens by agents of transportation and subsistence. The complainant in the particular case you refer to me is Cyrus A. Royston, and his letter is dated September 17, two days before you assigned me to this command. The matter complained of was, however, brought to my notice a few days after I assumed command. I was directed by you to report the facts of the case fully by telegraph, and I did so in a dispatch of the 2d instant. On the 3d instant in two telegrams you inform me that Cyrus A. Royston obtained from you the permit to ship his provisions on false representations, and authorized me to impress the provisions. I am doing all in my power to prevent those under my command from oppressing and depredating on citizens. If any case has been reported to you since I assumed command I hope you will refer it to me promptly. Partisan corps have doubtless done much mischief in that way, and the interest of the service would, I think, be promoted by disbanding many of them.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

[CIRCULAR.] HDQRS. RES. DIV., ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Near Knoxville, Tenn., October 30, 1862.

The troops of this command will move with their baggage to Knoxville at an early hour to-morrow morning and there go into camp at places to be designated by the acting division inspector-general, preparatory to moving by railroad to Tullahoma, Tenn.

By order of Brigadier-General Jackson:

J. B. CUMMING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 24. HDQRS. ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Knoxville, Tenn., October 30, 1862.

* * * * * * *

IV. The ordnance train of the Army of the Mississippi, under the order of Captain Russell, quartermaster, will move at 3 p. m. this day.

V. The artillery of the right wing, Army of the Mississippi, will move at the same time, accompanying the ordnance train. The batteries of each division will be under the command of the chief of artillery of that division, the whole under the command of the chief of artillery of the right wing, Army of the Mississippi. The quartermasters of batteries belonging to divisions will be furnished with funds to purchase forage and horses as far as necessary.

VI. The division baggage train of the First Division, right wing, Army of the Mississippi, will move with the ordnance and artillery of the right wing. The Twelfth Regiment Tennessee Volunteers will be detailed to accompany it as a guard.

VII. Brigadier-General Wheeler, with his brigade, will accompany the above trains as an escort, and will have the general direction and supervision of them on the march. The route to be pursued by the

train will be as follows: Cross Clinch River at the ford above Kingston; thence down the Tennessee River Valley to Smith's Cross Roads; thence across Walden's Ridge via Foster's into Sequatchie Valley; thence to Jasper; thence via Winchester or Pelham, as hereafter ordered, to Tullahoma.

By command of Major-General Polk:

GEO. G. GARNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 3. } HDQRS. 2D BRIG., ARMY MID. TENNESSEE, *October* 30, 1862.

All the regiments of this brigade will move early on to-morrow morning. They will each be provided with two days' rations, one of which must be cooked. Commanders of regiments will take with them 100 rounds of ammunition to each man. Colonels of regiments will report to these headquarters immediately what amount of transportation they have.

By order of Col. Joseph B. Palmer, commanding brigade:

[JAMES S. BARTON,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, October 31, 1862.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.:

GENERAL: The railroad boundary of this department runs through Atlanta, one portion of the town being in this department and the other in another department. I have heretofore considered Atlanta, Ga., as being in this department and have acted accordingly, but some doubt having arisen in regard to the matter it is respectfully referred to you for decision.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *October* 31, 1862.

GEORGE W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War:

Many of the regiments in the Army of the Mississippi are reduced below 100 men. They are from the States south and west of this. What is the course to be pursued to get these regiments filled? Your early reply is respectfully asked.

L. POLK,
Major-General, Commanding.

Reorganization of the troops under command of Lieut. Gen. E. Kirby Smith.

[About October 31, 1862.]

FIRST DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. C. L. STEVENSON.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. S. M. BARTON.

30th Alabama, Col. C. M. Shelley.
31st Alabama, Col. D. R. Hundley.
40th Georgia, Col. A. Johnson.
52d Georgia, Col. W. Boyd.
9th Georgia Battalion, Maj. Joseph T. Smith.
Anderson's battery, Capt. J. W. Anderson.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JAMES E. RAINS.

4th Tennessee, Col. J. A. McMurry.
11th Tennessee, Col. G. W. Gordon.
29th North Carolina, Col. R. B. Vance.
42d Georgia, Col. R. J. Henderson.
3d Georgia Battalion, Lieut. Col. M. A. Stovall.
Eufaula Artillery, Capt. W. A. McTyer.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS H. TAYLOR.

36th Georgia, Col. J. A. Glenn.
39th Georgia, Col. J. T. McConnell.
54th [57th] Georgia, Col. William Barkuloo.
56th Georgia, Col. E. P. Watkins.
59th [34th] Georgia, Col. J. A. W. Johnson.
Cherokee Artillery, Capt. Max. Van Den Corput.

SECOND DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. J. P. MCCOWN.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. E. D. TRACY.

20th Alabama, Col. I. W. Garrott.
23d Alabama, Col. F. K. Beck.
46th Alabama, Col. M. L. Woods.
43d Georgia, Col. Skidmore Harris.
Waddell's artillery, Capt. J. F. Waddell.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. M. D. ECTOR.

10th Texas Dismounted Cavalry, Col. C. R. Earp.
11th Texas Dismounted Cavalry, Col. J. C. Burks.
14th Texas Dismounted Cavalry, Col. A. Harris.
15th Texas Dismounted Cavalry, Col. J. A. Weaver.
Douglas' artillery, Capt. J. P. Douglas.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. E. MCNAIR.

4th Arkansas, Col. H. G. Bunn.
30th Arkansas, Col. C. J. Turnbull.
31st Arkansas, Col. T. H. McCray.
4th Arkansas Battalion, Major Ross.
1st Arkansas Dismounted Rifles, Col. R. W. Harper.
2d Arkansas Dismounted Rifles, Col. J. A. Williamson.
Humphreys' battery, Capt. J. T. Humphreys.

Fourth—Hilliard's Legion.

Col. A. H. BRADFORD.

1st Alabama Battalion, Lieut. Col. J. Thorington.
2d Alabama Batt'n, Lieut. Col. B. Hall, jr.
3d Alabama Battalion, Lieut. Col. J. W. A. Sanford.
4th Alabama Battalion, Lieut. Col. W. N. Reeves.
Kolb's artillery, Capt. R. F. Kolb.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. HENRY HETH.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. W. G. M. DAVIS.

1st Florida Dismounted Cavalry Col. G. T. Maxwell.
6th Florida, Col. J. J. Finley.
7th Florida, Col. M. S. Perry.
Marion Artillery, Capt. J. M. Martin.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. A. GRACIE, JR.

43d Alabama, Col. Y. M. Moody.
55th Georgia, Col. C. B. Harkie.
58th North Carolina, Col. J. B. Palmer.
62d North Carolina, Col. R. G. A. Love.
64th North Carolina, Col. L. M. Allen.
Newnan Artillery, Capt. G. M. Hanvey.

Third—Smith's Legion.

Col. SUMNER J. SMITH.

Battalion Georgia Cavalry, Lieut. Col. J. R. Hart.
Battalion Georgia Volunteers, Col. John S. Fain.

Fourth Brigade.

Col. A. W. REYNOLDS.

3d Tennessee, Col. N. J. Lillard.
31st Tennessee, Col. W. M. Bradford.
[59th] Tennessee, Col. J. B. Cooke.
43d Tennessee, Col. J. W. Gillespie.
39th North Carolina, Col. D. Coleman.
3d Maryland Battery, Capt. H. B. Latrobe.

63d Tennessee, Col. R. G. Fain.
Regiment North Carolina Volunteers, Col. W. H. Thomas.

First Cavalry Brigade.

JOHN H. MORGAN.

2d Kentucky, Col. B. W. Duke.
7th Kentucky, Col. R. M. Gano.
8th Kentucky, Col. R. S. Cluke.
11th Kentucky, Col. D. W. Chenault.
9th Kentucky Battalion, Maj. W. C. P. Breckinridge.
Howitzer Battery, Captain Arnett.

Second Cavalry Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOHN PEGRAM.

1st Tennessee, Col. H. M. Ashby.
3d Tennessee, Col. J. W. Starnes.
— Tennessee, Col. J. E. Carter.
[3d Confederate] Col. James R. Howard.
Howitzer Battery, Capt. G. A. Huwald.
First section Kain's artillery, Lieut. Hugh White.

Third Cavalry Brigade.

Col. J. S. SCOTT.

1st Georgia, Col. J. J. Morrison.
1st Louisiana, Lieut. Col. J. O. Nixon.
12th Tennessee Battalion, Maj. T. W. Adrian.
Howitzer Battery, Captain Holmes.
7th North Carolina Battalion, Lieut. Col. G. N. Folk.
[16th] Tennessee Battalion, Maj. E. W. Rucker.
2d [5th] Tennessee, Col. G. W. McKenzie.
16th Battalion Georgia Partisans, Lieut. Col. F. M. Nix.
[3d] Kentucky Cavalry, Col. J. R. Butler.
Horse Artillery, Capt. W. R. Marshall.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, Tenn., November 5, 1862.

General G. T. BEAUREGARD,
C. S. Army, Charleston, S. C.:

DEAR GENERAL: I received a few days since your letter of the 24th ultimo, and will direct the investigation you desire. I think it more than probable, however, that the letter you refer to was really captured by some of Buell's scouts. About the time you mention (September 10) General Jordan, who was at Catoosa Springs, sent to me at Chattanooga a letter addressed to General Bragg. On the upper right corner of the envelope were the letters G. T. B., all in Jordan's handwriting.

In a note to me Jordan asked that I would forward the letter by the first courier to General Bragg, and it was accordingly given to a courier to take to General Bragg. A day or so later Jordan was at Chattanooga, and told me he had forwarded to General Bragg a letter from you suggesting a plan of campaign, and I understood from him that the letter I have mentioned above was the one he referred to. Speak with Jordan about it, and perhaps he may be able to tell you if the letter I have mentioned was the one spoken of in the Northern papers. If it was, I need not institute the search you desire.

We are looking with great interest to the coast of Carolina and Georgia. I have no doubt you will have hot work there before long. I trust you will be able to resist all the attacks the Abolitionists can make on you.

Yours, very truly, &c.,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

[Maj. Gen. SAMUEL JONES:]

MY DEAR GENERAL: The letter you refer to sent by Jordan to Bragg contained the substance of what I wrote to Cooper, but was not captured and has not been published. It was several days after that I sent to Jordan the copies of another letter to Bragg and the one to Cooper, both of which were captured or stolen and published. I believe the latter was the case, for they never were to be sent farther than Chattanooga, but to Jordan where he was. We are making all our preparations to receive the Abolitionists with bloody hands and hospitable graves.

Yours, very truly,

G. T. B.

[Indorsement.]

I recollect distinctly that a letter sent as described by General Jones in his letter was received at General Bragg's headquarters. The letter was directed in General Jordan's handwriting, and had G. T. B. in his handwriting in one corner.

JNO. M. OTEY,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

APPENDIX.

Embracing documents received too late for insertion in proper sequence.

UNION CORRESPONDENCE, ETC.

A.*

GENERAL ORDERS, No. —. HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO. *Louisville, Ky., September* 1, 1862.

I. Capt. C. C. Gilbert, First Infantry, U. S. Army, is hereby appointed a major-general of volunteers, subject to the approval of the President of the United States, and is assigned to the command of the Army of Kentucky during the temporary absence of Major-General Nelson.

II. Capt. William R. Terrill, Fifth Artillery, U. S. Army, is hereby appointed a brigadier-general of volunteers, subject to the approval of the President of the United States, and will report to Major-General Gilbert for instructions.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Wright:

C. W. FOSTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

B.*

LEXINGTON, *September* 1, 1862.

Major-General WRIGHT,
Commanding Department of the Ohio:

Our brave and excellent commander, General Nelson, having been seriously wounded, and so becoming incapacitated to continue the command for the present, we feel that the exigencies of the case require that some one or more true and competent officers be appointed at once to take command of the army now centering at this place.

We would earnestly recommend the appointment of Capt. C. C. Gilbert, of the First Infantry, U. S. Army, to be major general in command of all the forces here, and of Capt. W. R. Terrill, of Fifth Artillery, U. S. Army, to be brigadier-general in command of a brigade. Both of these officers are now here, rendering efficient service in many capacities, and we believe that their efficiency would be greater, and the interest of the command promoted, by conferring on them the ranks herewith respectfully suggested and recommended.

Respectfully,

J. S. JACKSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Cavalry.
CHARLES CRUFT,
Brigadier-General.

* See Part I, pp. 693, 694.

Abstract from tri-monthly returns of United States forces at and near Nashville, Tenn., Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas commanding, for September 10, 1862, and Brig. Gen. James S. Negley commanding, for September 20, 1862; headquarters Nashville, Tenn.

THOMAS' COMMAND, SEPTEMBER 10, 1862.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Aggregate last return.	Pieces of field artillery.
	Officers.	Men.				
Major-general and staff	10	.....	10	10	.....	.....
Post of Nashville, Tenn.:						
Infantry	31	768	919	1,051	913	.....
Cavalry	18	706	782	803	1,566	.....
Artillery	16	365	405	486	485	18
Total	65	1,839	2,106	2,340	2,964	18
First Division of the Army of the Ohio:						
Brigadier-General Schoepf and staff	8	.....	8	8	8	.....
First Brigade	93	2,233	2,412	3,368	3,382	.....
Second Brigade	126	2,255	2,491	3,294	3,301	.....
Third Brigade	130	2,913	3,249	3,981	3,952	.....
Total	357	7,401	8,160	10,651	10,643	.....
Eighth Division of the Army of the Ohio:						
Brigadier-General Negley and staff	6	.....	7	7	.....	.....
Seventh Brigade	106	2,583	2,933	3,336	.....	.....
Twenty-ninth Brigade	101	2,290	2,628	3,171	.....	.....
Cavalry	12	228	273	376	.....	.....
Artillery	7	209	222	300	.....	8
Total	232	5,310	6,063	7,190	.....	8
First Division of the Army of the Mississippi:						
General Palmer and staff	7	.....	7	7	7	.....
First Brigade	85	2,149	2,339	2,904	2,933	.....
Second Brigade	143	2,609	2,899	3,160	4,160	.....
Total	235	4,758	5,245	6,071	7,100	.....
Grand total	899	19,308	21,584	26,262	20,707	26

NEGLEY'S COMMAND, SEPTEMBER 20, 1862.

Commanding general and staff	7	.....	7	7	10	.....
Post of Nashville, Tenn:						
Infantry	26	737	911	1,003	1,055	.....
Cavalry	16	722	775	794	893	.....
Artillery	16	372	406	487	486	18
Total	58	1,831	2,092	2,284	2,344	18
Eighth Division of the Army of the Ohio:*						
Seventh Brigade, Col. John F. Miller	105	2,576	2,927	3,333	3,336	.....
Twenty-ninth Brigade, Col. T. R. Stanley	97	2,297	2,647	3,154	3,171	.....
Cavalry	11	232	278	389	378	.....
Artillery	7	208	222	300	300	8
Total	220	5,313	6,074	7,176	7,185	8
First Division of the Army of the Mississippi:						
Brig. Gen. John M. Palmer and staff	7	.....	7	7	.....	.....
First Brigade, Col. G. W. Roberts	85	2,149	2,339	2,904	2,904	.....
Second Brigade, Brig. Gen. James D. Morgan	143	2,609	2,899	3,160	3,160	.....
Total	235	4,758	5,245	6,071	6,064	.....
Grand total	520	11,902	13,418	15,538	15,603	26

First Division, Army of the Ohio, removed from the command since last report.
Third Indiana Cavalry (one company) reported with Major-General Thomas, in Kentucky.

* Brigadier-General Negley commanding post and division.

Organization of troops at and near Nashville, Tenn., commanded by Brig. Gen. James S. Negley, September 20, 1862.

POST OF NASHVILLE, TENN.

Brig. Gen. JAMES S. NEGLEY.*

Infantry.	*Cavalry.*
50th Indiana (three companies).	5th Tennessee Cavalry.
10th Tennessee.	
Nashville Union Guards.	

Artillery.

Indiana Light, 11th Battery.
Indiana Light, 12th Battery.
5th Michigan Battery.
1st Middle Tennessee Artillery.

EIGHTH DIVISION OF THE ARMY OF THE OHIO.

Brig. Gen. JAMES S. NEGLEY.

Seventh Brigade.	*Twenty-ninth Brigade.*
Col. JOHN F. MILLER.	Col. TIMOTHY R. STANLEY.
37th Indiana.	19th Illinois.
21st Ohio.	11th Michigan.
74th Ohio.	18th Ohio.
78th Pennsylvania.	69th Ohio.

Cavalry.

7th Pennsylvania Cavalry (five companies).
General Negley's escort.

Artillery.

Kentucky Light, Battery B.
1st Ohio Artillery, Battery G.
1st Ohio Artillery, Battery M.

FIRST DIVISION OF THE ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

Brig. Gen. JOHN M. PALMER.

First Brigade.	*Second Brigade.*
Col. GEORGE W. ROBERTS.	Brig. Gen. JAMES D. MORGAN.
22d Illinois.	10th Illinois.
27th Illinois.	16th Illinois.
42d Illinois.	60th Illinois.
51st Illinois.	10th Michigan.
Wisconsin Light, 10th Battery.	14th Michigan.
	1st Illinois Light, Battery C.

*Assumed command September 14, vice Thomas.

Abstract from consolidated morning report of the Third Corps, Army of the Ohio, Maj. Gen. Charles C. Gilbert commanding, for October 21, 1862; headquarters in camp, Danville and Lebanon pike.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.
	Officers.	Men.		
General staff (Crab Orchard)	13	.....	14	16
First Division, Brig. Gen. Speed S. Fry:				
Staff	6	.....	6	9
First Brigade, Col. Moses B. Walker	116	2,432	2,658	3,833
Second Brigade, Col. John M. Harlan	126	2,315	2,587	3,895
Third Brigade, Brig. Gen. James B. Steedman	153	2,938	3,231	4,701
Division artillery (three companies)	9	317	333	359
Total	410	8,002	8,815	12,797
Ninth Division, Col. W. E. Woodruff:				
Staff	9	.....	9	9
Thirtieth Brigade, Col. P. Sidney Post	80	1,838	2,138	3,161
Thirty-first Brigade, Col. William P. Carlin	100	2,209	2,569	3,232
Thirty-second Brigade, Lieut. Col. James S. McClelland	97	1,899	2,089	2,805
Division artillery (three companies)	14	117	136	282
Total	300	6,153	6,941	9,489
Eleventh Division, Brig. Gen. Philip H. Sheridan:				
Staff	10	.....	10	10
Thirty-fifth Brigade, Col. Bernard Laiboldt	102	2,020	2,166	2,882
Thirty-sixth Brigade, Col. Daniel McCook	118	2,792	3,088	3,688
Thirty-seventh Brigade, Col. N. Greusel	119	2,679	2,981	3,915
Division artillery (two companies)	4	152	165	212
Total	353	7,643	8,410	10,707
Cavalry:				
Thirty-sixth Illinois, Company B	2	41	44	75
Battalion Second Kentucky Cavalry*	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	2	41	44	75
Total Third Corps d'Armée	1,078	21,839	24,224	33,084

Organization of troops in the Third Corps, Army of the Ohio, Maj. Gen. Charles C. Gilbert commanding, October 21, 1862.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. SPEED S. FRY.

First Brigade.

Col. MOSES B. WALKER.

82d Indiana.
12th Kentucky.
17th Ohio.
31st Ohio.
38th Ohio.

Second Brigade.

Col. JOHN M. HARLAN.

10th Indiana.*
74th Indiana.
4th Kentucky.
10th Kentucky.
14th Ohio.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JAMES B. STEEDMAN.

87th Indiana.
2d Minnesota.
9th Ohio.
35th Ohio.
18th United States.

*Distributed as escorts, and not yet reported.

Artillery.

4th Michigan Battery, Lieut. Josiah W. Church.
1st Ohio Light, Battery C, Lieut. Marco B. Garey.
4th U. S. Artillery, Battery I, Lieut. Frank G. Smith.

NINTH DIVISION.

Col. WILLIAM E. WOODRUFF.

Thirtieth Brigade.

Col. P. SIDNEY POST.

59th Illinois.
74th Illinois.
75th Illinois.
22d Indiana.

Thirty-first Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM P. CARLIN.

21st Illinois.
38th Illinois.
101st Ohio.
15th Wisconsin Battalion (seven companies).

Thirty-second Brigade.

Lieut. Col. JAMES S. MCCLELLAND.

25th Illinois.
35th Illinois.
81st Indiana.
8th Kansas (five companies).

Artillery.

2d Minnesota Battery.
5th Wisconsin Battery.
8th Wisconsin Battery.

Capt. OSCAR F. PINNEY, Chief of Artillery.

ELEVENTH DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. PHILIP H. SHERIDAN.

Thirty-fifth Brigade.

Col. BERNARD LAIBOLDT.

44th Illinois.
73d Illinois.
2d Missouri.
15th Missouri.

Thirty-sixth Brigade.

Col. DANIEL MCCOOK.

85th Illinois.
86th Illinois.
125th Illinois.
52d Ohio.

Thirty-seventh Brigade.

Col. NICHOLAS GREUSEL.

36th Illinois.
88th Illinois.
21st Michigan.
24th Wisconsin.

Division Artillery.

2d Illinois Light, Battery I, Capt. Charles M. Barnett.
1st Missouri Light, Battery G, Capt. Henry Hescock.

Cavalry.

36th Illinois, Company B.
2d Kentucky Cavalry, Company E, distributed as escorts.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 173. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO, *Lebanon, Ky., October* 23, 1862.

I. The Third and Tenth Divisions are relieved from the First Corps.

II. The Tenth Division will take post as follows: The Thirty-third Brigade at Munfordville, and the Thirty-fourth Brigade at Lebanon. Brig. Gen. C. C. Gilbert is assigned to the command of the Tenth Division, and to all troops on the line of railroad from Louisville to Munfordville and Lebanon, headquarters at Lebanon and Munfordville.

III. The Thirty-eighth Brigade (Brig. Gen. R. S. Granger) will proceed to Bowling Green and take post at that place. The baggage of this brigade will be sent forward by rail.

IV. The Ninth and Eleventh Divisions are assigned to the First Corps, Major-General McCook commanding.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Buell:

J. M. WRIGHT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Abstract from return of the Army of Kentucky, Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger commanding, for October 31, 1862; *headquarters Lexington, Ky.*

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Aggregate last return.	Pieces of field artillery.
	Officers.	Men.				
Department staff	9	.....	9	10	10	.....
First Division, Brig. Gen. A. J. Smith:						
Staff	2	.....	2	2	2	.....
First Brigade, Brig. Gen. S. G. Burbridge	134	2,975	3,418	3,812	3,834	.....
Second Brigade, Col. W. J. Landram	124	2,339	2,879	3,413	3,428	.....
Total First Division	260	5,314	6,299	7,227	7,264	.....
Second Division, Brig. Gen. Quincy A. Gillmore:						
Staff	8	.....	8	8	8	.....
First Brigade, Brig. Gen. G. Clay Smith	138	2,899	3,592	3,745	3,790	.....
Second Brigade, Col. S. A. Gilbert	116	2,980	3,577	3,862	3,808	.....
Total Second Division	262	5,879	7,177	7,615	7,606	.....
Third Division, Brig. Gen. Absalom Baird:						
Staff	7	.....	7	7	7	.....
First Brigade, Col. John Coburn	139	3,126	3,497	3,854	3,842	.....
Second Brigade, Col. P. T. Swaine	145	2,786	3,286	3,629	3,640	.....
Total Third Division	291	5,912	6,790	7,490	7,489	.....
10th Kentucky Cavalry, Col. J. Tevis	43	842	1,015	1,122	1,097	.....
1st Missouri Cavalry, Company F, Capt. J. Clifford	2	85	96	103	82	.....
21st Indiana Battery, Capt. W. W. Andrew	5	120	138	147	147	6
19th Ohio Battery, Capt. J. C. Shields	5	127	142	152	152	6
9th Ohio Battery, Capt. H. S. Wetmore	2	119	123	151	87	6
18th Ohio Battery, Capt. C. C. Aleshire	5	134	141	160	160	6
17th Ohio Battery, Capt. A. A. Blount	5	119	141	158	158	6
120th Ohio, Col. D. French	33	848	895	975	975	.....
18th Kentucky, Col. W. A. Warner	14	216	257	809	859	.....
4th Indiana Cavalry, Capt. J. P. Lesslie	3	36	47	99	99	.....
Total	117	2,646	2,995	3,876	3,816	30
Total Army of Kentucky	939	19,751	23,270	26,218	26,185	30

STATIONS.—Nicholasville, Richmond, Lexington, Frankfort, Sandersville, Winchester, Covington, Georgetown, Paris, Ky., and guarding Kentucky Central Railroad.

Organization of troops in the Army of Kentucky, commanded by Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger, October 31, 1862.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. ANDREW J. SMITH.

First Brigade.	*Second Brigade.*
Brig. Gen. STEPHEN G. BURBRIDGE.	Col. WILLIAM J. LANDRAM.
83d Ohio.	77th Illinois.
96th Ohio.	97th Illinois.
118th Ohio.	108th Illinois.
23d Wisconsin.	19th Kentucky.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. QUINCY A. GILLMORE.

First Brigade.	*Second Brigade.*
Brig. Gen. G. CLAY SMITH.	Col. SAMUEL A. GILBERT.
112d Illinois.	44th Ohio.
18th Michigan.	100th Ohio.
22d Michigan.	103d Ohio.
45th Ohio.	104th Ohio.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. ABSALOM BAIRD.

First Brigade.	*Second Brigade.*
Col. JOHN COBURN.	Col. PETER T. SWAINE.
33d Indiana.	92d Illinois.
85th Indiana.	96th Illinois.
19th Michigan.	115th Illinois.
22d Wisconsin.	14th Kentucky.

TROOPS NOT BRIGADED.

Lexington, Ky.

10th Kentucky Cavalry, Col. Joshua Tevis.
1st Missouri Cavalry, Company F, Capt. James Clifford.
Indiana Light, 21st Battery, Capt. W. W. Andrew.
Ohio Light, 9th Battery, Capt. Henry S. Wetmore.
Ohio Light, 17th Battery, Capt. Ambrose A. Blount.
Ohio Light, 18th Battery, Capt. Charles C. Aleshire.
Ohio Light, 19th Battery, Capt. Joseph C. Shields.

Covington, Ky.

120th Ohio, Col. Daniel French.

Paris, Ky.

18th Kentucky, Col. William A. Warner.

Nicholasville, Ky.

4th Indiana Cavalry, Capt. Joseph P. Lesslie.

CONFEDERATE CORRESPONDENCE, ETC.

HOPKINS COUNTY, *July* 21, 1862.

Major-General BRECKINRIDGE:

SIR: It has been some time since I have heard from you, and thinking it doubtful whether you have received any communication from me, I shall commence my report from the time I parted from you, on our retreat from Corinth.

We proceeded directly to Bolivar. We there learned that the enemy were advancing, and would soon occupy our road; but we pushed on, meeting with no obstruction. We got into Kentucky, found the people subjugated, and determined to use our utmost endeavors to arouse them to the true sense of their danger. Being left to our own judgment and discretion, I will submit to you our course of procedure, and the plan we have pursued, hoping it will meet with your approbation.

We were engaged for ten days trying to raise recruits. We found, however, that the people were frightened, and placed every obstacle in our way, and at the end of that time we had but one man. We determined to go to work and do what we could with our small force. Learning that Owensborough was occupied by the enemy, we crossed Green River, intending to attack them during the night, but, from some cause, the Hessians left suddenly, carrying with them some 17 of the citizens. We concluded to continue on, hoping to catch some stragglers. We were near the town when we met an officer, in full uniform, driving a fine pair of horses. We gave pursuit and captured him. We found he was brigade surgeon, with the rank of major. We took his team, and released him on parole; I have since released him entirely. This was on the 20th of June. On the 29th of the same month, we proceeded to Henderson, and made an attack on the forces stationed there, killing a lieutenant, wounding the captain, 1 lieutenant, and 9 soldiers. The attacking party consisted of A. Owen, R. M. Martin, and A. R. Johnson. They fired 11 shots.

On the 5th of July, we attacked them at the town of Madisonville, killing several and wounding several more. We drove 600 men out of their camps, but were not strong enough to take advantage of our victory; we were only 6 in number. A. W. Ray, John Donaly, Marion Myers, William Halis, R. M. Martin, and A. R. Johnson made the attack.

On the 17th, having increased our force to 30 men, we proceeded to Henderson, where we expected to find 600 cavalry, but they had left, and we entered the town without opposition. We captured about fifty stand of arms, several hundred dollars' worth of commissary stores, a large supply of medicines, and all the hospital beds and blankets; the latter we left. We hoisted the Confederate flag, and claim Henderson now as ours.

On the 18th, we marched on Newburg, crossed the river, and, as I believe, were the pioneer invaders of the Northern soil. We captured at the place 520 muskets, 400 pistols, 150 sabers, and a large lot of commissary and hospital stores. We paroled 180 prisoners. The men engaged in this and the Henderson expedition numbered 35. Below is a list of their names.*

Several men were sent off on detached service. We entered the town with 28 men. Soon after we crossed the river, we saw three steamboats coming up, with the Federal flag flying; one of them started up Green

*Nominal list omitted.

River. Two of my men stationed at that point fired into her, wounding 2 men. The fire was returned by a volley of small-arms, and a few shot from a swivel mounted on one of the boats. We sustained no loss in this or any previous engagement.

Since writing the foregoing, Lieutenant [R. M.] Martin has had the misfortune to cripple himself, and, after consulting, we thought it best for him to go through in person.

Excuse all imperfections; this is written under many difficulties. The lieutenant can and will explain more definitely our wants and wishes. Be assured there is a fine field for operation in this country.

A. R. JOHNSON.

CHATTANOOGA, *August* 8, [1862.]

Maj. Gen. J. C. BRECKINRIDGE:

MY DEAR GENERAL: Having but time for a note, per Mr. Johnston, I must leave him to explain what he knows or suspects of the future. My army has promised to make me military governor of Ohio in ninety days (Seward's time for crushing the rebellion), and as they cannot do that without passing your home, I have thought you would like to have an escort to visit your family.

Seriously, I should be much better satisfied were you with me on the impending campaign. Your influence in Kentucky would be equal to an extra division in my army, but you can readily see my embarrassment. Your division cannot be brought here now. To separate you from it might be injurious and even unpleasant to you, and not satisfactory to General Van Dorn. If you desire it, and General Van Dorn will consent, you shall come at once. A command is ready for you, and I shall hope to see your eyes beam again at the command "Forward," as they did at Shiloh, in the midst of our greatest success. General Lovell is disengaged, and might replace you, or I would cheerfully give General Van Dorn any one I could spare. It would also please me to see General Preston along, but I fear to make too great a draft on your command.

If agreeable to yourself and General Van Dorn, you have no time to lose. We only await our train and the capture of the forces at Cumberland Gap, both of which we hope to hear from very soon.

Our prospects were never more encouraging.

Most respectfully and truly, yours,

BRAXTON BRAGG.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *August* 23, 1862.

Major-General BRECKINRIDGE:

Come here, if possible. I have a splendid division for you to lead into Kentucky, to which will be attached all the men General Van Dorn can spare to bring with you.

W. J. HARDEE,
Major-General.

JACKSON, MISS., *August* 25, 1862.

Major-General HARDEE, *Chattanooga:*

Reserve the division for me. I will leave here in a few days with a small force of Kentuckians and Tennesseeans.

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE.

CHATTANOOGA, *August* 27, 1862.

Maj. Gen. J. C. BRECKINRIDGE:

MY DEAR GENERAL: We leave for your beloved home. Would that you were with us. Your division is ready as soon as you join, but you must hurry up to overtake us. Buell is anxious, apparently, to get to Cincinnati before us, but we envy him the honor. General [Samuel] Jones has orders to organize, arm, and equip all stragglers, recovered sick, and those from leave, and have them ready to join you. The quartermaster's department has orders to be ready to send you on. Move with 100 rounds of ammunition and twenty-five days' rations. We go by way of Sparta and Burkesville into the heart of Kentucky.

Yours, most truly,

BRAXTON BRAGG,
General, Commanding.

[SEPTEMBER 15–24, 1862.—For orders, &c., transferring Breckinridge's division from Mississippi to East Tennessee, see Series I, Vol. XVII, Part II, pp. 703, 704, 706, 900.]

GLASGOW, KY., via CHATTANOOGA.
(Received Holly Springs, September 17, 1862.)

Maj. Gen. J. C. BRECKINRIDGE:

Relying on your co-operation, our spare arms were left to be escorted by you. We are sadly disappointed without them, and Kentucky would [with them] be safe. I trust you are not sick.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

HOLLY SPRINGS, MISS.,
September 17, 1862.

General BRAXTON BRAGG:
(To be sent from Chattanooga.)

I have been detained by orders here, but I leave in a day or two, via Chattanooga. Will bring your arms, and will move with great speed.

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Major-General, C. S. Army.

MERIDIAN, MISS., *September* 23, 1862.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, *Mobile, Ala.:*

I will have at Mobile to-morrow night and next day about 2,500 infantry, 25 wagons and teams, and two batteries of four pieces each, without horses. Please have transportation for Montgomery and Chattanooga.

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Major-General.

MERIDIAN, MISS., *September* 26, 1862.

Major-General JONES,
Brigadier-General JORDAN,
Chattanooga or Knoxville, Tenn.:

Are the exchanged prisoners now *en route* to go with me by Knoxville? Their strength added to mine makes but 5,000 men. Answer to Mobile.

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Major-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *September* 29, 1862.

General BRECKINRIDGE:

Can you, consistently with present orders, go to Nashville? It is an absolute necessity, and, if necessary, I must get Department to modify orders to allow you to do so. Answer immediately.

ISHAM G. HARRIS.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., *September* 30, 1862.

Gov. ISHAM G. HARRIS, *Chattanooga:*

My orders look in another direction. I leave at 4 o'clock this afternoon for Knoxville. Would like to see you there or at Dalton.

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *October* 3, 1862.

Maj. Gen. KIRBY SMITH:

I have just arrived here with 2,500 men, all that General Van Dorn would let me have. About 2,000 exchanged prisoners will arrive in a day or two.

I find here about 4,000 miscellaneous troops, under Brigadier-General Maxey. On hand here some 6,000 small-arms; have not had time to examine them. I will arm the exchanged prisoners, and take Maxey's command forward with the surplus arms as soon as possible, say two or three days, following as soon as possible with remainder of the force. The great difficulty is want of transportation, but we are making every effort to supply it. I will probably move via Cumberland Gap to London, thence through Richmond or Lancaster, as events may require. You shall hear from us before the command reaches London. General Bragg wrote me that the trains of Polk and Hardee would be here, but they have not arrived. Still, we will get through, and bring the surplus arms. I think the head of the column will reach London by the 17th of this month.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Major-General.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *October* 6, 1862.

Major [GEORGE G.] GARNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: I arrived here a day or two ago with a little less than 2,500 men, including two batteries, being all that General Van Dorn would spare me. General Bragg's order of the 4th of September met me at Jackson,

Miss., on my way here. About 1,800 exchanged prisoners will reach here to-morrow. One regiment of prisoners, intended for General Bragg, has been detained at Jackson since I left there, but by whose authority I am ignorant. That regiment, with the portion of my division which accompanies me, would have made about 5,000 men, General Van Dorn counting my troops as if they were so many exchanged prisoners. I find Brigadier-General Maxey here with 4,500 miscellaneous troops for General Bragg's army. Not a wagon of Hardee's or Polk's trains has arrived. I must get transportation for all these troops, with forage and subsistence trains, to cross a desert of 150 miles. About 60 wagons, collected at Chattanooga, are on the way, and, fortunately, I secured some transportation at Jackson, pushed it across to Montgomery by common road, and have it now on the railroad between that point and this place. In the mean time every effort is making to collect a little transportation around this country. I hope to put Maxey in motion by Thursday next, and will send him via Cumberland Gap and London, thence toward Lancaster and Danville, or direct to Lexington, as circumstances may require. All his men will be armed and well supplied with ammunition. At the earliest moment (possibly by Sunday next) I will move with the remainder of the force, being the fragment of my division and the exchanged prisoners, and by the same route.

It might be well to send orders to London to meet Maxey, and also supplies. I fear, too, that I may need supplies at that point. I will move rapidly after Maxey, and he will be directed to keep a vigilant lookout, and communicate with me promptly if events should require it.

The exchanged prisoners will be armed here, and the whole force will carry 200 rounds to the man.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 33.

HDQRS. BRECKINRIDGE'S DIVISION,
Near Knoxville, Tenn., October 7, 1862.

I. Brigadier-General Maxey will make every effort to get his command in readiness to move on Thursday morning next, by way of Cumberland Gap, to London, Ky., thence toward Danville or Lexington, as events may determine him, or as he may receive orders. A request has been sent to General Bragg to have supplies for him at London in case of need. Unless diverted by controlling circumstances or by orders, the object of his movement is to join Major-General Smith. He will not actually put his troops in motion until further orders. He will carry 200 rounds of ammunition to the man, and a full supply for the battery; also twelve days' forage, and, if possible, twelve days' rations in wagons; in any event, he will carry ten days' rations in wagons and two days' cooked rations in haversacks. He will keep both flanks and his front at as great a distance as possible, under vigilant observation, and will communicate promptly with these headquarters in the event of a threatened attack. The major-general commanding hopes to be able to move with the remainder of the force by the same route on Sunday next. Strict discipline must be enforced on the march, and every trespass upon private property or individual right promptly and severely punished, especially any acts of trespass or a failure to arrest the perpetrators by commissioned officers. This caution must be distinctly given to the troops before the movement commences. It is not necessary to

issue any instructions to Brigadier-General Maxey to prevent straggling and to secure compactness of movement on the march. His experience will suggest the proper dispositions. Brigadier-General Maxey will report as soon as his command is ready to move to these headquarters.

* * * * * * *

IX. The major-general commanding desires to put the troops in motion by Sunday next at the latest.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Breckinridge:

JOHN A. BUCKNER,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS BRECKINRIDGE'S DIVISION,
Near Knoxville, October 12, 1862.

General BRAXTON BRAGG:

GENERAL: I have just received intelligence which compels me to write to you in this irregular way. I send this by courier to overtake Captain [James] Nocquet.

By orders from Richmond, I am to leave all the Tennesseeans here. General Jones will send them forward to operate against Nashville; possibly to defend Murfreesborough or Chattanooga. The reserve at Corinth complicates matters.

I started Brigadier-General Maxey this morning, via Cumberland Gap and London, with over 5,000 men, and will follow on Tuesday, the 14th, with 1,500 Kentuckians and two batteries. This includes the Second Kentucky, Colonel Hanson, with Graves' battery, being exchanged prisoners. Please save me a good command. I bring but 1,000 of my old division, but they are excellent troops.

I hope you are satisfied with my energy since I was allowed to leave Grand Junction. I have encountered every difficulty a man could meet, and but for some transportation I clung to and brought with me, would be wholly paralyzed.

Very truly,

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 38. } HDQRS. BRECKINRIDGE'S DIVISION,
Knoxville, October 12, 1862.

* * * * * * *

XII. The command will move by way of Tazewell and Cumberland Gap, with two days' cooked rations in haversacks and 40 rounds of ammunition in cartridge-boxes, on Tuesday, the 14th, at 8 a. m. The Second Kentucky Regiment in advance, followed by the First Brigade; batteries in rear of infantry, in order of their commands; baggage, ordnance, and supply trains in rear of all the troops. A suitable rear guard to each command, and rear guard of 1 commissioned officer and 50 men, to move in rear of trains, will be detailed from the First Brigade. The transportation furnished is deemed sufficient for an adequate supply of tents and camp equipage. The firing of small-arms on the march is

strictly prohibited, and the most stringent means will be taken by the officers to prevent straggling and plundering, and to insure order and good discipline among the troops.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Breckinridge:

JOHN A. BUCKNER,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS BRECKINRIDGE'S DIVISION,
October 14, 1862.

Maj. S. M. MOORMAN,
Acting Chief of Staff, First Brigade:

SIR: I am instructed by General Breckinridge to say that he did not send you an invitation to act as chief commissary, but an order. He has, however, appointed Captain [John T.] Davis, Sixth Kentucky Regiment, which relieves you.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. BUCKNER,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT No. 2,
Barboursville, October 14, [1862]—5 p. m.

Maj. Gen. J. C. BRECKINRIDGE, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: In reply to your communication of the 12th instant, the general commanding directs me to say that you will halt the command of General Maxey and yourself, and return to Knoxville; first, however, sending to Cumberland Gap (should you not already have reached that point) all subsistence stores which you may have over and above what may be necessary for you on the march to Knoxville. The general commanding desires that you will take command of these troops in person, proceed to Chattanooga by rail, and proceed to take such measures for the defense of Middle Tennessee, or an attack on Nashville, as to your judgment shall seem best.

The general commanding is now *en route* to follow you.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Chief of Staff and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 45. } HDQRS. BRECKINRIDGE'S DIVISION, *Near Maynardville, Tenn., October* 16, 1862.

I. Col. R. W. Hanson will take command of the troops which have marched with these headquarters from Knoxville, and will move, via Cumberland Gap, to London, Ky. If he receives no orders at that point, he will march the troops to join the command of Maj. Gen. E. Kirby Smith, where he will report them to these headquarters.

II. The mounted command of miscellaneous troops, now under Capt. M. D. Logan, will accompany Colonel Hanson, except Captain Logan's company, which will report to these headquarters at sunrise to-morrow morning, to accompany the major-general commanding.

III. The chief quartermaster will furnish Captain Logan transporta-

tion for eight days' rations for his company of 25 men, and eight days' forage and transportation for it for 25 horses, and the teams necessary to carry the forage, rations, and camp equipage for the company.

IV. Captain Logan will direct the officer next in rank to himself to report to Colonel Hanson.

By order of Major-General Breckinridge:

JOHN A. BUCKNER,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS BRECKINRIDGE'S DIVISION,
Near Maynardville, Tenn., October 17, 1862.

Brigadier-General MAXEY,
Commanding Confederate States Troops:

SIR: Inclosed find copy of order from General Bragg, directing me to halt the column.* The orders to you were to proceed via Cumberland Gap, but couriers I meet say nothing of having met you. You will halt, and try to communicate with General Bragg, whom I suspect is falling back to Cumberland Gap, and, if necessary for you to obtain subsistence, you will have to fall back toward Knoxville.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS BRECKINRIDGE'S DIVISION,
Thirty-five miles from Cumberland Gap, October 17, 1862.

GEORGE WILLIAM BRENT,
Chief of Staff and Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: I have just received orders from Headquarters Department No. 2, dated Bryantsville, October 12, directing me to halt my column and report for orders. I halt, and will await orders at this place. General Maxey moved five days ago with 5,000 men, with orders to proceed by way of Cumberland Gap. Couriers I meet have not seen him; hence I fear he has turned off through Big Creek Gap. I shall send courier instantly to halt him. I would suggest that orders from your headquarters be sent across by Williamsburg to meet him.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 47. } HDQRS. BRECKINRIDGE'S DIVISION,
Twenty-eight miles from Knoxville, Oct. 18, 1862.

I. The command will move toward Knoxville to-morrow at 8.30 a. m.

II. The chief commissary will send forward to Cumberland Gap all subsistence not required to take the troops to Knoxville, and will have five days' rations for 2,500 men at Knoxville, and ten days' rations prepared at Chattanooga for 8,000 men, without delay.

III. The chief quartermaster will cause all the forage he can procure to be immediately collected at Knoxville and Chattanooga, and provide five days' forage for the train the commissary sends to the Gap.

By order of Major-General Breckinridge:

JOHN A. BUCKNER,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* Not found; but see Brent to Breckinridge, p. 1000.

HEADQUARTERS BRECKINRIDGE'S DIVISION,
Twenty-eight miles from Knoxville, October 18, 1862.

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL JONES,
Commanding Department of East Tennessee, Knoxville:

DEAR SIR: I inclose you a copy of General Bragg's order, just received.* Be kind enough to have transportation by rail to Chattanooga for my command of 2,500 ready by Tuesday next, and for Maxey's 5,000 by Thursday next. All my trains will be sent by common road. We will need forage and rations at Knoxville, and will be glad if you will order as much as possible of both, to be accumulated at Chattanooga. It is a neck and neck race for Murfreesborough and Nashville. I do not think the Federals will follow Bragg across the desert. They will push all their force into Tennessee by the other route. We must be ready to meet them.

Yours,

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Major-General.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *October* 20, 1862.

Brigadier-General FORREST,
Murfreesborough, Tenn.:

Under orders from General Bragg, I start 2,500 troops to-morrow for Shellmound, near Bridgeport, and will follow myself next day. Other troops will move on very soon. I hope you will collect all the transportation and subsistence and forage you can. Much of it should be sent to Bridgeport. Buell or Grant may be pushing for Nashville or Murfreesborough. Keep a sharp lookout.

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT NO. 2,
Knoxville, Tenn., October 23, 1862.

Major-General BRECKINRIDGE:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs that you will proceed immediately to Murfreesborough, Tenn., with your command, except the men belonging to miscellaneous regiments, and assume the direction of military operations in that quarter.

I have the honor to be, general, your obedient servant,

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Chief of Staff and Assistant Adjutant-General.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *October* 23, 1862.

Brigadier-General FORREST,
Murfreesborough, Tenn.:

Send to railroad crossing of the Tennessee River railroad transportation for 2,000 men, without wagons or batteries. Let train report to Colonel Hanson, who will be there to-morrow. I will be with you in two days.

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Major-General.

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* Not found; but see Brent to Breckinridge, p. 1000.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 53. } HDQRS. BRECKINRIDGE'S DIVISION, *Near Bridgeport, Ala., October* 26, 1862.

The Second, Fourth, Sixth, and Ninth Kentucky Regiments, with Graves' and Cobb's batteries, will constitute one brigade, of which Col. R. W. Hanson will take command.

By order of Major-General Breckinridge:

JOHN A. BUCKNER,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HDQRS. ARMY OF MIDDLE TENNESSEE, *Murfreesborough, October* 28, 1862.

In pursuance of orders from Headquarters Department No. 2, the undersigned assumes command of the forces at and near this point.

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Major-General, C. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Tullahoma, April 8, 1863.

Brig. Gen. GEO. MANEY, *Shelbyville, Tenn.:*

GENERAL: I am instructed by the commanding general to advise you he wishes your battery composed from guns taken from the enemy. You will, therefore, order to turn over one of your guns turned over to you from Captain Semple's battery to the reserve, and receive one in its place from reserve. He also directs that the names of the four bravest Tennessee men who were killed on the field be inscribed upon guns. The man to engrave them will be in few days at your camp, to whom you will give the names of men to be engraved, and report the same to the general commanding.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. OLADOWSKI,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Ordnance Duty.

HDQRS. MANEY'S BRIG., CHEATHAM'S DIV., POLK'S CORPS,
Camp near Shelbyville, April 10, 1863.

Lieut. Col. H. OLADOWSKI,
Chief of Ordnance, Army of Tennessee:

COLONEL: Your note, conveying directions of the commanding general in reference to my battery, was received this morning. The gun from Captain Semple's battery will be turned over to the reserve whenever demanded.

The instructions of the commanding general as to the inscription of names on the pieces is highly gratifying to me, and will be appreciated by my entire command. Your note expresses that—

> The names of the four bravest Tennessee men who were killed on the field be inscribed upon guns.

I feel it proper to mention in this connection that while my command at Perryville contained four Tennessee regiments, each one of which can afford many names eminently deserving the appropriate honor designated, the Forty-first Georgia was also part of my brigade at the time, and participated with the Tennessee regiments, and with like valor and devotion, in the severe conflict, resulting in the capture of a quantity of the enemy's artillery; further, it may be noted, this was the only regi-

ment not of Tennessee in the entire division engaged on our extreme right, and I must add, as my conviction, the Southern Army lost neither a truer soldier nor more amiable and admirable a gentleman on that field than Col. Charles A. McDaniel, the commander of that regiment.

If it be the desire of the commanding general to bestow a compliment encouraging and appropriate to the Tennessee troops through my brigade as a medium, the inscription should properly be limited to the names of Tennesseeans; but if the purpose be to honor the fallen braves of this particular brigade, then justice, far more than any generosity, will strongly direct attention to the name of Colonel McDaniel for an inscription.

I respectfully and earnestly suggest that, as the battery complete will contain just one gun for a suitable name from each of my four Tennessee regiments, it would be a profound gratification to me to be allowed the privilege of inscribing the name of Colonel McDaniel on one of the guns captured by my brigade at the battle of Murfreesborough, the gun to be presented to some Georgia battery, as a token of respectful memory on the part of my command for a gallant soldier of a different State from themselves, who gave up his life fighting side by side with them, for the results, whatever they be, of usefulness to the country or honor to themselves, achieved on the field of Perryville.

Very respectfully, &c.,

GEO. MANEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

KNOXVILLE, *May* 22, 1863.

Lieut. Gen. LEONIDAS POLK, *Shelbyville, Tenn.:*

MY DEAR GENERAL: I received your kind messages by Colonel [Thomas] Claiborne, of my staff.

General Bragg addressed me a note, similar to one which I afterward learned he had addressed to General Hardee, making inquiry in reference to my action in certain councils of war which may have sustained your conduct at Bardstown and Perryville. As I did not know at the time that the inquiry had been addressed to any other officer but myself, my reply was of a character which did not render it necessary for me to inform you of it, and for that reason I preferred, particularly as I ventured upon the very delicate ground of offering unsought advice, that the matter should for the present remain between General Bragg and myself; but with the knowledge of the fact that other officers are included in the inquiry, I feel now at liberty, in accordance with your request, to communicate to you my reply. I have received no notice as yet of its reception, and do not know how it was received. My reply, however, was dictated by my sense of right, and by a desire, however slight the chances of success, of accomplishing some good to the public by inducing action on the part of General Bragg that would bring about at least official harmony in the Army of Tennessee.

My reply is communicated to you confidentially, because its publicity might destroy even the slight chance upon which I built my hope of accomplishing some little good.

With high regard, I am, general, very respectfully and truly, yours,

S. B. BUCKNER.

P. S.—The copy of my letter to General Bragg is transmitted through General Hardee.*

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* See Part I, p. 1105.

*ALTERNATE DESIGNATIONS OF ORGANIZATIONS MENTIONED IN THIS VOLUME.**

Abbott's (Ephraim P.) **Artillery.** (See *Tennessee Troops, Union, Battery A.*)
Adrian's (T. W.) **Cavalry.** (See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 12th Battalion.*)
Aleshire's (C. S.) **Artillery.** (See *Ohio Troops, 18th Battery.*)
Alexander's (D. W.) **Cavalry.** (See *Marshall Rangers.*)
Alexander's (John W. S.) **Infantry.** (See *Illinois Troops, 21st Regiment.*)
Allen's (L. M.) **Infantry.** (See *North Carolina Troops, 11th Battn. and 64th Regt.*)
Allen's (Thomas G.) **Infantry.** (See *Illinois Troops, 80th Regiment.*)
Allen's (W. W.) **Cavalry.** (See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment.*)
Allin's (P. T.) **Sharpshooters.** (See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*)
Anderson Cavalry. (See *Pennsylvania Troops, 15th Regiment.*)
Anderson Troop Cavalry. (See *Pennsylvania Troops.*)
Anderson's (Charles) **Infantry.** (See *Ohio Troops, 93d Regiment.*)
Anderson's (John D.) **Artillery.** (See *Wisconsin Troops, 1st Battery.*)
Anderson's (Joseph W.) **Artillery.** (See *Botetourt Artillery.*)
Anderson's (Nicholas L.) **Infantry.** (See *Ohio Troops, 6th Regiment.*)
Andrews' (John S.) **Artillery.** (See *Michigan Troops, 6th Battery.*)
Andrew's (W. W.) **Artillery.** (See *Indiana Troops, 21st Battery.*)
Arnett's Artillery. (See *Corbett's Artillery.*)
Ashby's (H. M.) **Cavalry.** (See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*)
Atkins' (Smith D.) **Infantry.** (See *Illinois Troops, 92d Regiment.*)
Attkisson's (Horace N.) **Infantry.** (See *Indiana Troops, 50th Regiment.*)
Bacot's Cavalry. (See *N. B. Forrest's Cavalry.*)
Bailey's (George W.) **Infantry.** (See *Ohio Troops, 16th Regiment.*)
Baird's (John P.) **Infantry.** (See *Indiana Troops, 85th Regiment.*)
Baldwin's (Philemon P.) **Infantry.** (See *Indiana Troops, 6th Regiment.*)
Bankhead's (Smith P.) **Artillery.** (See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*)
Barbour Artillery. (See *Alabama Troops, Confederate.*)
Barkuloo's (W.) **Infantry.** (See *Georgia Troops, 57th Regiment.*)
Barnes' (Sidney M.) **Infantry.** (See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 8th Regiment.*)
Barnett's (C. M.) **Artillery.** (See *Illinois Troops, 2d Regiment, Battery I.*)
Barnett's (W. D.) **Cavalry.** (See *Arkansas Troops.*)
Barrett's (Wallace W.) **Infantry.** (See *Illinois Troops, 44th Regiment.*)
Barrows' (Leonard P.) **Artillery.** (See *Ohio Troops, 9th Battery.*)
Barry's (R. L.) **Artillery.** (See *Lookout Artillery.*)
Bartleson's (Frederick A.) **Infantry.** (See *Illinois Troops, 100th Regiment.*)
Bartlett's (Joseph) **Artillery.** (See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery G.*)
Bayles' (Jesse) **Cavalry.** (See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 4th Regiment.*)
Beatty's (John) **Infantry.** (See *Ohio Troops, 3d Regiment.*)
Beatty's (Samuel) **Infantry.** (See *Ohio Troops, 19th Regiment.*)
Beck's (F. K.) **Infantry.** (See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 23d Regiment.*)
Beebe's (Yates V.) **Artillery.** (See *Wisconsin Troops, 10th Battery.*)
Bell's (T. H.) **Infantry.** (See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 12th Regiment.*)
Benneson's (William H.) **Infantry.** (See *Illinois Troops, 78th Regiment.*)
Bennett's (J. D.) **Cavalry.** (See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*)
Bennett's (John E.) **Infantry.** (See *Illinois Troops, 75th Regiment.*)
Berkey's (John M.) **Infantry.** (See *Indiana Troops, 99th Regiment.*)
Berry's (William W.) **Infantry.** (See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 5th Regiment.*)
Bidwell's (Alonzo F.) **Artillery.** (See *Michigan Troops, 4th Battery.*)
Binger's Cavalry. Official designation unknown. (See *Captain Binger.*)
Bingham's (George B.) **Infantry.** (See *Wisconsin Troops, 1st Regiment.*)

* References are to index following.

Bishop's (W. H.) Infantry. (See *Mississippi Troops, 7th Regiment.*)
Black's (W. T.) Infantry. (See *Georgia Troops, 5th Regiment.*)
Blake's (John W.) Infantry. (See *Indiana Troops, 40th Regiment.*)
Blake's (William H.) Infantry. (See *Indiana Troops, 9th Regiment.*)
Blount's (Ambrose A.) Artillery. (See *Ohio Troops, 17th Battery.*)
Blythe's Infantry. (See *Mississippi Troops, 44th Regiment.*)
Board's (B.) Cavalry. (See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 2d Regiment.*)
Bond's (John R.) Infantry. (See *Ohio Troops, 111th Regiment.*)
Boone's (William P.) Infantry. (See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 28th Regiment.*)
Botetourt Artillery. (See *Virginia Troops.*)
Boughton's Cavalry. Official designation unknown. (See *Captain Boughton.*)
Boyd's (W.) Infantry. (See *Georgia Troops, 52d Regiment.*)
Boyle's (John) Cavalry. (See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 9th Regiment.*)
Bracht's (Frederick G.) Infantry. (See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 18th Regiment.*)
Bradford's (Stephen N.) Infantry. (See *Pennsylvania Troops, 77th Regiment.*)
Bradford's (W. M.) Infantry. (See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 31st Regiment.*)
Bradley's (Cullen) Artillery. (See *Ohio Troops, 6th Battery.*)
Bradley's (Luther P.) Infantry. (See *Illinois Troops, 51st Regiment.*)
Bradshaw's (A. C.) Cavalry. (See *Ringgold Rangers.*)
Bramlette's (Thomas E.) Infantry. (See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 3d Regiment.*)
Bratton's (H. L. W.) Infantry. (See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 24th Regiment.*)
Breckinridge's (W. C. P.) Cavalry. (See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate.*)
Bristol's (Hiram W.) Infantry. (See *Illinois Troops, 34th Regiment.*)
Bristow's (Benjamin H.) Cavalry. (See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 8th Regiment.*)
Brooks' (Lewis) Infantry. (See *Indiana Troops, 80th Regiment.*)
Brown Horse Artillery. (See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*)
Brown's Cavalry. Official designation unknown. (See *Captain Brown.*)
Buckley's (Harvey M.) Infantry. (See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 5th Regiment.*)
Buck's (W. A.) Infantry. (See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 24th Regiment.*)
Buell's (George P.) Infantry. (See *Indiana Troops, 58th Regiment.*)
Bullard's (J. G.) Infantry. (See *Mississippi Troops, 10th Regiment.*)
Bunn's (H. G.) Infantry. (See *Arkansas Troops, 4th Regiment.*)
Burbridge's (S. G.) Infantry. (See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 26th Regiment.*)
Burke's (Joseph W.) Infantry. (See *Ohio Troops, 10th Regiment.*)
Burks' (J. C.) Cavalry. (See *Texas Troops, 11th Regiment.*)
Burroughs' (W. H.) Artillery. (See *Rhett Artillery.*)
Burton's (J. H.) Artillery. (See *Illinois Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery F.*)
Burtwell's (J. R. B.) Artillery. (See *Alabama Troops, Confederate.*)
Bush's (Asahel K.) Artillery. (See *Indiana Troops, 4th Battery.*)
Butler's (J. R.) Cavalry. (See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 3d Regiment.*)
Byrd's (Robert K.) Infantry. (See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 1st Regiment.*)
Cain's (W. O.) Cavalry. (See *A. C. Bradshaw's Cavalry.*)
Caldwell's (A. W.) Infantry. (See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 27th Regiment.*)
Caldwell's (J. W.) Cavalry. (See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment.*)
Campbell's (Archibald P.) Cavalry. (See *Michigan Troops, 2d Regiment.*)
Campbell's (Lewis D.) Infantry. (See *Ohio Troops, 69th Regiment.*)
Camron's (O. G.) Mounted Rifles. (See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 1st Rifles.*)
Canby's (S.) Artillery. (See *Union Troops, Regulars, 4th Regiment, Battery H.*)
Capers' (H. D.) Artillery. (See *Georgia Troops, 12th Battalion.*)
Carey's (O. H. P.) Infantry. (See *Indiana Troops, 36th Regiment.*)
Carlile's (J. B.) Infantry. (See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 13th Regiment.*)
Carnes' (W. W.) Artillery. (See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*)
Carpenter's (Stephen D.) Infantry. (See *Union Troops, Regulars, 19th Regiment.*)
Carpenter's (Stephen J.) Artillery. (See *Wisconsin Troops, 8th Battery.*)
Carr's (Henry M.) Infantry. (See *Indiana Troops, 58th Regiment.*)

Carter's (J. E.) **Cavalry.** (See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 14th Battalion.*)
Carter's (James P. T.) **Infantry.** (See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 2d Regiment.*)
Carter's (John C.) **Infantry.** (See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 38th Regiment.*)
Casement (John S.) **Infantry.** (See *Ohio Troops, 103d Regiment.*)
Casey's (Thomas S.) **Infantry.** (See *Illinois Troops, 110th Regiment.*)
Cassilly's (William B.) **Infantry.** (See *Ohio Troops, 69th Regiment.*)
Catterson's (Robert F.) **Infantry.** (See *Indiana Troops, 97th Regiment.*)
Champion's (Thomas E.) **Infantry.** (See *Illinois Troops, 96th Regiment.*)
Chandler's (William P.) **Infantry.** (See *Illinois Troops, 35th Regiment.*)
Chapin's (Alfred R.) **Infantry.** (See *Wisconsin Troops, 10th Regiment.*)
Chapman's (Charles W.) **Infantry.** (See *Indiana Troops, 74th Regiment.*)
Chenault's (D. W.) **Cavalry.** (See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 11th Regiment.*)
Cherokee Artillery. (See *Georgia Troops.*)
Chester's (John) **Infantry.** (See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 51st Regiment.*)
Chicago Board of Trade Artillery. (See *Illinois Troops.*)
Choate's (William A.) **Infantry.** (See *Ohio Troops, 38th Regiment.*)
Church's (Josiah W.) **Artillery.** (See *Michigan Troops, 4th Battery.*)
Clanton's (J. H.) **Cavalry.** (See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment.*)
Clayton's (H. D.) **Infantry.** (See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 39th Regiment.*)
Cluke's (R. S.) **Cavalry.** (See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 8th Regiment.*)
Cobb's (R.) **Artillery.** (See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate.*)
Coburn's (John) **Infantry.** (See *Indiana Troops, 33d Regiment.*)
Cochran's (George T.) **Artillery.** (See *Indiana Troops, 8th Battery.*)
Cochran's (John C.) **Infantry.** (See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 14th Regiment.*)
Cochran's (Thomas B.) **Cavalry.** (See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 2d Regiment.*)
Cockerill's (Daniel T.) **Artillery.** (See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery F.*)
Coleman's (David) **Infantry.** (See *North Carolina Troops, 39th Regiment.*)
Coltart's (J. G.) **Infantry.** (See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 26th Regiment.*)
Conklin's (Henry N.) **Infantry.** (See *Indiana Troops, 35th Regiment.*)
Connell's (John M.) **Infantry.** (See *Ohio Troops, 17th Regiment.*)
Cooke's (J. B.) **Infantry.** (See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 59th Regiment.*)
Cook's (William R.) **Cavalry.** (See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 2d Regiment.*)
Cooley's (C. G.) **Artillery.** (See *Mercantile Artillery.*)
Cooper's (Joseph A.) **Infantry.** (See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 6th Regiment.*)
Copeland's (Joseph T.) **Cavalry.** (See *Michigan Troops, 5th Regiment.*)
Corbett's (C. C.) **Artillery.** (See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate.*)
Cowen's (D. D. T.) **Infantry.** (See *Ohio Troops, 52d Regiment.*)
Cox's (Jerome B.) **Artillery.** (See *Indiana Troops, 10th Battery.*)
Cox's (Joseph B.) **Infantry.** (See *Indiana Troops, 60th Regiment.*)
Craddock's (James W.) **Infantry.** (See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 16th Regiment.*)
Cram's (George H.) **Infantry.** (See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 9th Regiment.*)
Cranor's (Jonathan) **Infantry.** (See *Ohio Troops, 40th Regiment.*)
Crawford's (M. J.) **Cavalry.** (See *Georgia Troops, 3d Regiment.*)
Croxton's (John T.) **Infantry.** (See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 4th Regiment.*)
Cruft's (Charles) **Infantry.** (See *Indiana Troops, 31st Regiment.*)
Cummins' (John E.) **Infantry.** (See *Ohio Troops, 99th Regiment.*)
Davis' Cavalry. Official designation unknown. (See *Captain Davis.*)
Davis' (W. G. M.) **Cavalry.** (See *Florida Troops, 1st Regiment.*)
Day's (Henry M.) **Infantry.** (See *Illinois Troops, 91st Regiment.*)
Deas' (Z. C.) **Infantry.** (See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 22d Regiment.*)
Degenfeld (Christopher M.) **Infantry.** (See *Ohio Troops, 26th Regiment.*)
Dennis' (John J.) **Artillery.** (See *Michigan Troops, 5th Battery.*)
Dennison Guards. (See *Ohio Troops.*)
De Vries' (Peter) **Artillery.** (See *Michigan Troops, 5th Battery.*)
Dickey's (Moses R.) **Infantry.** (See *Ohio Troops, 15th Regiment.*)

Doan's (Azariah W.) **Infantry.** (See *Ohio Troops, 79th Regiment.*)
Dodge's (Joseph B.) **Infantry.** (See *Indiana Troops, 30th Regiment.*)
Doolittle's (Charles C.) **Infantry.** (See *Michigan Troops, 18th Regiment.*)
Douglas' (J. P.) **Artillery.** (See *Texas Troops.*)
Douglass' (De Witt C.) **Cavalry.** (See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*)
Drake's (Levi) **Infantry.** (See *Ohio Troops, 49th Regiment.*)
Drury's (Lucius H.) **Artillery.** (See *Wisconsin Troops, 3d Battery.*)
Duke's (B. W.) **Cavalry.** (See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 2d Regiment.*)
Dunham's (Cyrus L.) **Infantry.** (See *Indiana Troops, 50th Regiment.*)
Dunn's (David M.) **Infantry.** (See *Indiana Troops, 29th Regiment.*)
Dure's (G. A.) **Artillery.** (See *Jackson Artillery.*)
Dustin's (Daniel) **Infantry.** (See *Illinois Troops, 105th Regiment.*)
Earle's (R. G.) **Cavalry Company.** (See *Alabama Troops, Confederate.*)
Earp's (C. R.) **Cavalry.** (See *Texas Troops, 10th Regiment.*)
Eckles' (William H.) **Infantry.** (See *Ohio Troops, 14th Regiment.*)
Edgarton's (Warren P.) **Artillery.** (See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery E.*)
Edwards' (R. M.) **Cavalry.** (See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 1st Regiment.*)
Egly's (Jacob A.) **Infantry.** (See *Ohio Troops, 108th Regiment.*)
Elberg's (Frederick W.) **Infantry.** (See *Ohio Troops, 108th Regiment.*)
Eldridge's (J. W.) **Artillery.** (See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*)
Eldridge's (Nathaniel B.) **Infantry.** (See *Michigan Troops, 11th Regiment.*)
Elgin Artillery. (See *Illinois Troops.*)
Elston's (Isaac C., jr.) **Infantry.*** (See *Indiana Troops, 66th Regiment.*)
Ely's (John J.) **Artillery.** (See *Michigan Troops, 5th Battery.*)
Enyart's (David A.) **Infantry.** (See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 1st Regiment.*)
Este (George P.) **Infantry.** (See *Ohio Troops, 14th Regiment.*)
Estep's (George) **Artillery.** (See *Indiana Troops, 8th Battery.*)
Eufaula Artillery. (See *Alabama Troops, Confederate.*)
Evans' (M. L.) **Cavalry.** (See *Texas Troops, 8th Regiment.*)
Fain's (J. S.) **Infantry.** (See *Smith's Legion.*)
Fain's (R. G.) **Infantry.** (See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 63d Regiment.*)
Farrar's (F. H.) **Infantry.** (See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate, 1st Regulars.*)
Faulkner's (John K.) **Cavalry.** (See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 7th Regiment.*)
Feild's (H. R.) **Infantry.** (See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment.*)
Ferguson's (John) **Infantry.** (See *Ohio Troops, 64th Regiment.*)
Finley's (J. J.) **Infantry.** (See *Florida Troops, 6th Regiment.*)
Fisher's (Benjamin F.) **Infantry.** (See *Michigan Troops, 23d Regiment.*)
Fitzgerald (Ed.) **Infantry.** (See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 154th Regiment.*)
Folk's (G. N.) **Cavalry.** (See *North Carolina Troops, 7th Battalion.*)
Fonda's (John G.) **Infantry.** (See *Illinois Troops, 118th Regiment.*)
Forrest's (N. B.) **Cavalry.** (See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*)
Foster's (J. T.) **Artillery.** (See *Wisconsin Troops, 1st Battery.*)
Freeman's (S. L.) **Artillery.** (See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*)
French's (Daniel) **Infantry.** (See *Ohio Troops, 120th Regiment.*)
Frizell's (Joseph W.) **Infantry.** (See *Ohio Troops, 94th Regiment.*)
Fry Scouts. (See *Henry G. Twyman's Cavalry.*)
Funkhouser's (John J.) **Infantry.** (See *Illinois Troops, 98th Regiment.*)
Fyffe's (Edward P.) **Infantry.** (See *Ohio Troops, 26th Regiment.*)
Fyffe's (James P.) **Infantry.** (See *Ohio Troops, 59th Regiment.*)
Gano's (R. M.) **Cavalry.** (See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 7th Regiment.*)
Garrard's (Theophilus T.) **Infantry.** (See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 7th Regiment.*)
Garrott's (I. W.) **Infantry.** (See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 20th Regiment.*)
Garver's (William) **Infantry.** (See *Indiana Troops, 101st Regiment.*)
Gary's (Marco B.) **Artillery.** (See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery C.*)

* Temporarily commanding.

Gazlay's (Carter) Infantry. (See *Indiana Troops, 37th Regiment.*)
George's (James) Infantry. (See *Minnesota Troops, 2d Regiment.*)
Gibbs' (George C.) Infantry. (See *North Carolina Troops, 42d Regiment.*)
Gibson's (William H.) Infantry. (See *Ohio Troops, 49th Regiment.*)
Gilbert's (Henry C.) Infantry. (See *Michigan Troops, 19th Regiment.*)
Gillem's (Alvan C.) Infantry. (See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 10th Regiment.*)
Gillespie's (J. W.) Infantry. (See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 43d Regiment.*)
Gilmer's (Daniel H.) Infantry. (See *Illinois Troops, 38th Regiment.*)
Given's (Josiah) Infantry. (See *Ohio Troops, 18th Regiment.*)
Given's (William) Infantry. (See *Ohio Troops, 102d Regiment.*)
Glenn's (J. A.) Infantry. (See *Georgia Troops, 36th Regiment.*)
Goode's (C. T.) Partisans. (See *Georgia Troops, 19th Cavalry Battalion.*)
Goodspeed's (Wilbur F.) Artillery. (See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery A.*)
Gordon's (G. W.) Infantry. (See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 11th Regiment.*)
Gorman's (George W.) Infantry. (See *Indiana Troops, 17th Regiment.*)
Governor's Guard. (See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 10th Regiment.*)
Governor's Guards. (See *Ohio Troops.*)
Gracie's (Arch., jr.) Infantry. (See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 43d Regiment.*)
Graham's (Milton) Cavalry. (See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 11th Regiment.*)
Graves' (Rice E.) Artillery. (See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate.*)
Greer's (W. S.) Cavalry. (See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 14th Battalion.*)
Grider's (Benjamin C.) Infantry. (See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 9th Regiment.*)
Grier's (David P.) Infantry. (See *Illinois Troops, 77th Regiment.*)
Griffin's (J. R.) Partisans. (See *Georgia Troops, 15th Cavalry Battalion.*)
Griffith's (J. W.) Cavalry. (See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment.*)
Griggs' (Chauncey W.) Infantry. (See *Minnesota Troops, 3d Regiment.*)
Grigsby's (J. Warren) Cavalry. (See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 6th Regiment.*)
Grigsby's (Lewis B.) Infantry. (See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 24th Regiment.*)
Groom's (John C.) Infantry. (See *Ohio Troops, 100th Regiment.*)
Guenther's (Francis L.) Artillery. (See *Union Troops, 5th Regiment, Battery H.*)
Guinnip's (Lyman) Infantry. (See *Illinois Troops, 79th Regiment.*)
Gunter's (W. T.) Partisans. (See *Alabama Troops, Confederate.*)
Guppey's (Joshua J.) Infantry. (See *Wisconsin Troops, 23d Regiment.*)
Hagan's (James) Cavalry. (See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 3d Regiment.*)
Haggard's (David R.) Cavalry. (See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 5th Regiment.*)
Halisy's (Dennis J.) Cavalry. (See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 6th Regiment.*)
Hall's (Albert S.) Infantry. (See *Ohio Troops, 105th Regiment.*)
Hall's (Bolling, jr.) Infantry. (See *Hilliard's Legion.*)
Hambright's (Henry A.) Infantry. (See *Pennsylvania Troops, 79th Regiment.*)
Hamilton's (Orville S.) Infantry. (See *Indiana Troops, 86th Regiment.*)
Hanson's (Charles S.) Infantry. (See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 20th Regiment.*)
Hanvey's (G. M.) Artillery. (See *Newnan Artillery.*)
Harker's (Charles G.) Infantry. (See *Ohio Troops, 65th Regiment.*)
Harkie's (C. B.) Infantry. (See *Georgia Troops, 55th Regiment.*)
Harlan's (J. M.) Infantry. (See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 10th Regiment.*)
Harlow's (L.) Cavalry. (See *Smith's Legion.*)
Harmon's (Oscar F.) Infantry. (See *Illinois Troops, 125th Regiment.*)
Harper's (A. R.) Cavalry. (See *Georgia Troops, 1st Regiment.*)
Harper's (R. W.) Mounted Rifles. (See *Arkansas Troops, 1st Rifles.*)
Harrington's (Fazilo A.) Infantry. (See *Illinois Troops, 27th Regiment.*)
Harris' (A.) Cavalry. (See *Texas Troops, 14th Regiment.*)
Harris' (Leonard A.) Infantry. (See *Ohio Troops, 2d Regiment.*)
Harris' (S.) Infantry. (See *Georgia Troops, 43d Regiment.*)
Harris' (Samuel J.) Artillery. (See *Indiana Troops, 19th Battery.*)
Harrison's (Benjamin) Infantry. (See *Indiana Troops, 70th Regiment.*)

Harrison's (Thomas J.) **Infantry.** (See *Indiana Troops, 39th Regiment.*)
Hart's (J. R.) **Cavalry.** (See *Smith's Legion.*)
Hathaway's (Gilbert) **Infantry.** (See *Indiana Troops, 73d Regiment.*)
Hawkins' (Joseph G.) **Infantry.** (See *Ohio Troops, 13th Regiment.*)
Hawkins' (Pierce B.) **Infantry.** (See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 11th Regiment.*)
Hayden's (James R.) **Infantry.** (See *Illinois Troops, 19th Regiment.*)
Hays' (William H.) **Infantry.** (See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 10th Regiment.*)
Hecker's (Frederick) **Infantry.** (See *Illinois Troops, 82d Regiment.*)
Heg's (Hans C.) **Infantry.** (See *Wisconsin Troops, 15th Regiment.*)
Helm's (B. H.) **Cavalry.** (See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment.*)
Henderson's (R. J.) **Infantry.** (See *Georgia Troops, 42d Regiment.*)
Henderson's (Thomas J.) **Infantry.** (See *Illinois Troops, 112th Regiment.*)
Hescock's (Henry) **Artillery.** (See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, Battery G.*)
Hewett's (John M.) **Artillery.** (See *Kentucky Troops, Union, Battery B.*)
Hilliard's Legion. (See *Alabama Troops, Confederate.*)
Hill's (M. R.) **Infantry.** (See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 47th Regiment.*)
Hines' (Cyrus C.) **Infantry.** (See *Indiana Troops, 57th Regiment.*)
Hobson's (Edward H.) **Infantry.** (See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 13th Regiment.*)
Hoge's (George B.) **Infantry.** (See *Illinois Troops, 113th Regiment.*)
Hollingsworth's (E. W.) **Infantry.** (See *Ohio Troops, 19th Regiment.*)
Holmes' (J. R.) **Infantry.** Official designation unknown. (See *J. R. Holmes.*)
Holmes' (W. H.) **Artillery.** (See *Robinson's Artillery.*)
Hopkins' (Enos) **Engineers.** (See *Michigan Troops, 1st Regiment.*)
Hoppe's (Walter) **Infantry.** (See *Missouri Troops, Union, 2d Regiment.*)
Horr's (Warren) **Cavalry.** (See *Indiana Troops, 4th Regiment.*)
Hoskins' (W. A.) **Infantry.** (See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 12th Regiment.*)
Hotchkiss' (Charles T.) **Infantry.** (See *Illinois Troops, 89th Regiment.*)
Hotchkiss' (William A.) **Artillery.** (See *Minnesota Troops, 2d Battery.*)
Houghtaling's (C.) **Artillery.** (See *Illinois Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery C.*)
Houk's (Leonidas C.) **Infantry.** (See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 3d Regiment.*)
Howard's (J. R.) **Cavalry.** (See *Confederate Troops, Regulars, 3d Regiment.*)
Hull's (James S.) **Infantry.** (See *Indiana Troops, 37th Regiment.*)
Humphrey's (George) **Infantry.** (See *Indiana Troops, 88th Regiment.*)
Humphreys' (John T.) **Artillery.** (See *Arkansas Troops.*)
Hundley's (D. R.) **Infantry.** (See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 31st Regiment.*)
Hundley's (Robert M.) **Infantry.** (See *Illinois Troops, 128th Regiment.*)
Hunter's (Morton C.) **Infantry.** (See *Indiana Troops, 82d Regiment.*)
Hunton's (Kinsman A.) **Engineers.** (See *Michigan Troops, 1st Regiment.*)
Hunt's (J. P.) **Infantry.** (See *Florida Troops, 4th Regiment.*)
Hurd's (Orrin D.) **Infantry.** (See *Indiana Troops, 30th Regiment.*)
Hurt's (C. S.) **Infantry.** (See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 9th Regiment.*)
Huwald's (G. A.) **Artillery.** (See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*)
Ingles' (C. H.) **Cavalry.** (See *J. P. Murray's Cavalry.*)
Innes' (William P.) **Engineers.** (See *Michigan Troops, 1st Regiment.*)
Irons' (David D.) **Infantry.** (See *Illinois Troops, 86th Regiment.*)
Jackson Artillery. (See *Georgia Troops.*)
Jackson's (James S.) **Cavalry.** (See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 3d Regiment.*)
Jackson's (J. P.) **Infantry.** (See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 23d Regiment.*)
Jacob's (Richard T.) **Cavalry.** (See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 9th Regiment.*)
James' (Thomas C.) **Cavalry.** (See *Pennsylvania Troops, 9th Regiment.*)
Jaquess' (James F.) **Infantry.** (See *Illinois Troops, 73d Regiment.*)
Jenney's (William, jr.) **Infantry.** (See *Michigan Troops, 9th Regiment.*)
Jessee's (George M.) **Cavalry.** (See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate.*)
Johnson's (A.) **Infantry.** (See *Georgia Troops, 40th Regiment.*)
Johnson's (Benjamin W.) **Infantry.** (See *Ohio Troops, 111th Regiment.*)

Johnson's (J. A. W.) **Infantry.** (See *Georgia Troops, 34th Regiment.*)
Johnson's (Robert) **Infantry.** (See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 4th Regiment.*)
Jones' (Fielder A.) **Infantry.** (See *Indiana Troops, 39th Regiment.*)
Jones' (Frederick C.) **Infantry.** (See *Ohio Troops, 24th Regiment.*)
Jones' (James G.) **Infantry.** (See *Indiana Troops, 42d Regiment.*)
Jones' (Thomas M.) **Infantry.** (See *Mississippi Troops, 27th Regiment.*)
Jones' (W. P.) **Infantry.** (See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 33d Regiment.*)
Joseph's (Charles) **Infantry.** (See *Ohio Troops, 9th Regiment.*)
Judy's (James W.) **Infantry.** (See *Illinois Troops, 114th Regiment.*)
Kain's (W. C.) **Artillery.** (See *Mabry Artillery.*)
Kammerling's (G.) **Infantry.** (See *Ohio Troops, 9th Regiment.*)
Keigwin's (James) **Infantry.** (See *Indiana Troops, 49th Regiment.*)
Keith's (Squire I.) **Infantry.** (See *Indiana Troops, 22d Regiment.*)
Kell's (John) **Infantry.** (See *Ohio Troops, 2d Regiment.*)
Kennett's (John) **Cavalry.** (See *Ohio Troops, 4th Regiment.*)
Kerr's (James B.) **Infantry.** (See *Illinois Troops, 74th Regiment.*)
Kershner's (Philip) **Infantry.** (See *Ohio Troops, 16th Regiment.*)
Ketchum's (W. H.) **Artillery.** (See *Alabama Troops, Confederate.*)
King's (John H.) **Infantry.** (See *Union Troops, Regulars, 15th Regiment.*)
Kirkpatrick's (Samuel C.) **Infantry.** (See *Indiana Troops, 72d Regiment.*)
Kise's (W. C.) **Infantry.** (See *Indiana Troops, 10th Regiment.*)
Klein's (Robert) **Cavalry.** (See *Indiana Troops, 3d Regiment.*)
Knefler's (Frederick) **Infantry.** (See *Indiana Troops, 79th Regiment.*)
Kolb's (R. F.) **Artillery.** (See *Barbour Artillery.*)
Konkle's (Andrew J.) **Artillery.** (See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery D.*)
Korff's (Herman J.) **Infantry.*** (See *Indiana Troops, 69th Regiment.*)
Landram's (William J.) **Infantry.** (See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 19th Regiment.*)
Lane's (John Q.) **Infantry.** (See *Ohio Troops, 97th Regiment.*)
Langworthy's (Albert) **Infantry.** (See *Ohio Troops, 99th Regiment.*)
Lanphere's (Charles H.) **Artillery.** (See *Michigan Troops, 7th Battery.*)
Lanphere's (Edwin O.) **Artillery.†** (See *Edwin O. Lanphere.*)
Larrabee's (Charles H.) **Infantry.** (See *Wisconsin Troops, 24th Regiment.*)
Latrobe's (H. B.) **Artillery.** (See *Maryland Troops, Confederate, 3d Battery.*)
Laughlin's (James) **Cavalry.** (See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment.*)
Lawton's (W. J.) **Cavalry.** (See *Georgia Troops, 2d Regiment.*)
Lay's (J. F.) **Cavalry.** (See *Confederate Troops, Regulars, 6th Regiment.*)
Lesslie's (Joseph P.) **Cavalry.** (See *Indiana Troops, 4th Regiment.*)
Lester's (Henry C.) **Infantry.** (See *Minnesota Troops, 3d Regiment.*)
Leutz's (B. W.) **Cavalry.** (See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 14th Battalion.*)
Lewis' (T. H.) **Cavalry Company.** (See *Alabama Troops, Confederate.*)
Leyden's (A.) **Artillery.** (See *Georgia Troops, 9th Battalion.*)
Lillard's (N. J.) **Infantry.** (See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 3d Regiment, P. A.*)
Lilly's (Eli) **Artillery.** (See *Indiana Troops, 18th Battery.*)
Lindsey's (Daniel W.) **Infantry.** (See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 22d Regiment.*)
Link's (W. H.) **Infantry.** (See *Indiana Troops, 12th Regiment.*)
Lister's (Frederick W.) **Infantry.** (See *Ohio Troops, 31st Regiment.*)
Lock's (Frederick J.) **Infantry.** (See *Ohio Troops, 33d Regiment.*)
Logan's (M. D.) **Cavalry.** (See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate.*)
Long's (C. L. H.) **Infantry.** (See *Ohio Troops, 35th Regiment.*)
Lookout Artillery. (See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*)
Loomis' (Cyrus O.) **Artillery.** (See *Michigan Troops, 1st Battery.*)
Loomis' (J. Q.) **Infantry.** (See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 25th Regiment.*)
Louisville Legion Infantry. (See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 5th Regiment.*)

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* Temporarily commanding. † Improvised.

Love's (R. G. A.) **Infantry.** (See *North Carolina Troops, 62d Regiment.*)
Love's (S. P.) **Infantry.** (See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 11th Regiment.*)
Lucas' (Thomas J.) **Infantry.** (See *Indiana Troops, 16th Regiment.*)
Lum's (Charles M.) **Infantry.** (See *Michigan Troops, 10th Regiment.*)
Lynam's (T. H.) **Infantry.** (See *Mississippi Troops, 9th Regiment.*)
Lythgoe's (A. J.) **Infantry.** (See *South Carolina Troops, 19th Regiment.*)
McClain's (Richard W.) **Infantry.** (See *Ohio Troops, 51st Regiment.*)
McClelland's (James S.) **Infantry.** (See *Illinois Troops, 25th Regiment.*)
McComas' (H. C.) **Infantry.** (See *Illinois Troops, 107th Regiment.*)
McConnell's (J. T.) **Infantry.** (See *Georgia Troops, 39th Regiment.*)
McCook's (Edward M.) **Cavalry.** (See *Indiana Troops, 2d Regiment.*)
McCray's (T. H.) **Infantry.** (See *Arkansas Troops, 31st Regiment.*)
McDaniel's (C. A.) **Infantry.** (See *Georgia Troops, 41st Regiment.*)
McDowell's (Joseph A.) **Infantry.** (See *North Carolina Troops, 60th Regiment.*)
McFarland's (R.) **Cavalry.** (See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 2d Regiment.*)
McHenry's (John H., jr.) **Infantry.** (See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 17th Regiment.*)
McKeaig's (George W.) **Infantry.** (See *Illinois Troops, 120th Regiment.*)
McKenzie's (G. W.) **Cavalry.** (See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 13th Battalion.*)
McKinstry's (Alexander) **Infantry.** (See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 32d Regiment.*)
McLin's (J. B.) **Cavalry.** (See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 13th Battalion.*)
McMillen's (William L.) **Infantry.** (See *Ohio Troops, 95th Regiment.*)
McMillin's (J. M.) **Cavalry.** (See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*)
McMurry's (J. A.) **Infantry.** (See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 4th Regiment, P. A.*)
McMurtrie's (William) **Infantry.** (See *Illinois Troops, 102d Regiment.*)
McNeill's (A.) **Infantry.** (See *Mississippi Troops, 8th Regiment.*)
McNeill's (A. J.) **Cavalry.** (See *Arkansas Troops.*)
McTyer's (W. A.) **Artillery.** (See *Eufaula Artillery.*)
Mabry Artillery. (See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*)
Mahan's (John R.) **Infantry.** (See *Indiana Troops, 55th Regiment.*)
Mansfield's (Fielding) **Infantry.** (See *Indiana Troops, 54th Regiment.*)
Maple's (Thomas S.) **Cavalry.** (See *Anderson Troop, Cavalry.*)
Margrave's (G. R.) **Sappers and Miners.** (See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*)
Marion Artillery. (See *Florida Troops.*)
Marshall Rangers. (See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*)
Marshall's (Alexander) **Artillery.** (See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery G.*)
Marshall's (Charles A.) **Infantry.** (See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 16th Regiment.*)
Marshall's (W. R.) **Artillery.** (See *Brown Horse Artillery.*)
Martin's (John A.) **Infantry.** (See *Kansas Troops, 8th Regiment.*)
Martin's (J. M.) **Artillery.** (See *Marion Artillery.*)
Mason's (Rodney) **Infantry.** (See *Ohio Troops, 71st Regiment.*)
Matthews' (Stanley) **Infantry.** (See *Ohio Troops, 51st Regiment.*)
Mauff's (August) **Infantry.** (See *Illinois Troops, 24th Regiment.*)
Maury's (Henry) **Infantry.** (See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 32d Regiment.*)
Maxwell's (Cicero) **Infantry.** (See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 26th Regiment.*)
Maxwell's (G. T.) **Cavalry.** (See *Florida Troops, 1st Regiment.*)
May's (Jack) **Infantry.** (See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 5th Regiment.*)
Mead's Cavalry. (See *Alabama Troops, Confederate.*)
Mendenhall's (John) **Artillery.** (See *Union Troops, Regulars, 4th Regiment, Battery M.*)
Mercantile Artillery. (See *Illinois Troops.*)
Metcalfe's (Leonidas) **Cavalry.** (See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 7th Regiment.*)
Mihalotzy's (Geza) **Infantry.** (See *Illinois Troops, 24th Regiment.*)
Mileham's (R. J.) **Infantry.** (See *Virginia Troops.*)
Miller's (Abram O.) **Infantry.** (See *Indiana Troops, 72d Regiment.*)
Miller's (J. B.) **Artillery.** (See *Illinois Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery M.*)
Miller's (Silas) **Infantry.** (See *Illinois Troops, 36th Regiment.*)

Milliken's (Minor) **Cavalry.** (See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment.*)
Mims' (A. L.) **Cavalry.** (See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 13th Battalion.*)
Minute Men. (See *Squirrel Hunters.*)
Mitchell's (J. C. B.) **Infantry.** (See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 34th Regiment.*)
Monroe's (George W.) **Infantry.** (See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 22d Regiment.*)
Monroe's (James) **Infantry.** (See *Illinois Troops, 123d Regiment.*)
Montgomery's (J. T.) **Artillery Battalion.** (See *Georgia Troops, 14th Battalion.*)
Moody's (Gideon C.) **Infantry.** (See *Indiana Troops, 9th Regiment.*)
Moody's (Granville) **Infantry.** (See *Ohio Troops, 74th Regiment.*)
Moody's (Y. M.) **Infantry.** (See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 43d Regiment.*)
Moore's (Absalom B.) **Infantry.** (See *Illinois Troops, 104th Regiment.*)
Moore's (Frederick W.) **Infantry.** (See *Ohio Troops, 83d Regiment.*)
Moore's (James) **Infantry.** (See *Mississippi Troops, 44th Regiment.*)
Moore's (Jesse H.) **Infantry.** (See *Illinois Troops, 115th Regiment.*)
Moore's (Oscar F.) **Infantry.** (See *Ohio Troops, 33d Regiment.*)
Moore's (Risdon M.) **Infantry.** (See *Illinois Troops, 117th Regiment.*)
Moore's (Robert S.) **Infantry.** (See *Illinois Troops, 85th Regiment.*)
Moore's (W. L.) **Infantry.** (See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 8th Regiment.*)
Morgan's (John T.) **Partisans.** (See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 51st Regiment.*)
Morrison's (J. J.) **Cavalry.** (See *Georgia Troops, 1st Regiment.*)
Mott's (Samuel R.) **Infantry.** (See *Ohio Troops, 118th Regiment.*)
Mueller's (Charles F.) **Artillery.** (See *Pennsylvania Troops, Battery B.*)
Mullen's (Bernard F.) **Infantry.** (See *Indiana Troops, 35th Regiment.*)
Munday's (Reuben) **Cavalry.** (See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 6th Regiment.*)
Mundy's (Marcellus) **Infantry.** (See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 23d Regiment.*)
Murray's (Douglas A.) **Cavalry.** (See *Ohio Troops, 3d Regiment.*)
Murray's (Eli H.) **Cavalry.** (See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 3d Regiment.*)
Murray's (J. P.) **Cavalry.** (See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*)
Mygatt's (George S.) **Infantry.** (See *Ohio Troops, 41st Regiment.*)
Nashville Union Guard. (See *Tennessee Troops, Union*)
Neibling's (James M.) **Infantry.** (See *Ohio Troops, 21st Regiment.*)
Negley's Body Guard. (See *Pennsylvania Troops.*)
Nell's (G. W.) **Artillery.** (See *Kentucky Troops, Union, Battery B.*)
Nelson's (T. M.) **Partisans.** (See *Georgia Troops.*)
Newnan Artillery. (See *Capers' Artillery Battalion, Company A.*)
Nicklin's (Benjamin S.) **Artillery.** (See *Indiana Troops, 13th Battery.*)
Niles' (Nathaniel) **Infantry.** (See *Illinois Troops, 130th Regiment.*)
Nixon's (J. O.) **Cavalry.** (See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment.*)
Nix's (F. M.) **Partisans.** (See *Georgia Troops, 16th Cavalry Battalion.*)
Norton's (Jesse S.) **Infantry.** (See *Ohio Troops, 21st Regiment.*)
Oakes' (James) **Cavalry.** (See *Union Troops, Regulars, 4th Regiment.*)
O'Brien's (William) **Infantry.** (See *Indiana Troops, 75th Regiment.*)
O'Meara's (Timothy) **Infantry.** (See *Illinois Troops, 90th Regiment.*)
Orcutt's (Benjamin F.) **Infantry.** (See *Michigan Troops, 25th Regiment.*)
Osborn's (John) **Infantry.** (See *Indiana Troops, 31st Regiment.*)
Owen's (Richard) **Infantry.** (See *Indiana Troops, 60th Regiment.*)
Owen's (W. P.) **Cavalry.** (See *H. M. Ashby's Cavalry.*)
Owsley's Cavalry. (See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 5th Regiment.*)
Palmer's (John B.) **Infantry.** (See *North Carolina Troops, 58th Regiment.*)
Palmer's (William J.) **Cavalry.** (See *Anderson Troop, Cavalry.*)
Parkhurst's (John G.) **Infantry.** (See *Michigan Troops, 9th Regiment.*)
Parrott's (Edwin A.) **Infantry.** (See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment.*)
Parsons (C. C.) **Artillery.*** (See *Charles C. Parsons.*)
Patterson's (William F.) **Engineers.** (See *Kentucky Troops, Union.*)

*Improvised.

Pell's (James A.) **Cavalry.** (See *Confederate Troops, Regulars, 6th Regiment.*)
Pennebaker's (Charles D.) **Infantry.** (See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 27th Regiment.*)
Perry's (M. S.) **Infantry.** (See *Florida Troops, 7th Regiment.*)
Phelps' (E. H.) **Infantry.** (See *Ohio Troops, 38th Regiment.*)
Phipps' (F. L.) **Cavalry.** (See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 12th Battalion.*)
Pinney's (Oscar F.) **Artillery.** (See *Wisconsin Troops, 5th Battery.*)
Poorman's (Christian L.) **Infantry.** (See *Ohio Troops, 98th Regiment.*)
Pope's (Curran) **Infantry.** (See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 15th Regiment.*)
Porter's (George C.) **Infantry.** (See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 6th Regiment.*)
Pressley's (James F.) **Infantry.** (See *South Carolina Troops, 10th Regiment.*)
Price's (Samuel W.) **Infantry.** (See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 21st Regiment.*)
Pugh's (John L.) **Cavalry.** (See *Ohio Troops, 4th Regiment.*)
Putnam's (Holden) **Infantry.** (See *Illinois Troops, 93d Regiment.*)
Rains' (J. E.) **Infantry.** (See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 11th Regiment.*)
Ray's (John W.) **Infantry.** (See *Indiana Troops, 49th Regiment.*)
Reed's (Hugh B.) **Infantry.** (See *Indiana Troops, 44th Regiment.*)
Reeves' (W. N.) **Artillery.** (See *Hilliard's Legion.*)
Reid's (J. C.) **Infantry.** (See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 28th Regiment.*)
Reid's (William P.) **Infantry.** (See *Ohio Troops, 121st Regiment.*)
Reilly's (James W.) **Infantry.** (See *Ohio Troops, 104th Regiment.*)
Reiser's (J.) **Cavalry.** (See *Illinois Troops.*)
Renwick's (G. W.) **Artillery.** (See *Elgin Artillery.*)
Rhett Artillery. (See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*)
Ridgell's (Joel W.) **Infantry.** (See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 7th Regiment.*)
Ringgold Rangers. (See *Georgia Troops.*)
Robertson's (F. H.) **Artillery.** (See *Alabama Troops, Confederate.*)
Robinson's (N. T. N.) **Artillery.** (See *Louisiana Troops.*)
Roddey's (P. D.) **Cavalry.** (See *Mississippi Troops.*)
Rogers' (H. C.) **Cavalry.** (See *Ohio Troops, 4th Regiment.*)
Ross' (Isaac N.) **Infantry.** (See *Ohio Troops, 90th Regiment.*)
Ross' (J. A.) **Infantry.** (See *Arkansas Troops, 4th Battalion.*)
Rucker's (E. W.) **Cavalry.** (See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 16th Battalion.*)
Runkle's (Benjamin P.) **Infantry.** (See *Ohio Troops, 45th Regiment.*)
Russell's (A. A.) **Cavalry.** (See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 15th Battalion.*)
Rutherford's (Friend S.) **Infantry.** (See *Illinois Troops, 97th Regiment.*)
Sanford's (J. W. A.) **Infantry.** (See *Hilliard's Legion.*)
Savage's (J. H.) **Infantry.** (See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 16th Regiment.*)
Schrader's (Alexander von) **Infantry.** (See *Ohio Troops, 74th Regiment.*)
Schultz's (Frederick) **Artillery.** (See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery M.*)
Scott's (John S.) **Cavalry.** (See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment.*)
Scott's (Joseph R.) **Infantry.** (See *Illinois Troops, 19th Regiment.*)
Scott's (W. L.) **Artillery.** (See *Bankhead's Artillery.*)
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* Also called Baxter Smith's battalion.
† 2d and 11th Battalions consolidated, and, by order of the War Department, became 6th Cavalry.
‡ Designated 2d Battalion on rolls. Was originally 1st East Tennessee Cavalry. Raised to a regiment December 16, 1862, and called 5th Regiment.
§ Before reorganization, known as 3d Battalion.
‖ In January, 1863, became 4th Alabama Cavalry.
¶ Designated on rolls as 1st Tennessee Cavalry.
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†† No rolls or returns of this organization on file.
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